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ABSTRACT

Information about the colleges and universities of Canada is presented in this twentieth edition of the Directory of Canadian Universities for 1977. The history and development of the Canadian system of higher education is discussed in an introductory article that focuses on changes in the structure, governance, students, curriculum, and instruction over the years. For each of the 71 institutions reviewed, general statistics are given and the history and governance of the institution are discussed. Other characteristics that are reviewed include: buildings and grounds, admissions requirements, student financial assistance, extension programs, grading systems, research institutes, student residences, libraries, student life and services, calendar information, fees, curriculum information, and degree programs offered. Full mailing addresses, telephone and telex numbers are included. Statistical data concerning enrollment, staff, and budget are available in each chapter. A map showing university locations is also included. (SF)

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Directory of Canadian universities

1977

CATALOGUE 81-230 ANNUEL

Répertoire des universités canadiennes

1977

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Formerly "Universities and Colleges of Canada"

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Auparavant "Universités et Collèges du Canada"

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PREFACE

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada share a common goal, the collection and dissemination of information about higher education in Canada. They have combined their resources to prepare this Handbook which is intended to serve the needs of universities, community colleges, secondary schools, students, governments and the public.

This is the twentieth edition of the Handbook which is being published for the first time under the new title *Directory of Canadian Universities*. The previous nineteen editions have been known variously as *Canadian Universities and Colleges* and, more recently, *Universities and Colleges of Canada*. The current edition is the fifth to be published jointly by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and Statistics Canada. Prior to the 1973 edition the Association had been the sole publisher. In the twenty-nine years since it first appeared, the Handbook has established itself as a reliable source of information concerning Canadian universities and university colleges.

Again this year, we are pleased to publish an article which traces the history and development of this country's universities and the Canadian system to which they belong. The article was originally written by the late David Munroe, a distinguished academic who devoted much of his life to Canadian higher education. Dr. Munroe's article has been updated by the AUCC secretariat for the present edition of the Handbook.

The largest part of the *Directory of Canadian Universities* is given over to individual chapters for 71 universities. Each of these chapters describes the institution, its location, size and the facilities it offers for study and research. Full mailing addresses, telephone numbers, and telex numbers where available are included. Information is provided concerning the undergraduate and graduate admission requirements, programs of study, student financial assistance, extension programs, fees and costs, academic year, grading systems, research institutes, and student life, services and activities. Statistical data concerning enrolments, staff and budgets are available in each chapter.

A particularly useful section of the *Directory of Canadian Universities* offers a detailed listing of degree and diploma programs, including many areas of specialization and concentration. This list indicates the institutions and levels at which the programs are offered. A map shows the location of each university.

PRÉFACE

L'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada et la Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture, de Statistique Canada, partagent un même but: recueillir et diffuser des renseignements sur l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. Elles ont mis leurs ressources en commun pour établir le présent Répertoire qui a pour objet de répondre aux besoins des universités, des collèges communautaires, des écoles secondaires, des étudiants, des gouvernements et du public.

Il s'agit de la vingtième édition du Répertoire, qui paraît pour la première fois sous son nouveau titre de *Répertoire des universités canadiennes*. Les dix-neuf éditions précédentes ont porté des titres divers: *Universités et collèges canadiens* et, plus récemment, *Universités et collèges du Canada*. La présente édition est la cinquième à être publiée conjointement par l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada et Statistique Canada. Avant 1973, l'Association était le seul éditeur de la publication. Depuis ses débuts, il y a vingt-neuf ans, le Répertoire est reconnu comme source de renseignements sûrs concernant les universités et collèges universitaires du Canada.

Cette année encore, il nous fait plaisir de publier un article qui trace l'historique et l'évolution des universités du pays et du système canadien dans lequel elles s'insèrent. Au début, l'article avait été rédigé par feu M. David Munroe, universitaire distingué, qui a consacré une bonne partie de sa vie à l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. L'article de M. Munroe a été mis à jour au Secrétariat de l'AUCC aux fins de la présente édition du Répertoire.

La plus grande partie du *Répertoire des universités canadiennes* est consacrée aux chapitres réservés à chacune des 71 universités. Chacun de ces chapitres contient des renseignements sur l'institution, sa situation géographique, sa taille et les installations dont elle dispose pour l'étude et la recherche. Les adresses postales complètes, numéros de téléphone et numéros de telex, lorsqu'ils sont disponibles, sont inclus dans les notices. On y trouve également des renseignements concernant les conditions d'admission au niveau du baccalauréat et au niveau des études supérieures, les programmes d'études, l'aide financière aux étudiants, les programmes d'éducation permanente, les droits et coûts, l'année universitaire, les systèmes de mentions, les instituts de recherche et la vie et les activités des étudiants de même que les services offerts à ces derniers. Des données statistiques concernant les inscriptions, le corps professoral et les budgets se trouvent dans chaque chapitre.

Une section particulièrement utile du *Répertoire des universités canadiennes* renferme une liste détaillée des programmes conduisant à des grades et à des diplômes, entre autres dans un grand nombre de domaines de spécialisation et de concentration. La liste indique les institutions et les niveaux auxquels les programmes sont offerts. Une carte indique l'endroit où se trouve chacune des universités.

Those familiar with the Handbook will find many changes in this edition. The text has been closely edited to ensure that only the most pertinent information is published in a concise format. The comprehensive listing of senior academic and administrative staff has been removed and is now being made available in a separate booklet prepared by the AUCC. Other sections which do not appear in this edition include an article about community colleges in Canada and a listing of these institutions, a list of Canadian associations related to higher education and a list of degree abbreviations. These changes, the reasons behind them and alternative sources of the information are offered in the "Introduction" which follows. You will note that the editor asks for comments on the new format and that a readership survey form has been enclosed for this purpose. We echo her request as users' comments will be a major factor determining the future shape of the *Directory of Canadian Universities.*

M.O. Morgan

President, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada

Peter G. Kirkham

Chief Statistician of Canada

Ceux qui ont l'habitude du Répertoire constateront une foule de changements dans la présente édition. Le texte a été revu de près pour faire en sorte que seuls les renseignements les plus pertinents soient publiés et ce, de façon concise. La liste détaillée des dirigeants et des membres supérieurs du personnel d'administration a été supprimée et elle est maintenant présentée dans une brochure distincte mise au point par l'AUCC. Ont également été éliminés de la présente édition, un article concernant les collèges communautaires au Canada et une liste de ces institutions, une liste des associations canadiennes intéressées à l'enseignement supérieur et une liste des abréviations des grades. On trouvera ces changements, les raisons qui les ont motivés et l'indication d'autres sources de renseignements dans la section suivante, intitulée "Introduction". Vous remarquerez que la rédactrice souhaite recevoir des commentaires au sujet du nouveau format et qu'un questionnaire à cette fin a été inséré à l'intention des lecteurs. Nous voulons faire écho à sa demande étant donné que les observations de ceux qui font usage du Répertoire nous aideront grandement à déterminer la forme que prendra le *Répertoire des universités canadiennes* dans l'avenir.

Le président de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada,

M.O. Morgan

Le statisticien en chef du Canada,

Peter G. Kirkham

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1

The universities of Canada 5
Admission to university in Canada 41

University Chapters

Acadia University 49
The University of Alberta 52
Athabasca University 57
Atlantic Institute of Education 59
Atlantic School of Theology 60
Bishop's University 61
Brandon University 63
Brescia College 66
The University of British Columbia 67
Brock University 71
The University of Calgary 73
Campion College 77
College of Cape Breton 79
Carleton University 83
Seminary of Christ the King 87
Concordia University 88
Dalhousie University 93
Collège Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie 98
University of Guelph 100
Huron College 104
University of King's College (Halifax, N.S.) 106
King's College (London, Ont.) 108
Lakehead University 110
Laurentian University of Sudbury/Université Laurentienne de Sudbury 113
Université Laval 121
The University of Lethbridge 125
Luther College 128
The University of Manitoba 130
McGill University 135
McMaster University 143
Memorial University of Newfoundland 147
Université de Moncton 151
Université de Montréal 154
Mount Allison University 159
Mount Saint Vincent University 162
University of New Brunswick 165
Nova Scotia Agricultural College 169
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design 171

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

Introduction 1

Les universités du Canada 22
Admission aux universités canadiennes 41

Chapitres sur les universités

Acadia University 49
The University of Alberta 52
Athabasca University 57
Atlantic Institute of Education 59
Atlantic School of Theology 60
Bishop's University 61
Brandon University 63
Brescia College 66
The University of British Columbia 67
Brock University 71
The University of Calgary 73
Campion College 77
College of Cape Breton 79
Carleton University 83
Seminary of Christ the King 87
Concordia University 88
Dalhousie University 93
Collège Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie 98
University of Guelph 100
Huron College 104
University of King's College (Halifax, N.-É.) 106
Kings's College (London, Ont.) 108
Lakehead University 110
Université Laurentienne de Sudbury/Laurentian University of Sudbury 117
Université Laval 121
The University of Lethbridge 125
Luther College 128
The University of Manitoba 130
McGill University 135
McMaster University 143
Memorial University of Newfoundland 147
Université de Moncton 151
Université de Montréal 154
Mount Allison University 159
Mount Saint Vincent University 162
University of New Brunswick 165
Nova Scotia Agricultural College 169
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design 171

TABLE OF CONTENTS – Concluded

Nova Scotia Technical College 173
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education 175
University of Ottawa/Université d'Ottawa 182
University of Prince Edward Island 187
Université du Québec 189
Queen's University of Kingston 194
The University of Regina 198
Royal Military College of Canada 202
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute 208
Université Sainte-Anne 214
St. Francis Xavier University 216
The University of St. Jerome's College. 218
St. John's College 220
Saint Mary's University. 222
University of St. Michael's College 225
Saint Paul University/Université Saint-Paul (Ottawa, Ont.) 230
St. Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.). 232
St. Thomas More College 233
St. Thomas University 235
University of Saskatchewan. 238
Université de Sherbrooke 243
Simon Fraser University 246
University of Toronto 249
Trent University 258
University of Trinity College 261
University of Victoria (Victoria, B.C.). 263
Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) 266
University of Waterloo 268
The University of Western Ontario 272
Wilfrid Laurier University 276
University of Windsor. 279
The University of Winnipeg 283
York University 286

General Information

Bibliography. 291
Map 296
Undergraduate and Graduate Diploma and Degree Programs at Canadian Universities, 1977 301

General Index. 355

TABLE DES MATIÈRES – fin

Nova Scotia Technical College 173
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education 175
Université d'Ottawa/University of Ottawa 177
University of Prince Edward Island 187
Université du Québec 189
Queen's University of Kingston 194
The University of Regina 198
Royal Military College of Canada 205
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute 208
Université Sainte-Anne 212
St. Francis Xavier University 216
The University of St. Jerome's College. 218
St. John's College 220
Saint Mary's University. 222
University of St. Michael's College 225
Université Saint-Paul/Saint Paul University (Ottawa, Ont.). 227
St. Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.). 232
St. Thomas More College 233
St. Thomas University 235
University of Saskatchewan. 238
Université de Sherbrooke 243
Simon Fraser University 246
University of Toronto 249
Trent University 258
University of Trinity College 261
University of Victoria (Victoria, B.C.). 263
Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) 266
University of Waterloo 268
The University of Western Ontario 272
Wilfrid Laurier University 276
University of Windsor. 279
The University of Winnipeg. 283
York University 286

Renseignements généraux

Bibliographie 291
Carte. 296
Programmes de cours préparatoires à un premier diplôme et à des diplômes supérieurs dans les universités du Canada, 1977 301

Index général 355

INTRODUCTION

Regular users of this Handbook will know it under a different title, *Universities and Colleges of Canada.* More than the title has changed. Before you approach the content of the directory, I would like to set out the major alterations, to explain the thinking that lies behind them, to point out the ways in which we believe the directory is improved as a result of the changes, and to suggest alternate sources of information not included in this edition.

The title has been changed to describe more accurately the subject covered in the Handbook. The two previous titles of the directory were *Canadian Universities and Colleges* (1948 to 1966) and *Universities and Colleges of Canada* (1968 to 1976). The Handbook describes university-level institutions in Canada and basically reflects the membership of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. While some of these institutions use the word "college" in their titles, they offer university-level programs. Recent editions of the Handbook included an article outlining the development and rapid growth of post-secondary, non-university institutions across Canada and offered a listing of these institutions by province with addresses and names of senior executive officers. No details were provided, however, concerning their programs or facilities for study. For the current edition of the Handbook we have decided not to attempt to cover in such cursory fashion this important element of Canadian tertiary education. We look to the Association of Canadian Community Colleges to undertake a companion directory to those institutions.

The article "The Universities of Canada" was originally contributed to the Handbook in 1974 by the late David Munroe. Dr. Munroe revised and updated his work for the 1975 and 1976 editions of the directory. With the permission of Mrs. Munroe, the Information Division of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada undertook to review his article for the current edition of the Handbook. We are indebted to Dr. Munroe for his article and we thank all those, and particularly Dr. Edward F. Sheffield, who have assisted in the latest revision.

A number of changes have been made to the university entries. The material provided by the universities has been carefully reviewed and edited to make it as concise and useful as possible. Over the years repetition had crept into much of the material and, to the best of our ability, this has been eliminated. Further work will be carried out in this area next year.

The Handbook is intended to serve as a guide only. It cannot replace the calendars and other publications

INTRODUCTION

Ceux qui ont l'habitude de consulter le Répertoire le connaissent sous un autre titre, celui de *Universités et collèges du Canada.* Il n'y a pas que le titre qui ait été changé. Avant que vous n'abordiez l'examen de la présente édition, j'aimerais vous indiquer les principales modifications qui ont été apportées et les motifs qui les ont inspirées, pour vous expliquer ensuite en quoi nous estimons que le Répertoire se trouve amélioré par suite de ces changements et vous proposer d'autres sources auxquelles vous pourrez puiser les renseignements qui ne se trouvent pas dans la présente édition.

Nous avons adopté un nouveau titre qui, à notre avis, décrit plus exactement la matière du Répertoire connu, de 1948 à 1976, sous le nom de *Universités et collèges du Canada.* On trouve dans la publication une description des institutions du Canada qui dispensent un enseignement au niveau universitaire; il s'agit essentiellement des institutions membres de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada. Bien que le mot "collège" figure dans le nom de certaines d'entre elles, elles n'en offrent pas moins des programmes de niveau universitaire. Les éditions les plus récentes du Répertoire comportaient un article faisant état du développement et de la croissance rapide des institutions postsecondaires non universitaires, par tout le Canada, et renfermaient une liste de ces institutions réparties selon les provinces, avec leur adresse et le nom du préposé à leur direction. Il ne s'y trouvait cependant aucun détail concernant les programmes ou les installations de ces institutions. Aux fins de la présente édition, nous avons renoncé à une présentation aussi superficielle de cet élément important de l'éducation tertiaire au Canada. Nous nous en remettons à l'Association des collèges communautaires du Canada pour la publication d'un répertoire parallèle de ces institutions.

L'article intitulé "Les universités du Canada" a été originairement rédigé à l'intention du Répertoire, en 1974, par feu M. David Munroe qui l'a révisé et mis à jour aux fins des éditions de 1975 et 1976. Avec la permission de M^me^ Munroe, la Division de l'information de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada s'est chargée de remanier l'article pour l'inclure dans la présente édition. Nous somme redevables à M. Munroe de cet article et nous voulons en même temps remercier tous ceux qui ont participé à sa dernière révision, notamment M. Edward F. Sheffield.

Un certain nombre de changements ont été apportés aux articles concernant les universités. La matière fournie par ces dernières a été soigneusement revue et mise au point pour être présentée de façon aussi concise et aussi pratique que possible. Au cours des années, il s'était glissé une certaine redondance dans la matière, ce à quoi nous nous sommes efforcés de rémédier de notre mieux. Nous poursuivrons ce travail l'an prochain.

Le Répertoire est censé servir de guide uniquement. Il ne saurait remplacer les annuaires et autres publications ou and documents of the universities. For this reason, only a general outline is provided for each institution; students and other interested readers are strongly advised to consult the universities and their publications for details, particularly concerning admission requirements and fees and costs.

In each university entry, in the section devoted to courses and degrees, the lengthy lists of majors and minors, specializations and concentrations have been removed. The reader should consult the detailed listings that appear in the section "Undergraduate and graduate diploma and degree programs at Canadian universities 1977" which is found toward the end of the directory. The information is arranged under 21 general discipline titles which have in turn been subdivided to indicate where particular fields of study are available in Canada. An index to these 21 sections is provided along with instructions concerning the use of the digits which denote the level of the program concerned.

Perhaps the most notable change in the university entries is the elimination of the lists of executive and administrative officers, faculty deans and department chairmen. These have been removed because of the considerable time required to prepare the lists for publication. In place of the lists, a booklet with this information listed by institution is available on request from the AUCC. The information is also available in each university's publications. These listings are complemented by a comprehensive listing of university teaching staff which appears in the Canadian section of the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

In past editions of the Handbook, statistical information has been offered in national tables in a separate section of the directory. In the current edition, these statistics are offered in the individual university entries. The information includes enrolment, teaching staff and finances. Aggregate statistics are available in the many publications of the Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada (Ottawa, Canada K1A 0T6).

As in past editions, research institutes are listed in the appropriate university entry. In place of the usual Canada-wide listing of these institutes, their names have been included for reference purposes in the general index.

The lengthy listing of associations and agencies related to Canadian higher education does not appear in the *Directory of Canadian Universities*. While the pub-

documents des universités. Voilà pourquoi nous nous sommes contentés d'un aperçu général de chacune des institutions; les étudiants et autres lecteurs intéressés sont fortement encouragés à consulter l'université même et ses publications pour obtenir des détails concernant particulièrement les conditions d'admission, les frais de scolarité et les coûts.

Pour chacune des universités, à l'article consacré aux cours et grades, nous avons supprimé les longues énumérations de sujets majeurs et mineurs, de spécialisations et de concentrations. Le lecteur devra se reporter aux listes détaillées qui paraissent au chapitre intitulé "Programmes préparatoires à un premier diplôme et à des diplômes supérieurs dans les universités du Canada, 1977" qui se trouve vers la fin du Répertoire. Les renseignements sont présentés sous 21 rubriques générales qui ont été subdivisées à leur tour pour indiquer où l'enseignement, dans des domaines d'études particuliers, est dispensé au Canada. Il se trouve un index de ces 21 rubriques, de même que des instructions sur la façon d'utiliser les chiffres qui indiquent le niveau du programme dont il s'agit.

Dans les articles concernant les universités, le changement qu'il convient surtout de retenir est peut-être celui qui consiste dans l'élimination des listes des membres de la direction et des cadres, des doyens de faculté et des directeurs de département. Il a été décidé de supprimer ces renseignements parce que l'établissement des listes aux fins de la publication exige beaucoup de temps. À la place de ces listes, l'AUCC envoie sur demande une brochure renfermant les renseignements en question pour chaque université. On trouve aussi ces renseignements dans les publications de chacune des institutions. À titre de complément à ces listes, on trouve un état détaillé du corps professoral des universités dans le chapitre de *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook* qui se rapporte au Canada.

Dans les anciennes éditions du Répertoire, la statistique était présentée dans un chapitre distinct, sous forme de tableaux établis pour tout le pays. Dans la présente édition, cette statistique est incluse dans les articles concernant chacune des universités et porte sur les inscriptions, le corps professoral et les finances. On trouve une statistique globale dans les nombreuses publications de la Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture de Statistique Canada (Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0T6).

Comme pour les éditions précédentes, les instituts de recherche sont énumérés aux articles pertinents concernant les universités. Au lieu de présenter une liste de ces instituts pour l'ensemble du Canada, comme ce fut le cas par le passé, nous avons inscrit leurs noms, à des fins de référence, dans l'index général.

La longue liste des associations et organismes intéressés à l'enseignement supérieur au Canada ne paraît pas dans le *Répertoire des universités canadiennes*. Les éditeurs

lishers recognize the usefulness of such a listing, like the listing of faculty and administrators' names, compilation of the list proved a lengthy procedure which tended to delay production of the Handbook. More importantly, we have found that most of these associations are already listed in a most useful reference book, the *Directory of Associations in Canada* (University of Toronto Press) which is prepared and edited by Brian Land. We would refer our readers to this text which is currently in its second edition.

The listing of degree abbreviations has also been eliminated. In its place we refer our readers to the lengthy international listing provided in the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

We hope that our readers will be forthright in their comments on the new look of the Handbook. If you do not agree with all of the changes which have shaped this year's edition, we would like to hear from you. If you have suggestions to make which you feel would improve the usefulness of the directory, we would like to hear from you. To assist you and to encourage comments, we have enclosed a readership survey card. We hope that you will take the time to complete and return it to the editor (AUCC, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Canada K1P 5N1). If all of your comments cannot be accommodated by the card, please do not hesitate to write a letter. The future direction of the Handbook will be determined in part by your input.

The publishers are indebted to the efforts of those persons in each university who are charged with providing the information contained in the Handbook. Without them this directory would never be produced.

Theresa Johnson
Editor

reconnaissent l'utilité d'une telle liste, comme aussi de la liste des professeurs et administrateurs, mais sa compilation prend beaucoup de temps et a tendance à retarder la production du Répertoire. Qui plus est, nous avons constaté que la plupart des ces associations figurent déjà dans un ouvrage de référence des plus utile, le *Répertoire des associations du Canada* (University of Toronto Press) établi et mis sur point pour publication par Brian Land. Nous invitons donc nos lecteurs à consulter cet ouvrage qui en est à sa deuxième édition.

La liste des abréviations des grades est également supprimée. Nos lecteurs voudront bien plutôt se reporter à la longue liste internationale paraissant dans le *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

Nous osons croire que nos lecteurs n'hésiteront pas à nous adresser leurs commentaires au sujet de la nouvelle présentation du Répertoire. Si vous n'approuvez pas tous les changements apportés à l'édition de cette année, vous ferez bien de nous le dire. Si vous avez des suggestions à faire dans l'intention d'accroître l'utilité du Répertoire, nous serons heureux d'en prendre connaissance. Pour vous aider et vous encourager à nous faire part de vos observations, nous avons joint un questionnaire au Répertoire. Nous comptons que vous prendrez le temps de remplir ce questionnaire que vous voudrez bien retourner à la rédactrice (AUCC, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa, Canada, K1P 5N1). S'il n'y a pas suffisamment d'espace sur la carte pour vous permettre d'y inscrire toutes vos observations, n'hésitez pas à nous écrire une lettre. L'orientation future du Répertoire sera déterminée en partie par votre réponse au questionnaire.

Les éditeurs désirent exprimer leur reconnaissance aux personnes qui sont chargées, dans chacune des universités, de fournir les renseignements aux fins du Répertoire; sans leur collaboration, la publication du présent ouvrage deviendrait impossible.

La rédactrice,
Theresa Johnson

THE UNIVERSITIES OF CANADA

David Munroe

The late David Munroe was Director of the Institute of Education of McGill University. He served as Vice-Chairman of the Quebec Royal Commission of Enquiry on Education, as Vice-Chairman of the Quebec Superior Council of Education and as Special Advisor to the Department of the Secretary of State of the Government of Canada.

Dr. Munroe first prepared this article for the 1974 edition of Universities and Colleges of Canada. He subsequently revised and up-dated the text for the 1975 and 1976 editions. The Information Division of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has up-dated the article for the current edition of the Handbook.

The term "university" is used in Canada to describe those post-secondary educational institutions which have the power to grant degrees. In this sense, in 1977 there were 68 universities, 16 of which held their power to grant degrees in abeyance while in federation or affiliation with other universities. About 25 of the 68 universities are multi-faculty institutions.

In the past the term "college" was applied to other non-degree-granting post-secondary institutions or to constituent parts of a university. However, the term is now generally applied to the community colleges which, with heavy support from provincial and federal governments, have developed since 1960 to offer a serious alternative to a university education. In one province, Quebec, completion of a program at the college level is a requirement for admission to a university program.

ORIGINS

The first universities in Canada followed European models. The Séminaire de Québec, which was founded in 1663, was the base upon which Université Laval was established in 1852. Its charter as a university was granted by Queen Victoria in 1852 and by the Pope in 1876. The oldest English-language institutions, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia began to offer instruction in 1789.

By 1867 there were 18 degree-granting institutions for a combined population of approximately 3.5 million in the four provinces that constituted the Dominion of Canada; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.[1] Together they reflected most of the major institutional influences; Oxford, Edinburgh, London, the European university, the American liberal arts college and the American state university, and the Jesuit *collège classique*. Almost all of these institutions were supported and controlled by religious authorities and their purpose was to provide training for the clergy and a small, select group of laymen who wished to enter the professions of law and medicine. Teaching was concentrated on theology, philosophy, the classics, medicine, law and, perhaps, mathematics. The teachers, most of whom came from Europe, were steeped in the classical traditions of the time.

A reaction against these practices and attitudes began to appear about the middle of the 19th century. William Dawson, a native of Nova Scotia who became principal of McGill University in 1855, wrote soon after his appointment " I have no feeling for a college set up on the Old Oxfordian plan".[2] A geologist of distinction himself, he immediately introduced courses in natural sciences, opened a normal school for elementary school teachers, strengthened the faculties of law and medicine, and later pioneered instruction in applied science and engineering. About the same time, similar changes were introduced at other universities – Dalhousie University in Halifax, Queen's University at Kingston and in the new federated institution known as the University of Toronto.

In the French-language community, the reaction took a different form. The Napoleonic reforms in French education were rejected completely by colonial religious leaders who created a system of classical colleges and seminaries that became affiliated with Laval. These were operated by the various religious communities and organized on a modified form of the Jesuit pattern. They offered a secondary school and undergraduate program to be covered in eight years, the BA degree being awarded by the parent university. Most of the students were candidates for the priesthood but some also entered the university faculties of law and medicine. Thus, while the trend in English-speaking institutions was toward practical and scientific studies and secular control, in the French-language sector the emphasis continued on classical studies and clerical control was maintained.

Other innovations appeared by the end of the century, perhaps the most significant of which was the admission of women. Mount Allison University in New Brunswick granted the first BA degree to a woman candidate in 1882 and, after some bitter controversies, this example was followed elsewhere. Royal Victoria College was opened at McGill University in 1889 as a college for women although there, as almost everywhere, restrictions were imposed on entry to professional faculties.

With the settlement of the four western provinces, other university structures began to emerge. The University of Manitoba was granted a charter in 1877 and operated as an examining body on the model of the University of London until 1904. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, provincial universities were established in 1909 and 1908 respectively, soon after those provinces entered into Confederation in 1905. The University of British Columbia, although chartered in 1908, did not open until 1915. In the four western provinces, the example of the land-grant colleges in the United States led to a strong commitment to extension programs and community service. As an expression of this purpose, the first president of the University of Saskatchewan stated in 1914:

> "The Keynote of such a University must be utility. The State is interested in the University because it can serve the State. A State University must also serve the interests of the multitude and not of the select few: it must be liberal in its attitude and have an open door."[3]

By the outbreak of World War I in 1914 there were a score of universities in Canada that had begun to develop distinctive characteristics. To the traditional faculties of theology, law and medicine had been added schools of engineering, agriculture, forestry, education, dentistry and home economics. To one Scottish observer at least, the "practical side" was the distinguishing feature of Canadian universities as compared with those of the old land.[4]

DEVELOPMENT

A novel experiment grew out of World War I when the Khaki University was organized through the voluntary efforts of academic leaders to offer instruction for servicemen during the period of demobilization. As many of these veterans were young men whose high school or undergraduate studies has been interrupted and as there were long delays in securing ocean transport to return them to Canada, this institution served a useful purpose in rehabilitation by offering classes in England. The initiative in this venture was taken by Henry Marshall Tory, who had already played a leading part in founding universities in British Columbia and Alberta and who would play a similar role at Carleton University. In several of the universities these efforts were supplemented by accelerated programs in the professional faculties of law, medicine and engineering. This gave an impetus to extramural and summer courses in the 1920's by which candidates could qualify for degrees through part-time study. Two centres where summer sessions were particularly successful were Queen's University in Kingston and Université Laval in Québec.

There was some institutional expansion during the years following World War I. In Newfoundland, Memorial College was founded in 1925; it would become Memorial University in 1949, the same year that the province entered Confederation. In Nova Scotia, Mount Saint Vincent University, which had offered the first two years of the Dalhousie University arts program since 1914, was granted its own charter in 1925. St. Thomas University in New Brunswick received degree-granting powers in 1934. In Quebec, the Université de Montréal was granted a charter in 1919 establishing its independence from Laval and permitting it to develop its own system of affiliated classical colleges. In the same province, Sir George Williams University (now Concordia University) granted its first degrees in 1936. The University of Ottawa, which had been established and granted a papal charter in the 19th century, was given a civil charter in 1933 by the Ontario legislature, enabling it also to grant degrees through affiliated classical colleges. In 1930, McMaster University moved from Toronto to Hamilton and in this period both Queen's University and The University of Western Ontario severed their ties with their respective churches and began to receive provincial grants. There continued to be one university in each of the four western provinces. However, in Alberta and Saskatchewan there was the growth of a number of junior colleges which operated in affiliation with the single university in each province.

The most significant development during the post-war years, however, was the rapid expansion of graduate studies and research. Following the establishment of the National Research Council in 1916, research facilities particularly in the physical sciences were rapidly developed in some of the larger centres, especially at the University of Toronto, McGill University in Montreal and, to a lesser degree, at Dalhousie University in Halifax. This led to the organization of faculties of graduate studies and the granting of master's and doctor's degrees. The research programs in the medical sciences were especially successful, resulting in the discovery of insulin at the University of Toronto and the establishment of The Montreal Neurological Institute at McGill.

At the outset of World War II in 1939, there were 28 universities. They varied in size, the largest, the University of Toronto having an enrolment of about 7,000 full-time students, while several of the smaller institutions had fewer than 1,000 students. The larger ones had begun to develop research and graduate programs, while most of the smaller ones adopted the pattern of the liberal arts colleges in the United States. University expenditures, which were estimated at $11,872,000 in 1926, had risen a decade later to $14,147,000 and there were about 40,000 students representing 5% of the population group between the ages of 18 and 24.

EXPANSION

Radical changes began immediately after World War II. As a result of the Veteran's Rehabilitation Program, initiated by the federal government, enrolments rose to 83,000 in 1947-48 and between 1944 and 1951, 53,000 veterans entered the universities. The immediate problem of accommodation was solved by the use of temporary buildings and the creation of satellite colleges, such as Ajax at Toronto and Dawson at McGill. While the heaviest enrolments were concentrated in the large urban universities like Toronto, McGill, Alberta (Edmonton) and The University of British Columbia in Vancouver, almost all the universities participated in the effort and their co-operation with the government made the program a remarkable success.

Expansion was only a first step, however. It was also necessary to adapt administrative structures to serve the new clientele. Admissions policies were reviewed and in some instances revised to make it possible for mature candidates to enter university. Guidance services were organized to give tests and advice in the choice of careers. In many institutions the academic calendar was altered so that classes continued throughout the year. For the first time, residences were provided for married students and auxillary services were sometimes organized for spouses and children.

There were important changes also in courses and programs. These were most noticeable in the professional and graduate schools. As Senator Maurice Lamontagne has noted in his report *A Science Policy for Canada*, Canadian scientists had worked closely throughout the war with their opposite numbers in Great Britain and the United States on the front lines of science and technology and they entered the post-war period with fresh approaches in fields such as microwave techniques, aircraft jet engines, nuclear power and digital computers.[5] The physical sciences and engineering attracted many students, while others chose the traditional professions of law, medicine or teaching, as well as new careers in social work and library science.

CRISIS

By the mid-1950's the places vacated by the veterans had been filled by an increasing number of graduates from the high schools and it had become apparent that the demand for university expansion would continue and even increase. The full force of this pressure came in the 1960's. During this decade, university enrolment, which in 1951 - 52 had stood at less than 65,000, rose from 128,894 in 1961 - 62 to 341,030 in 1971 - 72. In meeting this demand, several of the large city universities grew into what are described in North America as "multiversities", while provincial governments also granted charters to 19 new institutions. The new institutions included provincially supported universities in Ontario and three of the Western provinces, a new provincial university in Prince Edward Island, a new type of multi-campus institution in Quebec and a French-language university in New Brunswick.

Up to this time, in the central and Atlantic provinces at least, provincial authorities had left the responsibility for higher education very largely to private initiative. Thereafter, however, the governments in all provinces became increasingly involved in the financing of university education as well as in the planning of its development. The federal government also showed deep concern. Acting favorably on appeals from university leaders, the Parliament of Canada inaugurated a system of grants in the fiscal year 1951 - 52, whereby it allocated approximately $7,000,000 (based on 50 cents per head of population) to be distributed to the provinces according to their population. They in turn distributed their portion amongst the universities in the province according to their full-time enrolment. The per-capita grant increased in 1957 to $1 per capita, 1958 to $1.50, 1962 to $2, and 1966 to $5 for a total in 1971 - 72 of three-quarters of a billion dollars.

The results of these developments have been far-reaching. The universities, most of which were operated as private institutions before 1960, have now become heavily dependent on public funds. Religious sponsorship and control of universities has been modified to permit those institutions to receive public support. New collegial institutions have developed in every province except Nova Scotia as a serious alternative to university education. In Quebec successful completion of a college program is a requirement for admission to a university program. In other provinces, the college is an alternative route to the upper years of a degree program. Taken together, these have had marked effects. Changing conditions have forced the universities to study themselves closely and to defend their role to the general public and to government.

Perhaps the best evidence of the involvement of provincial governments in higher education is the appointment of various commissions to make recommendations on future development and the insistence that the universities be fully integrated in the provincial educational systems. Since 1960, studies have been made in each of the provinces, either of the whole range of educational services as in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta, or of special aspects such as higher or post-secondary education. These enquiries form an impressive survey of the resources and needs in the various provinces although there are wide variations in approach and in the solutions recommended. See Table I.

Sometimes as a result of these studies, statutory bodies have been established in most provinces to advise the government on university development and several of these have issued reports relating to planning and development.

In addition to these provincial initiatives, several important national reports have been prepared under the auspices of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, sometimes in co-operation with other national organizations. The first of these, *Financing Higher Education in Canada*, was published in 1965 and was followed by several others: *University Government in Canada; The University, Society and Government;* and *Quest for the Optimum – Research Policy in the Universities of Canada.* Studies have also been prepared on the analysis of university costs and on the effects of admission policies.

Table I

Province	Date	Title of Report	Chairman of Commission
British Columbia	1962	*Higher Education in British Columbia* and a plan for the future	Macdonald, John B.
Quebec	1963-65	Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education in the Province of Quebec	Parent, Alphonse-Marie, Msgr.
New Brunswick	1962	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick	Deutsch, John J.
Ontario	1962-63	*Post-Secondary Education in Ontario, 1962-70;* report of the presidents of the universities of Ontario to the Advisory Committee on University Affairs	Deutsch, John J.
Prince Edward Island	1965	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education	Bonnell, J.S.
Ontario	1966	Report of the Commission to Study the Development of Graduate Programmes in Ontario Universities; submitted to the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Provincially Assisted Universities.	Spinks, J.W.T.
Newfoundland	1967-68	Report of the Royal Commission on Education and Youth	Warren, Philip J.
Maritime Provinces	1970	Report on Maritime Union commissioned by the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	Deutsch, John J. (special advisor)
Alberta	1972	*A Choice of Futures;* report of the Commission on Educational Planning	Worth, Walter H.
Ontario	1972	*The Learning Society;* report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario	Wright, Douglas T. Davis, D.O.
Manitoba	1973	*Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba;* report of the Task Force	Oliver, Michael
Saskatchewan	1973	*University Governance*	Hall, Justice Emmett
Nova Scotia	1974	Report of the Royal Commission on Education, Public Services and Provincial-Municipal Relations	Graham, John
British Columbia	1974	Report of the University Government Committee	Young, Walter D.

In the early 1970's growth rates began to decline. Enrolments in most universities were below the forecasts; a larger number of students withdrew before completing their degrees; and the number of part-time students began to increase more rapidly than those registered for full-time study. It appeared for a time that a plateau had been reached and policies for retrenchment were imposed. Budgets were cut, building programs restricted, staff positions reduced and governments declared a moratorium in granting charters to universities of the traditional pattern. Gradually, however, confidence was restored as it was recognized that both birth rates and school enrolments had declined during the 1960's and the impact of alternative forms of higher education offered in colleges and through extension departments was forcing changes in university structures. During the last years of the 1970's, full-time enrolments are expected to grow only slightly and to decline after 1980. At the same time, interest in part-time and extension study continues to grow.

As a result, with encouragement from provincial governments, several experiments were initiated. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Ontario was granted a charter permitting it to grant certain undergraduate degrees in technical fields. Athabasca University in Alberta introduced interdisciplinary extra-mural programs. Sir George Williams University and Loyola College in Montreal amalgamated to form Concordia University, with faculties on two campuses offering undergraduate and graduate programs, as well as extension courses. A new undergraduate college, Cape Breton, was established in Sydney, Nova Scotia.

STRUCTURE

The traditional form of university governance in Canada is the "two-tier" system: a board of governors and an academic senate with a president, principal or rector acting as the chief executive officer. By statute, the corporate power usually resides in the board of governors which makes the final decisions on all matters of policy. The board is usually made up of a majority of laymen and the size and composition vary with the kind of control under which the university operates. The board may include a majority of clerics in church-related institutions and in these the church will have the power to nominate all or most of the members. In provincial universities, the power of nomination usually rests with the lieutenant-governor and some members may be direct representatives of the government. In the private universities, independent of both church and state, the board of governors usually is a self-perpetuating body. Participation on boards of governors by academic administrators has increased in recent years and faculty and student members have been added to many of these bodies.

The duties of the board include the appointment of the president, rector or principal, the exercise of financial control and the approval of recommendations from the senate on academic matters. In practice, boards tend to turn their attention to matters which are not directly academic, although through their responsibility for raising funds and for the financial operations of the institution, they do exercise a good deal of influence on many academic decisions.

The senate is generally responsible for academic policy. Its membership is drawn from the administrative and academic staff and usually the president or principal acts as the presiding officer. Most universities have admitted students to membership on the academic senate. In some instances, particularly in provincial universities, the senate may include representatives from groups in the community with a special interest in the university. In such instances it may have as many as 200 members. The university charter usually specifies powers which are the responsibility of the senate and these usually include admission requirements, the approval of academic courses and programs, the appointment of professorial staff, student discipline and the granting of degrees both in-course and honorary.

As a rule, both the board and the senate deal with recommendations from subsidiary bodies, such as statutory or ad hoc committees, departments or faculties. In this way it is possible to draw on the advice of a much broader representation from the university than would be included in the membership of either body.

Alberta universities have a senate, but they also have a general faculties council; it is the general faculties council, and not the senate of these universities, which most closely resembles the senates of other institutions as the highest academic body. In the Alberta institutions, the senate acts as a bridge between the university and the community and is empowered to inquire into any matters which might enhance the usefulness of the university. It serves as the public conscience of the university, elects the chancellor and authorizes the conferring of honorary degrees.

Two universities, Toronto and Laval, have adopted unicameral systems of government. At the former, the overall governance of the university rests with the governing council which has delegated many of its review functions to standing committees. In addition, it has delegated to its standing committees certain decision-making authority on policy matters within their general areas of responsibility, reserving major decisions to itself. At Laval the university council is the supreme authority. The rector, who is elected for five years by the electoral college, presides over the council.

A third element in the internal government of the university is represented by the chancellor and vice-chancellor. The duties of the chancellor are usually performed by a person of distinction who acts as the honorary and ceremonial head of the institution. In the Roman Catholic universities it is usually the bishop in whose diocese the institution is located. In some instances the chancellor may preside at meetings of the board of governors but it is more usual for the board to elect a chairman from amongst its own members. In some universities, the chairman of the board is named by the provincial government.

The president, who is sometimes also the vice-chancellor, principal or rector is the chief executive officer of the institution. The title depends on the traditions of the institution, president being borrowed from practice in the United States, vice-chancellor being copied from English universities, principal following the practice of Scotland and rector the nomenclature of France. As the senior administrative official of the university, the chief executive officer acts as a link between the lay board of governors and the academic senate. Although the appointment of the president is made by the board, the senate and other representatives of the faculty and students are frequently consulted in making the nomination. As a rule the candidate has been a university professor and is a person with a scholarly background.

Following a comprehensive survey of current practices in Canadian universities, Sir James Duff and Dr. R.O. Berdahl issued a report in 1966 entitled *University Government in Canada.*[6] Noting that the Parent Commission had already expressed the opinion that "the charters and statutes of North American universities have in general erected an unfortunate opposition between administrators and teachers,"[7] the commissioners recommended a number of fundamental reforms. They suggested that the two-tier system of university government be retained but that the powers of the board of governors and senate should be more clearly defined and separated. At the same time, it was pointed out, the two bodies must be brought into closer contact at many stages during the legislative process. It was recommended also that administrative officers, including the president, vice-presidents and deans should be chosen by special committees on which the academic staff and students were represented. While reaction to these proposals has varied from institution to institution and from province to province, a number of changes have since been initiated.

ORGANIZATION

Most Canadian universities are organized through faculties which are responsible for determining admission requirements, approving courses, recommending candidates for degrees and other aspects of internal administration such as the calendar, timetables and examination procedures. The traditional structure of European universities included four faculties -- theology, law, medicine and letters -- and this has been most closely followed in the French-language institutions where faculties of philosophy and social sciences have also been added. In the English-language universities, the central faculty is that of arts and science which offers instruction in the humanities and the social, physical and biological sciences. In a few, the arts and science sections have now been separated into two faculties, while in some of the smaller institutions there is a single faculty, as in the liberal arts colleges of the United States. New professional faculties have been added in most of the larger universities where agriculture, commerce, dentistry, education, engineering and music now enjoy separate status.

Within each faculty there is a departmental structure based on the individual disciplines or subjects. Specialization in recent years has led to the demand for the subdivision of many of the older departments and the distinction is now frequently made between romance and Slavic languages, political science and political economy, philosophy and psychology, geology and crystallography, biology and genetics. Where research has led to the introduction of graduate degrees, a faculty of graduate studies and research has usually been established with undergraduate and graduate instruction provided by the same departments.

The senior officer of each faculty is the dean, who is now appointed usually for a limited period of three to five years by the board of governors on the recommendation of the president or principal after consultation with representatives of the academic staff and students. The dean is a member of the senate and the official spokesman of the faculty. The dean's duties include the preparation of the faculty's annual budget in consultation with the department chairmen.

Practices vary a good deal both in the method of appointing departmental chairmen and in the responsibilities confided to them. In the larger institutions they, or a certain number of their representatives, form a faculty council under the chairmanship of the dean.

Variations are found in internal structures at some universities where departments are organized as colleges or schools. These may focus on particular areas of study, such as commerce or business administration, education, engineering, journalism, library science, pharmacy or social work. Usually these units report through one of the faculties. With the recent demand for interdisciplinary studies, even these innovations have not proved sufficiently flexible and an experiment has been introduced in the Université du Québec, where the faculty structure has been abandoned and a "modular pattern" adopted in its place. Under this plan, the basic unit is the department to which each professor is attached. The student is related to a module, which is a course or program of study that may cut across departmental lines. The modules vary in size and are composed of both professors and students who have parity in the membership on the module council.

The demand for interdepartmental co-operation has been particularly strong in the areas of graduate studies and research. This has resulted in the establishment of various institutes and centres through which the resources of a number of departments may be directed toward problems considered of special character or urgency. Examples of these are the Islamic Institute at McGill, the Centre for Culture and Technology at Toronto, the Institute of Canadian Studies at Carleton, the Division of Environmental Studies at Waterloo, the Centre for Northern Studies at Laval, the Institute of Criminology at Montreal, the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at Alberta and the Institute of Oceanography at British Columbia.

During the past decade, with the growing complexity of university operations, most of the institutions have provided for the appointment of vice-presidents or vice-principals with responsibilities in such areas as academic policy, administration, research, finance and planning. The number and duties of these senior officials vary from institution to institution, as does the manner in which they discharge their duties. Frequently they act through statutory bodies such as an academic or planning committee, reporting through the senate to the president and board of governors.

CURRICULUM

Admission to Canadian universities is usually after 11 to 13 years of prior schooling. Each university, in some instances each faculty, exercises control over its admission standards and policies.

In the past, applicants were judged on their record in examinations prepared by provincial departments of education at the end of the high school course and on their general school record as certified by the principal. In recent years, however, departmental examinations have been discontinued and the school record has become the main basis for judgment.

Provision is now made in most universities for mature matriculation, whereby students, having attained the required age (usually 21 - 24), may be accepted even though they do not meet the ordinary entrance requirements. Otherwise it is customary for students to enter directly from high school, except in Quebec where they qualify for admission to university through the colleges of general and vocational education.

Most universities offer the first or bachelor's degree after three or four years of full-time study, usually in the faculty of arts and science. In some institutions, however, a first degree is also granted in engineering and education. Admission to faculties of law, medicine, dentistry, business administration and theology usually is conditional upon the completion of part or all of the requirements for the first degree. A distinction is frequently made between general and honors degrees at the bachelor's level, the difference being that the honors degree is more specialized and usually requires an additional year of study.

The academic year begins in September and continues until April or May. It is usually divided into two terms, with most of the courses continuing throughout the full session. Half-courses, which are completed in one term, are given in some institutions by certain departments. The undergraduate student is usually required to complete five courses, or the equivalent, each session which means a minimum of 15 class or laboratory hours each week. Written examinations are generally required at the conclusion of each course.

Provision is now made for part-time students and a number of universities also conduct off-campus courses in various centres. This has led to the adoption of a credit system whereby one or more credits are granted upon completion of each course and the candidate is expected to accumulate a specific number of credits within a certain period of time. The usual requirement is 20 credits for the first degree. For several years, the number of part-time students has been increasing more rapidly than full-time enrolment.

Experiments have been initiated with both year-round operation and work-study programs. While most of the universities operate summer schools, a few have adopted a 12-month calendar. Since its establishment in 1965, Simon Fraser University has operated on a trimester system whereby the academic year is divided into three terms and students may enter in September, January or May. They may choose to continue their studies without interruption and thereby accelerate their programs if they wish. Memorial, Bishop's, Université du Québec and Lethbridge have adopted the trimester system as have other institutions for certain of their programs: Nova Scotia College of Art and Design in its undergraduate programs; Laval for sciences de l'administration; Guelph in arts and science, agriculture, and family and consumer affairs; Ryerson in its evening programs; Regina in engineering.

The work-study pattern, whereby the student alternates supervised regular employment and classroom study, has been adopted in engineering, mathematics, architecture, physical education and recreation, and science at the University of Waterloo. It is also in operation in certain undergraduate programs at Memorial (engineering), Nova Scotia Technical College (engineering), Sherbrooke (engineering), Regina (administration and engineering) and Calgary (commerce). Sherbrooke and McMaster also offer work-study programs in business administration at the master's level.

During the past decade, there has been a steady trend toward greater flexibility in curriculum requirements. The practice of adopting a fixed pattern of course sequences has been modified and students are permitted to choose from a number of options. Experiments have also been conducted in co-operative planning of courses, with students and faculty participating in the process of course design, as well as in determining the requirements and methods of examination. Perhaps the most advanced of these programs is one offered by the University of Waterloo, where students set their own goals and proceed toward them through independent research, course work, seminars, tutorials, special projects and field work. Upon completion of the curriculum the candidate qualifies for the degree of bachelor of independent studies. At the University of Lethbridge students may develop their own program of studies in consultation with an advisor and appropriate resource persons from the faculty or elsewhere.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Some universities have conducted extension programs for many years. Probably the most successful were those in the provincial universities of the western provinces, following the example of land-grant colleges of the United States, including agricultural extension education in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia which organized co-operatives among the fishermen of the nearby coastal villages. Besides these practical and vocational programs, other cultural and recreational services were developed in some of the urban universities of central Canada. These activities were widely diversified. Some courses were granted recognition for academic credit, others were not. Many were offered only on-campus, others were provided in external centres as well. Both full-time and part-time staff were recruited as instructors and some courses were concentrated in one-week or two-week periods, while others might continue throughout the academic year.

Since the end of World War II, however, the demand for continuing education has increased and new teaching media, such as television, have greatly broadened the range of facilities. Although efforts have been made to distinguish between activities which are academic and those that can be classified as community services or adult education, most universities now offer extramural courses and degrees and in several provinces there have been proposals to introduce programs similar to those of the Open University in Great Britain. This solution has been rejected, however, in Manitoba and in the Maritime provinces. Manitoba has chosen instead to establish regional resource centres to which the universities as well as other types of educational institutions will contribute. Québec has successfully developed Téléuniversité as a branch of l'Université du Québec and Memorial University has launched an experimental program on Fogo Island. In Alberta, Athabasca University is an open university sponsored by the provincial department of education and manpower to produce and deliver learning programs for adult Albertans who wish to study in their own communities or who are not able to attend a traditional post-secondary institution. The only entrance requirements are that the student be 18 years of age and interested in a university education. Thus, while the degree and type of involvement varies from one institution to another, extension programs have now become a responsibility recognized and accepted by universities in Canada.

INSTRUCTION

The typical pattern of instruction in Canadian universities is still the formal lecture, usually given twice weekly and supplemented by seminars or laboratory periods in smaller groups. In the professional faculties this is varied by clinical teaching in medicine, shopwork in engineering and field work in areas as different as surveying and social work. The years of expanding enrolments created problems which authorities have attempted to meet by larger classes or by offering parallel instruction to several divisions. Neither solution completely satisfactory and, to meet the criticism of impersonal relations between professors and students, counselling services as well as seminars, conferences and tutorials wherever possible, were introduced for new students.

In some institutions it has been possible to develop a college system, using the models of Oxford and Cambridge. The college system has existed at the University of Toronto since the last century. More recently it has been achieved more fully at Trent, York, Laurentian and Waterloo than anywhere else. The University of Toronto and other large universities have created satellite colleges in the metropolitan area where experiments in teaching methods are being carried out.

Some Canadian universities are bilingual, the University of Ottawa, Laurentian University of Sudbury and Université Sainte-Anne being the notable examples. In these, instruction is offered in both English and French and students may choose whichever medium they wish. Some universities, while offering instruction in one language only, permit students to submit term papers, examination answers and theses in either French or English. Within York University, Glendon College is a small, liberal arts institution where emphasis is placed on Canadian studies and bilingualism. All students in the bilingual program are required to study the second of Canada's official languages during the first two years of the program. Most recently, Collège universitaire Saint-Jean, a French college affiliated with The University of Alberta, has been granted faculty status within the university.

Many universities have attempted to review their instructional methods and improve the quality of teaching. One study, at the University of Toronto[8], recommended drastic changes both in teaching procedures and in the degree patterns in arts and science. These included the reduction in the number of lectures and classroom time, the reform of examination procedures, supervision of beginning members of staff during their first years of university teaching, and a revision of the patterns of general and honors degrees. This report, published in 1967, has had considerable effect in other Ontario universities and some of the proposals will no doubt be applied even more widely.

The function of libraries in university instruction has altered considerably in recent years. Most Canadian universities have reassessed their resources and broadened the concept of their services. Large-scale purchases have improved certain collections and facilities are now provided for loans and exchanges between institutions. One report has pointed out that, whereas in the past libraries were regarded as places where materials were kept, they must now be considered as a collection, not only of books but also of microfilms, tapes, pictures and other learning aids, from which items may be borrowed and taken away, both intellectually and physically.[9] The new $41.7 million Robarts Library building at the University of Toronto was justified because its facilities were conceived in these broad and inclusive terms.

These and other fundamental changes have been investigated through various enquiries and within the institutions themselves. Television and technology in university teaching was the subject of a report of the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario in 1970.[10] Statistics Canada, a federal agency, surveyed the use of various media for instruction in the Maritime and Ontario universities and the National Research Council has assisted in various projects for the use of computers. Meanwhile, a Centre for Learning and Development was established at McGill University in 1969 to help improve the learning environment, teaching practices and learning methods and most universities now have teaching aids centres from which staff and students may draw support in developing teaching materials.

The most common teaching aid is the film slide, film strip or film which the Statistics Canada survey found were used in most institutions for teaching courses in education, the health professions and occupations, agriculture and the biological sciences. Frequently the instructor personally prepares the slides of transparencies, sometimes with the assistance of a university media centre or with help from students.

Television is also used, although much less widely. Summarizing the situation in Ontario, the Trotter Report estimated in 1970 that about 40% of the students in all universities had been exposed to at least one classroom viewing experience and that approximately $1,200,000 was designated in university budgets for television services in 1969 - 70. More sophisticated use of closed-circuit television has been attempted in some faculties of medicine, dentistry, engineering and science.

Computers are now found in most universities but it appears they are used for management and research rather than instruction. Courses are offered in computer programming but computer-assisted learning is not widely encouraged. The National Research Council initiated a project in 1967, enabling universities to buy research equipment offering a central facility to be linked with remote terminals. The co-operating institutions were expected to provide, develop and test course material. Some success was achieved, but participation has been limited to the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The University of Calgary, McMaster University and a Quebec CEGEP, Edouard-Montpetit College. Simon Fraser University has also developed courses in chemistry with the assistance of IBM and further projects include courses in physics, mathematics, biology and economics.

STAFF

The character and competence of the academic and administrative staff is, of course, a vital factor in the development of higher education. During the 1960's, the demand, not only for expansion, but also for adaptation and innovation in the universities strained their resources to the limit and the resulting problems have not yet been resolved.

In sheer numbers the task of recruitment was enormous. From about 7,000 in 1960 - 61, the full-time teaching force was increased to over 30,000 in 1975 - 76. Most of the new appointees were Canadians but the number coming from other countries was sufficiently large to provoke criticism from within and without the academic community. As a matter of fact, Canadian universities have never produced sufficient graduates to supply their own needs and they have always depended on Great Britain, the United States and France for some of their staff. In the recent emergency this dependence has continued and numbers of university teachers have also been recruited from other countries in Europe and Asia. Although the institutions have been reluctant to impose any restrictions that might suggest discrimination against non-Canadians, some provincial governments have attempted to compile information that might be relevant. Estimates may not be entirely reliable but it appears that about 30% of the teaching staff in Canadian universities are nationals of other countries. Recent changes in immigration and employment requirements are aimed at ascertaining that non-Canadian faculty are only hired once all efforts to recruit a qualified Canadian have been exhausted.

For appointment to a university staff, a doctorate degree is usually expected. However, in practice, this requirement is actually applied only in the pure sciences. In the humanities and social sciences, many candidates hold only a master's degree and are expected to continue their studies toward higher qualifications. In the professional faculties, many of the staff have met only professional requirements, but the trend is toward possession of a doctorate. There is a wide gap, however, between policy and practice, since only about 58% of the full-time university teachers hold a doctorate degree.

The lowest teaching rank is that of lecturer. This is usually a one-year appointment and the Canadian candidate will be expected to have completed undergraduate studies with honors or distinction and have obtained a master's degree, preferably from an institution other than the one attended as an undergraduate. If the candidate has continued in a doctoral program it may be at a university in the United States, Britain or France. It is not always possible to equate these requirements with the credentials submitted by candidates from other countries and this has occasionally given rise to friction or misunderstanding.

After one or more years of satisfactory service or upon proof of suitable scholarship or experience, the candidate may be appointed to the rank of assistant professor on a two or three-year contract. From this point, faculty become eligible for promotion as associate professor and professor or, in the French-language institutions, as *professeur agrégé* and *professeur titulaire.* The rules for tenure and promotion vary from one institution to another, and committees on appointment, promotion and tenure exist in most institutions.

In each of these categories the judgment of competence is based on scholarship and ability to conduct research as demonstrated through publications. Ability as a teacher is taken for granted and it is only very recently that in-service training in instructional methods has been organized in some universities. A committee at the University of Toronto recommended that each department should be responsible for helping novice lecturers by enabling one or two of its excellent teachers to serve as consultants or mentors to junior members of its staff. This might help to meet the criticism of students and the public that undergraduate teaching is often ineffective and that it is neglected in favor of research. In 1976 the university established an advisory committee on educational development.

The teaching load is usually scaled according to academic rank and other responsibilities. A lecturer may be assigned 12 or 15 class hours a week, depending on the need in some instances to repeat course material for several sections. Full professors are generally expected to give two courses, which normally requires two lectures in each during the week. This is frequently modified by the inclusion of a weekly discussion group or seminar for which junior members of staff are made responsible. In addition to teaching, most faculty members have some administrative duties or serve as members of committees.

Salary scales differ from university to university. The highest in 1976 - 77 was at The University of Alberta in Edmonton, where the minimum for a full professor was $28,360. In about a dozen universities, the minimum salary paid to teachers of that rank was at least $27,000. The national median salary for all full-time university teachers was approximately $22,000 in 1975 - 76. The basic salary may be supplemented by payments for summer school or evening classes and in most institutions the staff is also permitted to accept consultant fees for private and government contracts outside the university.

There has been a noticeable shift of faculty opinion toward support for affiliation with unions or syndicates representing teachers, administrators, specialist staff such as librarians and technicians and non-academic personnel. This has been carried farthest in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, where such unions have either been recognized or are in the process of gaining recognition as bargaining agents by the provincial labor relations boards. The first agreements were negotiated and signed at individual universities in 1974 and 1975. In March 1977, the faculty of 24 universities were members of collective bargaining organizations.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

All Canadian universities are now co-educational. As indicated above, the admission of women to undergraduate studies began in the late 19th century and by the 1930's women were generally admitted also to the professional faculties. Following World War II there was a sudden increase in the number of women students, since women who had served in the armed services were eligible for benefits through the Veterans' Rehabilitation Program on the same terms as men. The presence of married veterans on university campuses also brought changes, such as the provision of residences for married students and, in a few instances, of child-care centres for veterans' families. These adjustments did not go so far, however, as to correct injustices existing in promotion and salary policies for women members of the faculty.

During the 1970's there have been insistent demands for equality of status for women in academic and administrative positions and for the inclusion of courses and programs of special interest to women. Prior to this decade, only a few outstanding women had reached the senior rungs of the academic ladder and, generally speaking, there was evidence of discrimination both in salary and in academic rank. These practices have recently been under investigation in many of the universities and some corrective measures have been taken. With the appointment in 1974 of the second woman president of a university and the first chairwoman of a university grants commission, we may expect that women will have greater access to administrative positions, including appointments as deans or heads of departments. (Mount Saint Vincent is primarily a women's university although it does admit men as non-resident students. The institution has always had a woman as president.) It must also be expected that there will no longer be discrimination in salary. Nevertheless, since the extent of these changes depends on the number and calibre of women continuing in graduate studies, it will be some time before the balance between men and women is radically altered.

The number of women undergraduates has been increasing steadily. In the 1920's less than one-fifth of the full-time student population was made up of women and it was not until after World War II that the proportion rose to one-quarter. By 1970, however, it had increased to over one-third and it is now estimated to be about 43%. To this must be added a growing number of part-time students for whom access to the university has been greatly facilitated in recent years through extension programs. Women are now accepted in all faculties, including law, medicine, theology and engineering, and with the integration of nursing, education and social work within the university structures they have become predominant in the social and health sciences. Their enrolment in graduate studies has risen more slowly and consequently the increase in numbers of women members of staff has been less noticeable.

There has also been a growing demand for courses of special interest to women. Many universities have responded by offering non-credit courses, seminars and workshops on family life, women in history, women's psychology and women in society. Many credit courses are also offered, most of them in the social, health or biological sciences. Several institutions now operate counselling services for women who wish to resume their studies after an interval in the home with family responsibilities; these patterns of development have now become well established and will no doubt continue to expand.

STUDENTS

The reform of university government has also given students a larger voice in its operation. Until a decade ago the student was usually considered a minor and, while permitted to organize a wide range of extracurricular activities including athletics, had no voice at all in matters of academic policy or student discipline. This has changed. Students are now represented on departmental and faculty committees and sit as regular members of the senate and board of governors at many universities. In some instances students have been included in committees established to consider the appointment and promotion of staff, although this practice is by no means general.

One factor in this change of attitude is the action taken by the federal and provincial governments in lowering the voting age to 18. This is the normal age for entry to university and, although legal anomalies still exist, it is widely assumed that students have reached the age of majority and that parents cannot be held responsible for their actions.

There were 375,000 full-time students in Canadian universities in 1976-77. This represents over 13% of the population between the ages of 18 and 24 and is about double the proportion in 1960. In addition, over 184,000 part-time students were registered in degree programs in that same year. The number of graduate students has been increasing rapidly during the past few years and registration has been rising in the faculties of commerce and education. Men outnumber women by about two to one, although the proportion of women is expected to rise steadily during the next decade. Student self-government is now encouraged in most universities and student councils enjoy greater independence. About one-fifth of the students live in campus residences, some of which are co-educational. Other students live in off-campus lodgings, while many live at home within commuting distance of the institution.

Tuition fees are charged in the universities, although they usually differ from one faculty to another and, in two provinces (Alberta and Ontario) higher fees are imposed on non-residents of Canada. In Quebec, all universities now base their fee structure on the number of credits taken, irrespective of the faculty. In the early 1960's one-quarter of university income was derived from student fees but, with the increase in public funding of universities, this proportion has now been reduced to approximately one-eighth. Some of the provinces have imposed limits on the level of fees, requiring all institutions to obtain approval for any change, as a condition for receiving government grants. Objections have been raised to this practice on the grounds that students should pay a higher proportion of the cost of their education and a change in policy was recently recommended by a royal commission in Nova Scotia and by the Ontario Council on University Affairs, while an increase of 25% in tuition fees was imposed in the province of Alberta for the academic year 1976-77. For the 1977-78 academic year, British Columbia universities raised fees by 25% and Ontario university fees increased by $100. The highest fees are found in the Maritime provinces which are followed closely by Ontario. Fee increases have been opposed by student organizations and by some political parties, in some instances on the grounds that tuition at the post-secondary level should be free, as at the other levels of the educational system. It is believed that fees are a deterrent which prevent some deserving students from entering university and it is estimated that about 40% of all students take advantage of the Canada Student Loans Plan to finance their studies. Some consideration has been given to contingent repayment plans under which students would repay their indebtedness through long-term deductions from their earnings but no such programs have yet been adopted.

The introduction of alternative programs in the community colleges has undoubtedly altered the composition of the student body in the university and this will be altered even more. It may be expected that universities will remain selective but the criteria for selection will be raised to a higher level and the period of study may be condensed. In future the colleges may become responsible for providing general education for the graduates of high school, while the universities will continue to be centres of advanced, specialized and professional studies. A 1977 study prepared by the federal Department of the Secretary of State found that there is still inequality of participation in post-secondary education in Canada despite easier access to student financial aid.

FINANCE

The 1960's marked a turning point in the development of higher education as governments began to assume a major share of financial support. Expenditures in the universities rose in that decade from about $200,000,000 to over a billion dollars and rose to $2,380,000,000 in 1975-76. The federal and provincial governments together contributed 72.2% of the total amount. As a result, other sources of revenue, including fees and private contributions, declined, as they have continued to do ever since. Student fees as a source of income have been decreasing since 1961-62 from 23.5% in that year to 11.6% in 1975-76. Whereas in the 1950's governments contributed only a little more than half of the total costs, they now have become the main source of university revenues.

This remarkable change in the attitude of governments must be attributed in part to the reports of two royal commissions which had a strong impact on public opinion in Canada. The Massey Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences stated:

"Universities have become essential institutions of higher education, of general culture, of specialized and professional training and of advanced scientific research . . . It is certainly neither our right nor our wish to tell universities how to do their work, but, if financial stringency prevents these great institutions from being, as they have said, 'nurseries of a truly Canadian civilization and culture, we are convinced that this is a matter of national concern."[11]

Testimony of another sort came from the Gordon Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. Declaring it was their bounden duty "to call attention as forcefully as we can to the vital part which the universities must play in our expanding and increasingly complex economy, and to the necessity of maintaining them in a healthy and vigorous condition", the commissioners pointed out:

"They are the source of the most highly skilled workers whose knowledge is essential in all branches of industry. In addition they make a substantial contribution to research and in the training of research scientists."[12] Authoritative opinions such as these could not fail to impress political leaders as well as the public at large.

Canada was not alone in making this reassessment of higher education. In most other countries and particularly in Europe and North America, the political significance of universities was given belated recognition because of their relationship to the productive system and because of public pressure to assure equal educational opportunity. These pressures, from both without and within the country, spurred federal and provincial leaders to supply the funds necessary to maintain and expand the whole structure of post-secondary education.

Advice was offered by university leaders, speaking through the voice of the Bladen Commission on Financing Higher Education in Canada. Dividing its recommendations into four categories, addressed to the federal government, provincial governments, the universities, and individual and private donors, the commission based its proposals on a forecast of 460,000 university students in 1975-76. The level of support it suggested for operating, capital and research expenditures was well beyond anything governments or the public had previously envisaged and, while the federal authorities failed to adopt the method of distributing the funds indicated in the report, they responded even more generously than had been recommended. Expenditures on post-secondary education, which were estimated at $835,300,000 in 1965 when the Bladen Report was published, rose to $21,140,800,000 by the end of the decade.[13]

Between 1958 and 1966 federal grants to the universities were distributed through the Canadian Universities Foundation, the executive agency of the National Conference of Canadian Universities which was the predecessor to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. Some provinces had raised objections to this practice and the federal government summoned the first ministers to a federal-provincial conference on university financing before responding to demands for additional funds. At that time it was agreed that, in future, federal aid should be broadened to include all post-secondary institutions and that the funds should be paid through the provincial governments. Two formulae were proposed, the provinces being invited to choose between: a) a per capita grant based on total provincial population; and b) 50% of approved post-secondary operating expenditures. Newfoundland Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick chose the former. The other provinces, chose the latter method of calculation. The original agreement, a section of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, extended over the five-year period, 1967-72. It was renewed with an important new condition for two years in 1972 and than for another three in 1974. The new condition stipulated that the total increase in the federal share for any given year would be limited to 15% of the preceding year.

This agreement expired on March 31, 1977. It has been replaced by the Established Programs Financing (EPF) which embraces education, hospital insurance and medicare. Half of the federal payment will consist of a transfer of tax points to the provinces (13.5 points of personal income tax and 1 point of corporation tax). The other half will be in the form of per capita cash grants to the provinces. The tax portion based on 1975-76 will grow as the tax base increases while the per capita grants will increase in relation to the growth in the Gross National Product. In the area of post-secondary education, this means that federal government contributions are no longer tied to provincial spending as it was under the previous arrangement. EPF will be in effect for at least five years with a three-year notice of termination.

Since 1967, provincial governments have been in a position to insist that the universities within their borders become more closely integrated in the provincial systems of education and each has adopted its own procedure in providing university support. Ontario immediately adopted the practice of formula financing recommended by the Bladen Commission. Grants were based on the enrolment of students in specified categories in each institution and the Basic Income Unit was calculated in the estimates of costs adjusted from year to year. Variations of this method were adopted in several other provinces. The formula method was reasonably satisfactory as long as enrolments were rising. In 1970, however, when enrolments began to decline, difficulties became evident. Budget estimates were based on enrolment expectations which did not materialize, undue emphasis was placed on numbers and categories of students, and unfortunate recruiting practices were adopted by some institutions.

Therefore, as of 1973-74, formula grants in Ontario are based on the actual enrolment of the previous year at each institution rather than on current enrolments. This new system has been called slip-year financing. Formula financing is no longer used for graduate studies. Each province has its own method of funding the universities in its jurisdiction. Without going into the details, one can say that a formula grant based on enrolment is used by New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. Newfoundland and Saskatchewan give grants based on the budget proposals of the universities. British Columbia and Quebec calculate their grants by using the preceding year as a base year; added to this base are growth and development of the institution, and inflation.

UNIVERSITY-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

As government support has become a more vital factor in the development of universities, efforts have been made to protect the institutions against the worst aspects of political interference and control. In 1964, Ontario established a separate Department of University Affairs which has since been enlarged to include the community colleges. Three other provinces, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have also adopted this practice. Elsewhere, however, the provincial authorities have chosen to keep the administration of the total educational system within the framework of a single department.

There is greater unanimity on the need for a council or commission to act as a buffer between governments and the universities for long-range planning, deter-

Table II

Provinces	Date of act	Name	Appointment of chairman	Number of members	Powers
Newfoundland	1949	Board of Regents	Government	19	Executive
New Brunswick Nova Scotia Prince Edward Island	1974	Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission	Government	16	Advisory
Quebec	1968	Conseil des universités	Government	17	Advisory
Ontario	1974	Council on University Affairs	Government	19	Advisory
Manitoba	1967	Universities Grants Commission	Government	13	Advisory, Executive
Saskatchewan	1974	Universities Commission	Government	9	Advisory
Alberta	1966 (abolished 1973)	Universities Commission			
British Columbia	1974	Universities Council	Government	11	Advisory

mining short-term priorities, scrutinizing individual budgets and distributing government grants. Except in Newfoundland, where the negotiations with the single university may be said to be conducted through the Board of Regents, consultative bodies have been appointed in all the provinces, although Alberta abolished its commission in 1973 and has placed the universities directly under the Ministry of Advanced Education and Manpower. A single commission, the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, is the buffer for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

While the need for an intermediary body is widely recognized, there is less agreement on its structure, powers and purpose. The number of members varies from seven to 19. The Conseil des universités in Quebec includes representatives from all universities, while the Universities Council in British Columbia specifically excludes university personnel. In most instances, the chairman is a full-time official appointed by government, although the time required from the other members and the level of remuneration vary greatly. Some of the councils have jurisdiction over all post-secondary institutions, while others deal only with the universities. See Table II.

Attempts to establish inter-provincial commissions, which began in the Prairie provinces several years ago, have progressed farthest in the Maritime provinces, where the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) began operating in April 1974. This represents a co-operative effort by the governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and the membership of the commission includes representatives from the universities and colleges, public officials and members of the public at large. The Commission has a full-time chairwoman appointed by the governments. As stated in the legislation, its purpose is "to assist the provinces and the institutions in attaining a more efficient and effective utilization and allocation of resources in the field of higher education in the region".

Control over admission and transfer policies has been jealously guarded by each university as a fundamental aspect of academic freedom. Recent developments, however, indicate the need for greater coordination. The establishment of non-university colleges raises problems of transfer, while the encouragement of various types of extension programs has created difficulty in measuring academic credit. Consequently some of the regulatory bodies have considered imposing a degree of uniformity that would curtail the autonomy of individual institutions. This remains a contentious issue that will be difficult to resolve.

Research support in Canadian universities for the physical and natural sciences, and more recently in the social sciences and humanities, is provided through more than 40 federal departments and agencies. The main channels are: the National Research Council, established in 1916; the Canada Council, created in 1957; and the Medical Research Council which became independent of the National Research Council in 1960. The funds made available by these three bodies have risen from $8,000,000 in 1960-61 to the present level of over $115 million in 1975-76 and the research grants of such departments as agriculture, energy, mines and resources, environment, health and welfare, manpower and national defence also grew substantially.

This sudden increase in research activity reflected a growing concern in most countries for the development of national science policies and a number of studies on this subject have been conducted in Canada. The Science Council and the Economic Council were established in the 1960's and both have published special and regular reports. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development conducted an enquiry and published its findings in 1969. A further study was recently completed by the Special Senate Committee on Science Policy, and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has published the report of two commissioners who examined research policies at the institutional level.[14] No major changes in policy have yet occured but a new federal Ministry of State for Science and Technology (MOSST) was created in 1971.

The Scientific Activities Act 1976 will result in a reorganization of the federal granting councils. In future the Canada Council will be responsible only for support of the arts. Its granting function in the humanities and social sciences will be transferred to a new council to be called the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. The National Research Council will no longer have granting functions; these will be taken over by a new council, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council. NRC will maintain its laboratories. The Medical Research Council will remain unchanged except for being allowed to support research in the public health field. An Inter-Council Coordinating Committee, chaired by the secretary (deputy minister) of MOSST, will be established to coordinate granting policies.

Provincial governments have also been drawn into the discussions of research policy. Most now have provincial research councils which offer support grants and scholarships in areas of particular interest, such as the development of natural resources, and health and social services. There have been instances of duplication, the distortion of priorities and not infrequently of projects initiated by federal authorities for which the provincial authorities are expected to provide support following a trial or experimental period.

Also in 1976, MOSST and the Council of Ministers of Education established the 20-member Canadian Committee on the Financing of University Research. This committee is also chaired by the secretary of MOSST. Nine of its members are federal officials. Other members are provincial deputy ministers responsible for universities, university presidents or vice-presidents, and representatives of university councils (provincial buffer bodies). The committee will make recommendations on policies, programs and procedures affecting the financing of research in universities.

The Science Council has established a group to consider problems in the research area. The Task Force on Research in Canada has as its objective the creation of a better climate for research in Canada.

COOPERATION

A decade ago, it was noted in the AUCC news and opinion magazine *University Affairs*, that the most striking trend in higher education was the growth of provincialism. During the interval this movement has not abated. If anything, it has intensified and the absence of agreement on national objectives becomes more apparent day by day. The dangers are more apparent also. Obstacles to mobility of students and staff, inequalities in services as between regions and provinces, differences in priorities, duplication and competition in programs are evidence of failure to achieve cooperation at a time when the demands on university leadership are particularly exacting.

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada was originally established as the National Conference of Canadian Universities in 1911 when the presidents of a number of institutions agreed to meet annually to discuss issues and problems of national concern. The functions and responsibilities of the conference were enlarged during the Second World War when it acted as the agent of all Canadian universities in discussions with the federal government. Following the war, the conference was authorized by its members to conduct a campaign to make the general public aware of the importance to Canada of its institutions of higher learning and of their pressing needs. In 1951 the Government of Canada began making annual grants to the universities. In 1956 these grants were doubled and the NCCU was asked by the federal government to rule upon the eligibility of institutions to receive the grants and to distribute the funds on its behalf. The NCCU was legally incorporated in 1957 to perform these tasks.

In 1958 the NCCU ceased to exist and was replaced by two new organizations. These were the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges (NCCUC) and the Canadian Universities Foundation (CUF). The chief function of the former was the organization of an annual conference which brought together university teaching and administrative staff and provided a forum for the discussion of academic problems. The CUF was an incorporated body which acted as the executive agency of the larger NCCUC. Its functions included negotiations on behalf of the universities with the Government of Canada, the distribution of federal grants to the universities, provision of the secretariat for the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee, the administration on behalf of the Government of Canada of the academic part of the new Commonwealth Scolarship Plan and the conduct of many projects on behalf of the universities that were members of the conference. In 1957 a permanent secretariat was established and in 1958 a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York enabled the conference to add a research and information service, including extensive library holdings, to the central office.

In 1965, the NCCUC and CUF were reconstituted by Act of the Canadian Parliament as the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. The purpose of merging these bodies was to simplify working procedures; the objectives of the organization remained unchanged. The association now functions through an elected board of directors and a permanent executive director and staff. All degree-granting institutions, as well as a number of affiliated institutions, some of which hold their degree-granting powers in abeyance, are members of the association. The association has also 32 associate members, such as the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges and the Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work, and its staff conducts research and supplies information services for the university community. The AUCC annual meeting brings together university leaders and representatives including faculty and students from all parts of Canada. Provision is made for bilingual services in all of the activities of the organization. The association has initiated a number of important studies of national problems.

There are a number of national organizations that represent certain groups within the universities. One of these, the Canadian Association of University Teachers, was established in 1951 and represents university teaching staff. It is governed by a council which includes representatives from each member university. In recent years, regional and provincial groupings of academic staff have been formed and these have taken the initiative in dealing with provincial authorities on matters of salary, working conditions and university development generally. The CAUT and the National Union of Students, whose origins date to 1927, have secretariats and permanent staffs in Ottawa.

A different trend has developed among subject or special interest groups whose national organizations hold annual meetings on a campus and in conjunction with the Royal Society of Canada in June. These learned societies include the Canadian Association of Graduate Schools, the Canadian Historical Association, and the Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education.

The Council of Ministers of Education, Canada was established in 1967. Its members include the ministers from each province and its meetings are also attended by the deputy ministers. An office has been established in Toronto under the direction of an executive director. University education is one area of the council's concern. During 1975, with the support and cooperation of the federal government, the council assisted the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation in conducting a survey of education in Canada. The findings were reviewed at a meeting held in Paris between the visiting consultants and Canadian officials and a full report was issued by the organization in 1976. The OECD examiners commented upon the lack of a national education policy in Canada.

Because of frequent changes in the council's membership caused by the uncertainties of politics, it has been difficult for it to evolve a general and stable policy, especially since the federal government is not represented at the council's meetings even by an observer although the Secretary of State has been invited to attend some meetings. In its Annual Review of 1970, the Economic Council of Canada stated:
"... it is urgent that strong and continuing efforts be made to define and clarify the aims and objectives of post-secondary education--both of particular institutions and the larger systems in which they operate."[15]

This need has been widely recognized and it is reflected in the appointment of committees and officials to develop specific plans and proposals for the future. To be fully effective, however, the strategy must be based on a deep and broad understanding of the issues at stake. These have been clearly defined and explained in the Faure report, published by UNESCO under the title *Learning To Be*. One of its statements reads as follows:

"Many economic, social and political factors combine to make change in post-secondary education necessary. But they cannot be achieved merely by adding or superimposing elements on to the existing system. Really suitable education for increasingly numerous and differentiated learners calls for a thoroughgoing diversification in post-secondary institutions. But this presupposes a change in traditional attitudes towards universities. If the public feels that institutions of a new kind lack prestige, these institutions will fail to fulfil their function, while the traditionally organized universities will continue to be overloaded and inevitably apply discriminatory procedures."[16]

The experience of the 1960's gives rise to both hope and apprehension. It has proved that Canada has the resources to expand, to experiment, to innovate in the vital area of higher education. But it demonstrates also the need for a national approach to the problems of equality of opportunity, mobility, regional disparities and interprovincial cooperation. These and other issues were brought to the attention of the federal cabinet by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada early in 1976, together with the recommendation that the present level of support be continued pending further discussions between the federal and provincial governments, and the universities. There is an obvious need, not only for dialogue, but also for an agency or organization through which continuing discussions of educational policies may be conducted in order to bring some agreement on national goals and on the method by which they may be achieved.

FOOTNOTES

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LES UNIVERSITÉS DU CANADA

par M. David Munroe

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M. Munroe a établi la première version du présent article pour l'édition de 1974 de Universités et collèges du Canada. Il l'a, par la suite, révisée et mise à jour pour les éditions de 1975 et 1976. La Division de l'information de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada a vu à la mise à jour de l'article pour la présente édition du Répertoire.

Par "université" on entend, au Canada, les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire qui ont le pouvoir de conférer des grades. Ainsi, en 1977, il y avait 68 universités dont 16 n'exerçaient pas leur pouvoir de conférer des grades étant fédérées ou affiliées à d'autres universités. Environ 25 de ces 68 universités comptent plusieurs facultés.

Dans le passé, on appliquait le terme "collège" à d'autres établissements postsecondaires qui n'accordaient pas de grades ou à des parties constituantes d'une université. Toutefois, le terme s'applique maintenant d'une façon générale aux collèges communautaires qui, avec un solide appui des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, se sont développés depuis 1960 au point d'être en mesure d'offrir une importante solution de rechange à la formation universitaire. Dans une des provinces, le Québec, on exige de l'étudiant qu'il ait terminé un programme au niveau du collège pour être admis à un programme universitaire.

ORIGINES

Les premières universités du Canada ont été calquées sur celles de l'Europe. Le Séminaire de Québec, fondé en 1663, a servi de base à l'Université Laval établie en 1852. Sa charte d'université lui a été accordée par la Reine Victoria en 1852 et par le Pape en 1876. Le plus ancien établissement de langue anglaise, le King's College, de Windsor (N.-É.), a offert ses premiers cours en 1789.

En 1867, il se trouvait 18 établissements décernant des grades, pour une population globale d'environ 3.5 millions d'âmes dans les quatre provinces qui formaient le Dominion du Canada, à savoir la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Québec et l'Ontario[1]. Ensemble ces établissements reflétaient la plupart des grands courants de l'enseignement, soit ceux d'Oxford, d'Edimbourg, de Londres, de l'Université d'Europe, de l'American liberal arts college, de l'American State University et du Collège classique des Jésuites.

Presque tous ces établissements étaient appuyés et dirigés par les autorités religieuses et leur objectif était de former les membres du clergé ou de petits groupes choisis de laïcs qui désiraient devenir avocats ou médecins. L'enseignement était concentré sur la théologie, la philosophie, les classiques, la médecine, le droit et, parfois, les mathématiques. Les professeurs, dont la plupart venaient d'Europe, avaient reçu leur formation selon les traditions classiques de l'époque.

Une réaction contre ces coutumes et cette mentalité a commencé à se manifester vers le milieu du 19e siècle. M. William Dawson, originaire de la Nouvelle-Écosse, devenu principal de McGill University en 1855, écrivait peu de temps après sa nomination: "Je ne crois pas à un collège formé sur le vieux modèle oxfordien[2]." Lui-même géologue éminent, il mit immédiatement sur pied des cours en sciences naturelles, ouvrit une école normale pour la formation des instituteurs des écoles primaires, renforça les facultés de droit et de médecine et, par la suite, donna l'élan à l'enseignement dans les sciences appliquées et le génie. Vers la même époque, des changements semblables se sont produits dans d'autres universités telles que Dalhousie University, d'Halifax, Queen's University, de Kingston, et le nouvel établissement fédéré connu sous le nom de University of Toronto.

Dans la collectivité d'expression française, la réaction a pris une forme différente. Les réformes napoléoniennes de l'enseignement français ont été rejetées complètement par les chefs religieux de la colonie qui ont créé un système de collèges classiques et de séminaires affiliés à l'Université Laval, administrés par diverses communautés religieuses et organisés selon le modèle jésuite modifié. Ces établissements offraient un programme d'études secondaires et un programme d'études, d'une durée de huit ans, conduisant au premier grade, le baccalauréat, qui était accordé par l'université mère. La plupart des étudiants étaient des candidats à la prêtrise, mais certains se dirigeaient aussi vers les facultés universitaires de droit et de médecine. Par conséquent, alors que les établissements anglophones étaient axés, en général, sur les études pratiques et scientifiques et dirigés par des laïcs, les établissements francophones mettaient l'accent sur les études classiques tout en demeurant sous la domination du clergé.

D'autres innovations ont vu le jour à la fin de ce siècle, la plus importante d'entre elles étant peut-être l'admission des femmes dans les universités. Mount Allison University, du Nouveau-Brunswick, a décerné le premier baccalauréat à une femme en 1882 et, après certaines vives controverses, cet exemple a été suivi ailleurs. Le Royal Victoria College a été ouvert à McGill University en 1889 à titre de collège pour les femmes bien qu'à cet endroit, comme presque partout ailleurs, des restrictions étaient imposées à l'entrée dans les facultés professionnelles.

Avec la colonisation des quatre provinces de l'Ouest, d'autres établissements universitaires ont commencé à surgir. L'University of Manitoba a obtenu sa charte en 1877 et a fonctionné en tant qu'organisme d'examen, sur le modèle de l'University of London, jusqu'en 1904. En Saskatchewan et en Alberta, des universités provinciales ont été établies en 1909 et 1908 respectivement, peu de temps après l'entrée de ces provinces dans la Confédération en 1905. L'University of British Columbia, bien qu'elle ait obtenu une charte en 1908, n'a ouvert ses portes qu'en 1915. Dans les quatre provinces de l'Ouest, l'exemple des "land-grant colleges" des États-Unis a amené les universités à mettre fortement l'accent sur les programmes d'éducation permanente et les services communautaires. Le premier président de l'University of Saskatchewan faisait état de cet objectif lorsqu'il déclarait en 1914:

> "La caractéristique principale de cette université doit être son utilité. L'État s'intéresse à l'université parce que l'université peut servir l'État. Une université d'État doit aussi servir les intérêts de la multitude et non pas ceux d'un petit groupe choisi; elle doit avoir un caractère libéral et être accessible à tous[3]."

À la déclaration de la Première Guerre Mondiale, en 1914, il se trouvait une vingtaine d'universités au Canada et celles-ci commençaient à présenter des traits distinctifs. Aux facultés traditionnelles de théologie, de droit et de médecine, s'étaient ajoutées des facultés de génie, d'agriculture, de sylviculture, d'éducation, d'art dentaire et d'économie domestique. Selon un observateur écossais, tout au moins, l'"aspect pratique" a été la caractéristique des universités canadiennes, par rapport à celles d'Europe[4].

ÉVOLUTION

De la guerre est né un nouveau genre d'université, l'Université Kaki, organisée grâce au travail bénévole de chefs de file du monde universitaire pour dispenser l'enseignement aux militaires durant la période de démobilisation. Vu qu'un grand nombre de ces anciens combattants étaient des jeunes gens dont les études secondaires ou de préparation au baccalauréat avaient été interrompues et que l'attente se faisait longue pour revenir au Canada par bateau, cette université a rempli une fonction utile en Angleterre, grâce à l'initiative de M. Henry Marshall Tory. Celui-ci avait déjà joué un rôle de premier plan dans la fondation d'universités en Colombie-Britannique et en Alberta et devait jouer un rôle semblable à la Carleton University. Dans plusieurs des universités, cet enseignement a eu comme complément des programmes accélérés dans les facultés professionnelles de droit, de médecine et de génie. Cela a donné une impulsion aux cours dispensés à l'extérieur des universités et aux cours d'été dans les années 1920, grâce auxquels les candidats pouvaient être admissibles à des grades en faisant des études à temps partiel. Queen's University, de Kingston, et l'Université Laval, de Québec, ont été deux centres où les cours d'été ont connu un franc succès.

On a constaté une certaine expansion des établissements au cours des années qui ont suivi la Première Guerre Mondiale. À Terre-Neuve, le Memorial College a été fondé en 1925; celui-ci allait devenir la Memorial University en 1949, année de l'entrée de la province dans la Confédération. En Nouvelle-Écosse, la Mount Saint Vincent University, qui offrait depuis 1914 les deux premières années du cours des arts de la Dalhousie University, obtenait sa propre charte en 1925. St. Thomas University, au Nouveau-Brunswick, s'est vu accorder le pouvoir de décerner des grades en 1934. Au Québec, l'Université de Montréal obtenait une charte en 1919 et, partant, son indépendance de l'Université Laval, ce qui lui permettait d'établir son propre système de collèges classiques affiliés. Dans la même province, Sir George Williams University (maintenant Concordia University) a décerné ses premiers grades en 1936. L'Université d'Ottawa, établie au 19e siècle en vertu d'une charte papale, a reçu une charte civile de l'assemblée législative de l'Ontario en 1933, lui permettant de conférer aussi des grades par l'intermédiaire de collèges classiques affiliés. En 1930, McMaster University a quitté Toronto pour aller s'établir à Hamilton et, à la même époque la Queen's University et l'University of Western Ontario ont toutes deux rompu leurs liens avec leurs églises respectives et ont commencé à bénéficier de subventions de la province. Il a continué d'exister une université dans chacune des quatre provinces de l'Ouest; toutefois, en Alberta et en Saskatchewan, on a vu grandir un certain nombre de collèges d'enseignement secondaire affiliés à la seule université de chacune des provinces.

Le fait nouveau le plus important durant les années d'après-guerre, cependant, a été l'expansion rapide des études supérieures et des recherches. À la suite de l'établissement du Conseil national de recherches en 1916, les installations de recherche, particulièrement dans les sciences physiques, ont connu une expansion rapide dans certains des grands centres, en particulier à l'University of Toronto, à la McGill University, de Montréal, et à un degré moindre, à la Dalhousie University d'Halifax. Il en est résulté l'organisation de facultés d'études supérieures et l'octroi de grades aux niveaux de la maitrise et du doctorat. Les programmes de recherche en médecine ont été particulièrement couronnés de succès ayant mené à la découverte de l'insuline à l'University of Toronto et à l'établissement de l'Institut neurologique de Montréal, à la McGill University.

Au moment de la déclaration de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, en 1939, il y avait 28 universités de tailles diverses, la plus grande étant l'University of Toronto qui comptait environ 7,000 étudiants à plein temps, alors que plusieurs des établissements plus petits comptaient moins de 1,000 étudiants chacun. Les plus grandes universités avaient commencé à établir des programmes d'études supérieures et de recherches alors que la plupart des universités plus petites avaient adopté le modèle des "liberal arts colleges" des États-Unis. Les dépenses des universités, estimées à $11,872,000 en 1926, s'élevaient, dix ans plus tard, à $14,147,000 et environ 40,000 étudiants, soit 5 p. 100 de la population âgée de 18 à 24 ans, fréquentaient les universités.

EXPANSION

Des changements radicaux ont commencé à se produire immédiatement après la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale. Par suite de programmes de réadaptation des anciens combattants, mis sur pied par le gouvernement fédéral, le nombre des inscriptions est passé à 83,000 en 1947 - 1948 et, de 1944 à 1951, 53,000 anciens combattants sont entrés dans les universités. Le problème de logement qui s'est posé immédiatement a été résolu par l'utilisation de bâtiments provisoires et la création de collèges satellites comme Ajax, à Toronto, et Dawson, à McGill. Alors que les grandes universités urbaines ont connu le plus grand nombre d'inscriptions, comme celles de Toronto, d'Alberta (Edmonton), McGill et l'University of British Columbia, à Vancouver, presque toutes les universités ont participé à la montée et leur collaboration avec le gouvernement a assuré le succès remarquable du programme.

Toutefois, l'expansion n'a été qu'une première étape. Il a fallu, d'autre part, adapter les structures administratives de façon à pouvoir répondre aux besoins des nouveaux étudiants. Les politiques en matière d'admission ont été réexaminées et, dans certains cas, modifiées afin de prévoir l'admission de candidats d'âge mûr. Des services d'orientation ont été organisés pour administrer des tests et donner des conseils sur le choix des carrières. Dans de nombreux établissements, le calendrier de l'année universitaire a été modifié de façon que les cours puissent se donner tout au long de l'année. Pour la première fois, des résidences ont été mises à la disposition des étudiants mariés et des services auxiliaires ont été organisés, dans certains cas, à l'intention des conjoints et des enfants.

D'importants changements ont été apportés aux cours et aux programmes d'études. Les plus remarquables ont été constatés aux niveaux de l'étude des professions et des études supérieures. Comme le sénateur Maurice Lamontagne l'a mentionné dans son rapport intitulé *Une politique scientifique canadienne*, "au cours de la guerre, les scientifiques canadiens collaborèrent étroitement avec leurs confrères de Grande-Bretagne et des États-Unis; c'est ainsi qu'ils entrèrent dans l'ère de l'après-guerre encore tout chauds des plus récentes découvertes de la science et de la technologie et tout heureux d'envisager l'utilisation pacifique de grandes réalisations telles que la technique des micro-ondes, le moteur d'avion à réaction, l'énergie nucléaire et l'ordinateur numérique[5]". Les sciences physiques et le génie ont attiré de nombreux étudiants alors que d'autres ont choisi les professions traditionnelles comme le droit, la médecine ou l'enseignement et aussi de nouvelles carrières en service social ou en bibliothéconomie.

CRISE

Au milieu des années 1950, les places libérées par les anciens combattants ont été occupées par un nombre croissant de diplômés d'écoles secondaires et il est devenu évident que la demande d'agrandissement des universités allait se maintenir et même s'intensifier. Cette pression a atteint son sommet au cours des années 1960. Au cours de cette décennie, les inscriptions dans les universités, qui s'étaient maintenues en 1951 - 1952 à moins de 65,000, sont passées de 128,894 en 1961 - 1962 à 341,030 en 1971 - 1972. Pour répondre à cette demande, plusieurs universités des grandes villes se sont transformées en ce qu'on appelle en Amérique du Nord des "multiversités" et les gouvernements provinciaux ont accordé des chartes à 19 nouveaux établissements dont les universités subventionnées par le gouvernement provincial en Ontario et par les gouvernements de trois des provinces de l'Ouest, une nouvelle université provinciale dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, un nouveau genre d'établissement à plusieurs campus au Québec et une université de langue française au Nouveau-Brunswick.

Jusqu'à cette époque, dans les provinces centrales et dans les provinces de l'Atlantique, du moins, les autorités provinciales avaient laissé en très grande partie à l'initiative privée la responsabilité de l'enseignement supérieur. Par la suite, cependant, les gouvernements de toutes les provinces ont participé de plus en plus au financement et à la planification de l'expansion des études universitaires. Le gouvernement fédéral s'est également montré profondément intéressé à ce domaine. En réponse aux demandes des dirigeants des universités, le gouvernement du Canada a institué, au cours de l'exercice financier 1951 - 1952, un régime de subventions en vertu duquel il attribuait une somme de près de 7 millions de dollars (50 cents par tête d'habitant) à être répartie entre les provinces selon le chiffre de leur population. Les provinces, à leur tour, distribuaient leur quote-part à leurs universités selon le chiffre des inscriptions à plein temps. La subvention, par tête, a été portée à $1 en 1957, à $1.50 en 1958, à $2 en 1962 et à $5 en 1966 pour atteindre un total de trois quarts de milliards de dollars en 1971 - 1972.

Ces faits nouveaux ont eu des conséquences d'une grande portée. Les universités, dont la plupart fonctionnaient à titre d'établissements privés avant 1960, en sont venues à dépendre dans une large mesure des deniers publics. La condition des universités qui avaient été soutenues et contrôlées par des religieux a dû être modifiée de façon à permettre à ces établissements d'être soutenus à l'aide des deniers publics. De nouveaux collèges ont été établis dans toutes les provinces, sauf en Nouvelle-Écosse, à titre de solution importante de rechange aux études universitaires. Au Québec, il faut avoir terminé avec succès le programme d'études d'un collège pour être admis à un programme d'enseignement universitaire. Dans d'autres provinces, le collège représente une voie supplémentaire d'accès aux dernières années d'un programme d'études préparant à l'obtention d'un grade. Considérés globalement, ces faits ont eu des répercussions marquées. L'évolution des conditions a forcé les universités à procéder à un sérieux auto-examen et à défendre leur rôle devant le grand public et devant le gouvernement.

Les meilleures preuves de la participation des gouvernements provinciaux au niveau de l'enseignement supérieur sont peut-être la nomination de diverses commissions chargées de faire des recommandations concernant l'expansion dans l'avenir et l'insistance pour que les universités soient complètement intégrées dans les systèmes d'éducation des provinces. Depuis 1960, des études ont été faites dans chacune des provinces, soit sur toute la gamme des services d'éducation comme à Terre-Neuve, en Nouvelle-Écosse, au Québec et en Alberta, soit sur certains aspects particuliers comme l'enseignement supérieur ou postsecondaire. Ces études présentent un état imposant des ressources et des besoins dans les diverses provinces, en dépit des amples divergences dans l'approche et dans les solutions recommandées. (Voir le tableau I).

Parfois, à la suite de ces études, des organismes statutaires ont été établis dans la plupart des provinces pour renseigner le gouvernement sur les progrès des universités et plusieurs d'entre eux ont publié des rapports concernant la planification et l'expansion.

Outre ces initiatives au niveau des provinces, plusieurs rapports nationaux importants ont été établis sous l'égide de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada, parfois en collaboration avec d'autres organismes nationaux. Le premier de ces rapports, *Le financement de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada*, a été publié en 1965 et a été suivi de plusieurs autres: *Structure administrative des universités au Canada, L'université, la société et le gouvernement* et *Poursuivre l'Optimum - Politique de la recherche dans les universités au Canada.* Des études ont aussi été faites sur l'analyse des coûts des universités et sur les effets des politiques d'admission.

Au début des années 1970, les taux de croissance ont commencé à ralentir. Les inscriptions dans la plupart des universités n'ont pas correspondu aux prévisions, le nombre d'étudiants abandonnant leurs études avant l'obtention du grade a augmenté et les inscriptions des étudiants à temps partiel ont commencé à monter plus rapidement que celles des étudiants à plein temps. Pour un certain temps, on a cru avoir atteint un plateau et des politiques de compression ont alors été imposées. On a réduit les budgets, limité les programmes de construction et diminué le nombre des positions et les gouvernements ont retardé l'octroi de chartes aux universités à caractère traditionnel. Deux faits, cependant, sont venus graduellement rétablir la confiance: on a constaté que les taux de natalité et les inscriptions aux écoles avaient baissé au cours des années 1960 et que les répercussions des nouveaux modes d'enseignement supérieur dans les collèges et dans les départements d'éducation permanente imposaient des changements dans les structures des universités. Au cours des dernières années de la présente décennie, on prévoit que les inscriptions à plein temps augmenteront légèrement pour diminuer ensuite après 1980. En même temps, l'intérêt manifesté à l'égard des études à temps partiel et de l'enseignement permanent continue de s'accroître.

En conséquence, on a tenté plusieurs expériences avec l'appui des gouvernements provinciaux. Le Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, en Ontario, a reçu une charte lui permettant de conférer certains grades au niveau du baccalauréat dans des domaines techniques. L'Athabasca University, en Alberta, a mis sur pied des programmes d'études interdisciplinaires hors-campus. La Sir George Williams University et le Loyola College, à Montréal, se sont fusionnés pour créer la Concordia University dont les facultés réparties sur deux campus offrent des programmes d'études aux niveaux du baccalauréat et des grades supérieurs, de même que des cours dans le secteur de l'éducation permanente. Un nouveau collège, le Cape Breton, offrant des cours au niveau du baccalauréat, a été établi à Sydney (N.-É.).

STRUCTURE

La forme traditionnelle d'administration universitaire au Canada est celle de l'administration "à deux paliers": un conseil d'administration ou bureau des gouverneurs et une assemblée universitaire ou sénat ayant à leur tête un recteur, principal ou président qui agit en qualité d'administrateur en chef. En vertu des statuts, le pouvoir corporatif est habituellement détenu par le conseil d'administration qui prend les décisions définitives sur toutes les questions de politique. Le conseil est formé ordinairement de laïcs, en majorité, et sa taille et sa composition varient selon le genre de direction dont dépend le fonctionnement de l'université. Le conseil peut se composer d'une majorité de clercs dans les établissements confessionnels; dans ces cas, l'Église a le pouvoir de proposer tous les membres ou la plupart d'entre eux. Dans les universités provinciales, le pouvoir de proposer les membres revient habituellement au lieutenant-gouverneur et certains membres peuvent représenter directement le gouvernement. Dans les universités privées, indépendantes de l'Église et de l'État, le conseil d'administration est ordinairement un organisme qui se renouvelle automatiquement. Un plus grand nombre d'administrateurs de l'enseignement font partie des conseils d'administration, depuis quelques années, et des représentants des professeurs et des étudiants ont également été ajoutés à un bon nombre de ces conseils.

Il appartient au conseil de nommer le recteur, le président ou le principal, d'exercer un contrôle financier et d'approuver les recommandations émanant du sénat relativement à l'enseignement. Dans la pratique, les conseils ont tendance à s'occuper de questions qui ne se rapportent pas directement à l'enseignement mais, vu qu'ils sont chargés du prélèvement de fonds et des opérations financières de l'établissement, ils exercent naturellement une assez grande influence sur de nombreuses décisions relatives à l'enseignement.

Tableau I

Province	Date	Titre du rapport	Président de la commission
Colombie-Britannique	1962	Higher Education in British Columbia and a plan for the future	Macdonald M. John B.
Québec	1963 - 1965	Rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement dans la province de Québec	Parent, Monseigneur Alphonse-Marie
Nouveau-Brunswick	1962	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick	Deutsch, M. John J.
Ontario	1962 - 1963	Post-Secondary Education in Ontario, 1962 - 70; report of the presidents of the Universities of Ontario to the Advisory Committee on University Affairs	Deutsch, M. John J.
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1965	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education	Bonnell, M. J.S.
Ontario	1966	Report of the Commission to Study the Development of Graduate Programmes in Ontario Universities; submitted to the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Provincially Assisted Universities	Spinks, M. J.W.T.
Terre-Neuve	1967 - 1968	Report of the Royal Commission on Education and Youth	Warren, M. Phillip J.
Provinces Maritimes	1970	Report on Maritime Union commissioned by the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	Deutsch, M. John J. (conseiller spécial)
Alberta	1972	A Choice of Futures; report of the Commission on Educational Planning	Worth, M. Walter H.
Ontario	1972	The Learning Society; report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario	Wright, M. Douglas T. Davis, M. D.C.
Manitoba	1973	Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba; report of the Task Force	Oliver, M. Michael
Saskatchewan	1973	University Governance	Hall, M. le juge Emmett
Nouvelle-Écosse	1974	Report of the Royal Commission on Education, Public Services and Provincial-Municipal Relations	Graham, M. John
Colombie-Britannique	1974	Report of the University Government Committee	Young, M. Walter D.

Le sénat est généralement responsable de la politique en matière d'enseignement. Ses membres sont recrutés parmi le personnel administratif et le corps professoral et, habituellement, le recteur en assume la direction. La plupart des universités admettent des étudiants comme membres de leur sénat. Dans certains cas, en particulier dans les universités provinciales, il peut arriver que le sénat comprenne des représentants de groupes de la collectivité qui s'intéressent à l'université d'une façon toute spéciale. Dans ces cas, le sénat peut compter jusqu'à 200 membres. La charte de l'université précise habituellement les pouvoirs du sénat qui portent, en règle générale, sur les domaines ci-après: les conditions d'admission, l'approbation des cours et des programmes d'études, la nomination du personnel enseignant, la discipline des étudiants et l'octroi des grades tant honorifiques que dans le cadre d'un programme d'études.

Généralement, le conseil d'administration et le sénat s'occupent tous deux des recommandations émanant des organismes subsidiaires comme les comités statutaires ou les comités spéciaux, les facultés ou les départements. De cette façon il leur est possible de profiter de l'avis d'un plus grand nombre de représentants de l'université que s'il ne s'agissait uniquement que de l'un ou l'autre organisme.

Les universités de l'Alberta ont un sénat mais elles ont aussi un conseil général des facultés. C'est le conseil général des facultés et non le sénat de ces universités qui ressemble le plus au sénat des autres établissements en tant qu'organisme suprême de l'université. Dans les établissements de l'Alberta, le sénat sert de lien entre l'université et la collectivité et il a le pouvoir d'examiner toutes les questions qui seraient de nature à accroître l'utilité de l'université. Il représente la conscience publique de l'université, élit le chancelier et autorise l'octroi de grades honorifiques.

Deux universités, Toronto et Laval, ont adopté le principe du monocamérisme. À Toronto, l'administration générale de l'université incombe au conseil d'administration qui a délégué passablement de ses responsabilités en matière de contrôle à des comités permanents. Le conseil a en outre délégué à ces derniers certains pouvoirs au chapitre de la prise des décisions sur les questions de politique dans les domaines généraux qui sont de leur ressort, se réservant toute autorité dans le cas des décisions les plus importantes. À l'Université Laval, le conseil de l'université représente l'autorité suprême. Le recteur, qui est élu pour cinq ans par le collège électoral, préside le conseil.

Le chancelier et le vice-chancelier représentent un troisième élément de l'administration interne de l'université. Les fonctions de chancelier sont habituellement remplies par une personne distinguée qui fait fonction de dirigeant honoraire de l'établissement et qui préside aux cérémonies. Dans les universités catholiques romaines, c'est habituellement l'évêque du diocèse où l'établissement est situé qui préside. Dans certains cas, il arrive que le chancelier préside aux réunions du conseil d'administration mais, habituellement, le conseil choisit un de ses membres comme président. Dans certaines universités le président du conseil est désigné par le gouvernement provincial.

Le président qui, parfois, est en même temps vice-chancelier, principal ou recteur est l'administrateur en chef de l'établissement. Le titre dépend des traditions de l'établissement, le terme président étant emprunté aux coutumes américaines, le terme vice-chancelier aux universités anglaises, le terme principal à l'Écosse et le terme recteur à la France. En tant qu'agent supérieur d'administration de l'université, l'administrateur en chef sert de lien entre les membres du conseil d'administration, qui sont des profanes, et le sénat universitaire. Bien que le recteur soit nommé par le conseil, le sénat et d'autres représentants du corps professoral et des étudiants sont souvent consultés aux fins de cette nomination. En règle générale, le candidat a été professeur d'université et possède une vaste culture.

À la suite d'une étude exhaustive de la pratique courante dans les universités canadiennes, Sir James Duff et M. R.O. Berdhal ont publié, en 1966, un rapport intitulé *Structure administrative des universités au Canada*[6]. Ayant constaté que la Commission Parent avait déjà exprimé l'opinion que "les chartes et statuts des universités d'Amérique du Nord ont en général établi une malheureuse opposition entre administrateurs et professeurs[7]", les commissaires ont recommandé certaines réformes fondamentales. Ils ont conseillé de conserver le système d'administration universitaire à deux paliers mais recommandé que les pouvoirs du conseil d'administration et du sénat soient précisés et délimités. En même temps, ils ont souligné le fait que les deux organismes devraient entretenir des relations plus étroites à plusieurs étapes au cours du processus législatif. Ils ont recommandé que les cadres, y compris le recteur, les vice-recteurs et les doyens, soient choisis par des comités spéciaux au sein desquels le corps professoral et les étudiants seraient représentés. Bien que les réactions à ces propositions aient varié d'un établissement à l'autre et d'une province à l'autre, un certain nombre de changements ont été effectués par la suite.

ORGANISATION

La plupart des universités canadiennes se composent de facultés qui ont la responsabilité de déterminer les conditions d'admission, d'approuver les cours, de recommander les candidats admissibles aux grades et de s'occuper d'autres aspects de l'administration interne, par exemple l'annuaire, les horaires et la façon de procéder pour les examens. La structure traditionnelle des universités européennes comprenait quatre facultés - la théologie, le droit, la médecine et les lettres, - et cette structure a été reproduite très fidèlement dans les établissements francophones où ont été ajoutées des facultés de philosophie et de sciences sociales. Dans les universités anglophones, la faculté centrale est celle des arts et des sciences qui offre des cours dans les humanités ainsi que dans les sciences sociales, physiques et biologiques. Dans quelques-unes, la section des arts et des sciences est maintenant partagée en deux facultés, alors que dans certains des établissements plus petits il n'y a qu'une seule faculté, comme dans les "liberal arts colleges" des États-Unis. De nouvelles facultés professionnelles ont été ajoutées dans la plupart des grandes universités où l'agriculture, le commerce, l'art dentaire, l'éducation, le génie et la musique jouissent maintenant d'un statut distinct.

Chaque faculté est subdivisée en départements selon les diverses disciplines ou matières. Par suite de la spécialisation, en ces dernières années, on a exigé la subdivision d'un grand nombre d'anciens départements et, de plus en plus, on établit maintenant une distinction entre les langues romane et slave, la science politique et l'économique, la philosophie et la psychologie, la géologie et la cristallographie, la biologie et la génétique. Là où la recherche a mené à l'établissement de grades supérieurs, on a habituellement assisté à la création d'une faculté des études supérieures et de la recherche, les cours au niveau du baccalauréat et les cours au niveau des grades supérieurs étant donnés dans les mêmes départements.

À la tête de chaque faculté il y a un doyen qui est maintenant nommé, ordinairement pour une période de trois à cinq ans, par le conseil d'administration sur la recommandation du recteur, après consultation des représentants du corps professoral et des étudiants. Le doyen est membre du sénat et agit en tant que porte-parole officiel de la faculté. Il lui incombe, entre autres, d'établir le budget annuel de la faculté avec l'avis des directeurs de département.

Les coutumes varient beaucoup, tant dans la façon de nommer les directeurs de département que dans les responsabilités qui sont confiées à ces derniers. Dans les grands établissements, les directeurs, ou certains de leurs représentants, forment un conseil de faculté sous la présidence du doyen.

Il existe des différences dans les structures internes de certaines universités là où les départements sont organisés en collèges ou en écoles. Ceux-ci peuvent se concentrer sur des domaines particuliers d'études, comme le commerce ou l'administration des affaires, la bibliothéconomie, l'éducation, le génie, le journalisme, la pharmacie ou le service social. Habituellement, ces divisions sont sous la responsabilité d'une des facultés. À cause de la demande récente de cours interdisciplinaires, même ces innovations ne se sont pas avérées suffisamment souples et, à titre d'essai, l'Université du Québec a abandonné les facultés pour adopter les "modules". Dans ce système, la cellule de base est le département auquel chaque professeur est attaché. L'étudiant est rattaché à un module qui est un cours ou un programme d'études qui peut déborder les cadres d'un département. Les modules, dont la taille varie, se composent de professeurs et d'étudiants qui sont représentés en nombre égal au sein du conseil de module.

La demande de collaboration entre les départements a été particulièrement forte dans les domaines des études supérieures et de la recherche. En conséquence, on a établi divers instituts et centres à l'aide desquels les ressources d'un certain nombre de départements peuvent être affectées à la solution de problèmes jugés d'un genre spécial ou particulièrement urgents; à titre d'exemples, il y a lieu de mentionner l'Institut d'études islamiques de McGill University, le Centre de la culture et de la technologie de l'University of Toronto, l'Institut d'études canadiennes de la Carleton University, la Division des études de l'environnement de l'University of Waterloo, le Centre d'études nordiques de l'Université Laval, l'Institut de criminologie de l'Université de Montréal, l'Institut d'études nordiques de l'University of Alberta et l'Institut d'études océanographiques de l'University of British Columbia.

Au cours de la dernière décennie, à cause de la complexité croissante de l'administration universitaire, la plupart des établissements ont pris des dispositions pour nommer des vice-recteurs qui assument la responsabilité dans des domaines comme ceux de la politique en matière d'enseignement, de l'administration, de la recherche, des finances et de la planification. Le nombre et les fonctions de ces cadres supérieurs varient d'un établissement à l'autre, tout comme la façon de remplir ces fonctions. Souvent, ces cadres ont recours à des organismes statutaires, par exemple un comité des études ou de la planification, qui relèvent du recteur et du conseil d'administration par l'intermédiaire du sénat.

PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES

Au Canada, on entre à l'université ordinairement après une période de 11 à 13 années de scolarité. Chaque établissement et, dans certains cas, chaque faculté exerce un droit de regard sur les normes et les politiques en matière d'admission.

Dans le passé, les candidats étaient jugés d'après les résultats obtenus aux examens du ministère de l'Éducation à la fin des études secondaires et d'après leur dossier scolaire général, conformément à l'attestation du directeur de l'école. Depuis quelques années, cependant, on a abandonné les examens du ministère et l'on se fonde principalement sur le dossier scolaire pour admettre les candidats.

La plupart des universités prévoient maintenant l'admission d'étudiants sérieux qui, tout en ne satisfaisant pas aux conditions ordinaires d'admission, ont atteint un certain âge (odinairement de 21 à 24 ans). Dans les autres cas, les étudiants entrent habituellement à l'université directement après l'école secondaire, sauf au Québec où ils doivent passer par les collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel.

La plupart des universités offrent le premier grade ou le baccalauréat après trois ou quatre années d'études à plein temps, habituellement dans la faculté des arts et des sciences. Toutefois, dans certains établissements, un premier grade est aussi accordé en génie et en éducation. L'admission aux facultés de droit, de médecine, d'art dentaire, d'administration des affaires et de théologie exige normalement que soient remplies, en totalité ou en partie, les conditions requises pour l'octroi du premier grade. On établit souvent une distinction entre un grade général et un grade spécialisé au niveau du baccalauréat, alors que le grade spécialisé comporte une plus forte concentration dans un domaine donné et exige ordinairement une année supplémentaire d'études.

L'année universitaire commence en septembre et se poursuit jusqu'aux mois d'avril ou de mai. Elle se divise habituellement en deux termes et la plupart des cours durent toute l'année universitaire. Certains départements de quelques établissements offrent des demi-cours d'une durée d'un terme. L'étudiant au niveau du baccalauréat doit habituellement suivre cinq cours ou l'équivalent, chaque année, ce qui représente un minimum de 15 heures de classe ou de laboratoire, chaque semaine. L'étudiant doit habituellement subir des examens écrits à la fin de chaque cours.

Des dispositions sont prises maintenant pour admettre des étudiants à temps partiel et certaines universités donnent aussi des cours hors-campus dans divers centres. On a donc adopté un système de crédits alors qu'un ou plusieurs crédits sont accordés à la fin de chaque cours et le candidat doit accumuler un nombre donné de crédits dans un certain laps de temps. On exige habituellement 20 crédits pour le baccalauréat. Depuis quelques années, le nombre d'étudiants à temps partiel s'accroît plus rapidement que le nombre d'étudiants à plein temps.

On a tenté des expériences dans deux domaines: l'enseignement à l'année longue et un programme alliant le travail et les études. Alors que la plupart des universités donnent des cours d'été, quelques-unes seulement ont adopté un régime d'enseignement pendant douze mois. Depuis son établissement en 1965, la Simon Fraser University fonctionne suivant un régime de trimestres, alors que l'année universitaire est divisée en trois termes et les étudiants peuvent être admis en septembre, en janvier ou en mai. Ces derniers peuvent choisir de poursuivre leurs études sans interruption pouvant ainsi les accélérer, s'ils le désirent. Les universités Memorial, Bishop's, du Québec et Lethbridge ont adopté le système de trimestres pour certains du leurs programmes, comme l'ont fait aussi d'autres établissements: le Nova Scotia College of Art and Design pour ses programmes au niveau du baccalauréat, Laval pour les sciences de l'administration, Guelph pour les arts et les sciences, l'agriculture, les sciences de la famille et les affaires des consommateurs, Ryerson pour ses cours du soir et Regina pour le génie.

Le régime travail-étude, en vertu duquel l'étudiant fait alterner l'étude en classe et un emploi régulier sous surveillance, a été adopté pour le génie, les mathématiques, l'architecture, l'éducation physique et la récréation et les sciences à l'University of Waterloo. On l'applique également à certains programmes au niveau du baccalauréat à la Memorial University (génie), au Nova Scotia Technical College (génie), à l'Université de Sherbrooke (génie) et aux universités de Regina (administration et génie) et de Calgary (commerce). L'Université de Sherbrooke et McMaster appliquent également les régimes travail-étude au secteur de l'administration des affaires, au niveau de la maîtrise.

Au cours de la décennie écoulée, il y a eu tendance constante à une plus grande souplesse dans les exigences aux fins des programmes d'études. Les étudiants peuvent maintenant suivre des cours facultatifs au lieu d'une série de cours obligatoires. On a également tenté des expériences en planification coopérative des cours, les étudiants et les professeurs participant au processus de la mise au point de la matière des cours et à la détermination des conditions requises et de la procédure aux fins des examens. Le plus avant-gardiste peut-être de ces programmes en est un qui est offert par l'University of Waterloo, dans le cadre duquel l'étudiant peut établir ses propres objectifs et les atteindre au moyen de recherches autonomes, de cours, de séminaires, de leçons particulières, de travaux spéciaux et de travaux sur le terrain. Une fois le programme d'études terminé le candidat est admissible au grade de bachelier en études autonomes. À l'University of Lethbridge, les étudiants peuvent établir leur propre programme d'études, de concert avec un conseiller et des spécialistes compétents dans le domaine qui les intéresse, choisis parmi le corps professoral ou ailleurs.

PROGRAMMES D'ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Certaines universités offrent des programmes d'éducation permanente depuis de nombreuses années. Probablement celles qui ont connu le plus de succès sont les universités provinciales des provinces de l'Ouest, qui ont suivi l'exemple des "land-grant colleges" des États-Unis; il y a lieu de mentionner également l'éducation permanente en agriculture, en Saskatchewan et en Alberta, et les cours de la St. Francis Xavier University de la Nouvelle-Écosse qui a organisé des coopératives de pêcheurs des villages côtiers avoisinants. En plus de ces programmes pratiques et de formation professionnelle, d'autres services culturels et récréatifs ont été établis dans certaines des universités urbaines du Canada central. Ces activités sont très diverses. On a reconnu officiellement certains de ces cours, auxquels on a accordé des crédits universitaires, alors que d'autres n'ont pas été reconnus. Un bon nombre de ces cours ne se donnaient que sur les campus alors que d'autres se donnaient également dans des centres situés à l'extérieur de l'université. On a recruté du personnel à plein temps et du personnel à temps partiel pour dispenser l'enseignement et certains cours étaient concentrés dans des périodes d'une ou de deux semaines, alors que d'autres se poursuivaient tout au long de l'année universitaire.

Depuis la fin de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, toutefois, la demande s'est accrue dans le domaine de l'éducation permanente et les nouveaux media d'enseignement, comme la télévision, ont grandement élargi la gamme des possibilités. Bien que des efforts aient été déployés pour établir une distinction entre les activités universitaires et celles qui peuvent être classées comme service à la collectivité ou service d'éducation des adultes, la plupart des universités offrent maintenant des cours et des grades hors-campus et, dans plusieurs provinces, on a proposé l'adoption de programmes semblables à ceux qu'offre l'Open University de Grande-Bretagne. Cette solution a toutefois été rejetée au Manitoba et dans les provinces Maritimes. Le Manitoba a choisi plutôt d'établir des centres régionaux de ressources auxquels les universités ainsi que d'autres types d'établissements d'enseignement apportent leur contribution. Au Québec, la Téléuniversité a été établie avec succès en tant que module de l'Université du Québec et la Memorial University a lancé un programme d'expérimentation à l'Île Fogo. En Alberta, l'Athabasca University est une université "pour tous", sous l'égide du ministère provincial de l'Éducation et de la Main-d'oeuvre, ayant pour mission d'établir et d'appliquer des programmes d'enseignement à l'intention des Albertains adultes qui désirent étudier dans leur propre collectivité ou qui n'ont pas la possibilité de fréquenter un établissement postsecondaire traditionnel. La seule condition d'admission est que l'étudiant soit âgé de 18 ans et qu'il s'intéresse à la formation universitaire. Ainsi, alors que le degré et le genre de participation varient d'un établissement d'enseignement à un autre, les programmes d'éducation permanente sont maintenant devenus un aspect reconnu et accepté des fonctions des universités du Canada.

ENSEIGNEMENT

Le mode d'enseignement le plus courant dans les universités canadiennes est encore le cours magistral habituellement donné deux fois par semaine et auquel s'ajoutent, en supplément, des séminaires ou des périodes de laboratoire en petits groupes. Dans les facultés professionnelles on diversifie les méthodes, par exemple, au moyen de l'enseignement clinique en médecine, du travail d'atelier en génie et du travail sur le terrain dans des disciplines aussi diverses que la géodésie et le service social. Les années de croissance des inscriptions ont posé des problèmes que les autorités universitaires ont tenté de résoudre en organisant des classes plus nombreuses ou en donnant des cours parallèles à plusieurs divisions. Aucune de ces solutions n'a été complètement satisfaisante et, pour répondre à la critique de relations impersonnelles entre les professeurs et les étudiants, on a organisé à l'intention des nouveaux étudiants des services d'orientation de même que des séminaires, des conférences et des leçons particulières, dans la mesure du possible.

Dans certains établissements il a été possible de créer un système de collèges selon les modèles d'Oxford et de Cambridge. Le système de collèges existe à l'University of Toronto depuis le siècle dernier. Plus récemment, il a été réalisé de façon plus intégrale que n'importe où ailleurs aux universités Trent, York, Laurentienne et Waterloo. L'University of Toronto et d'autres grandes universités ont créé un système de collèges satellites dans leur région urbaine, où l'on fait présentement l'expérimentation de méthodes d'enseignement.

Certaines universités canadiennes sont bilingues; l'Université d'Ottawa, l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury et l'Université Sainte-Anne en sont des exemples remarquables. Dans ces universités, les cours se donnent en français et en anglais et les étudiants peuvent choisir la langue d'enseignement de leur choix. Certaines universités, tout en offrant les cours dans une langue seulement, permettent à l'étudiant de remettre ses travaux et d'écrire ses examens et sa thèse en français ou en anglais. Le Collège Glendon, à l'intérieur de la York University, est un petit établissement d'enseignement des arts libéraux où l'on met l'accent sur les études canadiennes et sur le bilinguisme. Tous les étudiants du programme bilingue doivent étudier la seconde langue officielle du Canada durant les deux premières années du programme d'études. Tout dernièrement, le Collège Saint-Jean, collège de langue française affilié à l'University of Alberta, s'est vu accorder le statut de faculté au sein de l'université.

De nombreuses universités se sont efforcées de revoir leurs méthodes pédagogiques et d'améliorer la qualité de leur enseignement. Une étude effectuée à l'University of Toronto[8] a permis de recommander des changements radicaux dans les techniques d'enseignement et dans la structure des grades, dans les arts et les sciences, notamment une réduction du nombre de cours et d'heures de classe, la réforme de la procédure concernant les examens, la surveillance des membres débutants du personnel enseignant durant leurs premières années d'enseignement universitaire et la modification des structures des grades généraux et des grades spécialisés. Le rapport, publié en 1967, a eu des répercussions considérables sur d'autres universités de l'Ontario et certaines des propositions qu'il contient seront sans doute appliquées de façon plus générale encore. Le rôle des bibliothèques dans l'enseignement universitaire a été modifié considérablement au cours des dernières années. La plupart des universités canadiennes ont réexaminé leurs ressources et élargi le cadre de leurs services. Des achats importants ont permis d'améliorer certaines collections et des services d'échanges et de prêts entre établissements ont été mis sur pied. Il est mentionné dans un rapport que même si dans le passé une bibliothèque était considérée comme un endroit où l'on gardait des documents, on doit la percevoir maintenant comme un lieu où sont réunis non seulement des livres mais aussi des microfilms, des bandes sonores, des photographies et d'autre matériel didactique pouvant être empruntés et emportés aussi bien intellectuellement que physiquement[9]. La nouvelle Bibliothèque Robarts de 41.7 millions de dollars, à l'University of Toronto, se justifiait parce qu'elle a été conçue selon l'idée nouvelle qu'on se fait des bibliothèque.

Ces changements fondamentaux et d'autres encore ont fait l'objet d'examens au moyen de diverses enquêtes et d'études à l'intérieur des établissements mêmes. Le Comité des affaires universitaires et le Comité des recteurs des universités de l'Ontario ont publié, en 1970, un rapport portant sur la télévision et la technologie dans l'enseignement universitaire[10]. Statistique Canada, organisme du gouvernement fédéral, a procédé à une enquête sur l'utilisation de divers media aux fins de l'enseignement dans les universités des Maritimes et de l'Ontario et le Conseil national de recherches a prêté son concours aux fins de divers travaux en vue de l'utilisation des ordinateurs. D'autre part, un Centre d'apprentissage et de développement a été établi à McGill University en 1969 pour aider à améliorer le milieu et les méthodes d'enseignement et d'apprentissage et la plupart des universités ont maintenant des centres d'assistance didactique où le personnel enseignant et les étudiants peuvent aller puiser de la matière qui les aide à mettre au point le matériel didactique.

La matière didactique le plus fréquemment utilisée consiste dans les diapositives, les films fixes et les films. Selon le relevé de Statistique Canada, cette matière est utilisée dans la plupart des établissements aux fins des cours en éducation, dans les professions et métiers de la santé, en agriculture et en sciences biologiques. Il arrive souvent que l'instructeur prépare lui-même les diapositives, parfois avec l'aide d'un centre universitaire des media ou avec l'aide d'étudiants.

On a aussi recours à la télévision, mais beaucoup moins fréquemment. Résumant la situation en Ontario, le rapport Trotter indique qu'en 1970 environ 40 p. 100 des étudiants de toutes les universités avaient assisté au moins à une séance de télévision en classe et qu'une somme d'environ $1,200,000 avait été prévue dans les budgets des universités pour les services de télévision en 1969 - 1970. Dans certaines facultés de médecine, d'art dentaire, de génie et de sciences on a fait l'expérience plus complexe d'un réseau de télévision en circuit fermé.

On trouve maintenant des ordinateurs dans la plupart des universités, mais il appert qu'ils sont utilisés pour l'administration et la recherche plutôt que pour l'enseignement. Des cours sont offerts en programmation d'ordinateurs, mais l'enseignement à l'aide de l'ordinateur n'est pas tellement encouragé. Le Conseil national de recherches a mis sur pied un programme, en 1967, permettant aux universités d'acheter de l'équipement de recherche comportant une installation centrale à être reliée à des terminaux éloignés. Les établissements participant à ce programme devaient fournir, mettre au point et expérimenter le matériel des cours. L'expérience a connu un certain succès mais seuls y ont participé l'Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, l'University of Calgary, McMaster University et le Collège Édouard-Montpetit, un CEGEP du Québec. La Simon Fraser University a aussi organisé des cours de chimie avec l'aide d'IBM et, entre autres projets dans ce domaine, il y a des cours de physique, de mathématiques, de biologie et d'économique.

PERSONNEL

Le caractère et la compétence des membres du personnel enseignant et du personnel administratif sont certes des facteurs essentiels à l'expansion de l'enseignement supérieur. Durant les années 1960, le besoin non seulement d'expansion mais aussi d'adaptation et d'innovation dans les universités a drainé les ressources de ces dernières jusqu'à la limite et il en est résulté des problèmes qui n'ont pas encore été résolus.

Le recrutement des professeurs a constitué une tâche énorme, ainsi que le révèle un simple coup d'oeil sur les chiffres: d'environ 7,000 en 1960 - 1961, les effectifs à plein temps sont passés à plus de 30,000 en 1975 - 1976. La plupart des nouveaux professeurs étaient des Canadiens, mais le nombre de professeurs originaires d'autres pays était suffisamment élevé pour provoquer la critique tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur du monde universitaire. De fait, les universités canadiennes n'ont jamais formé suffisamment de diplômés pour satisfaire à leurs propres besoins et elles ont toujours dû faire venir de la Grande-Bretagne, des États-Unis et de la France certains de leurs professeurs. Dans les conditions d'urgence qui se sont produites récemment, cette dépendance a persisté et de nombreux professeurs d'université ont aussi été recrutés dans d'autres pays d'Europe et d'Asie. Bien que les établissements aient été peu disposés à imposer des restrictions qui auraient pu refléter une certaine discrimination contre les non-Canadiens, certains gouvernements provinciaux ont cherché à recueillir des renseignements qui pourraient être pertinents. Les estimations ne sont peut-être pas entièrement fiables, mais il semble qu'environ 30 p. 100 des membres du corps professoral des universités canadiennes soient des ressortissants d'autres pays. Des changements apportés récemment aux conditions régissant l'immigration et l'emploi visent à faire en sorte qu'on s'efforce par tous les moyens possibles de recruter un Canadien qualifié avant d'offrir un poste de professeur à un non-Canadien.

Pour obtenir un poste de professeur d'université, on doit habituellement être titulaire d'un doctorat. Toutefois, dans la pratique, cette exigence ne s'applique actuellement qu'aux sciences pures. Dans les humanités et les sciences sociales, de nombreux candidats sont titulaires d'une maîtrise seulement et l'on s'attend à ce qu'ils poursuivent leurs études pour l'obtention d'un diplôme plus avancé. Dans le secteur de l'enseignement des professions, un bon nombre de professeurs ne satisfont qu'aux exigences professionnelles, mais la tendance actuelle est à la possession d'un doctorat. Il existe cependant un écart considérable entre la politique et la pratique, vu qu'environ 58 p. 100 seulement des professeurs d'université à plein temps sont titulaires d'un doctorat.

L'échelon le plus bas chez les professeurs est celui de chargé de cours. Les chargés de cours sont habituellement nommés pour un an et les candidats canadiens doivent avoir terminé avec distinction leurs études au niveau du baccalauréat et avoir obtenu une maîtrise, de préférence d'un établissement autre que celui qu'ils ont fréquenté pour l'obtention de leur baccalauréat. Si le professeur a poursuivi des études de doctorat, ce peut être dans une université américaine, anglaise ou française. Il n'est pas toujours possible d'établir la correspondance entre les titres requis et ceux qu'ont obtenus les candidats dans d'autres pays et cela a parfois donné lieu à des frictions et à des malentendus.

Après une ou plusieurs années de services satisfaisants ou moyennant une preuve que le candidat possède une compétence ou une expérience convenables, celui-ci peut être promu au rang de professeur adjoint et obtenir un contrat de deux ou trois ans. À partir de ce moment, il devient admissible au rang de professeur agrégé et de professeur titulaire ou, selon la terminologie des établissements anglophones, au rang d'*associate professor* et de *professor*. Les règles régissant la permanence et l'avancement varient d'un établissement à un autre et des comités chargés des questions de nomination, de promotion et de permanence existent dans la plupart des établissements.

Dans chacune de ces catégories, on juge de la compétence d'après l'érudition et l'aptitude à effectuer des recherches, démontrées au moyen de publications. L'aptitude à l'enseignement est considérée comme allant de soi et ce n'est que très récemment qu'on a organisé dans certaines universités des programmes de formation pédagogique sur place. Un comité de l'University of Toronto a recommandé que chaque département aide les chargés de cours débutants en permettant à un ou deux de ses excellents professeurs de faire fonction de conseillers ou de mentors des jeunes membres de son personnel enseignant. Cela pourrait aider à réfuter la critique des étudiants et du public voulant que l'enseignement au niveau du baccalauréat soit souvent inefficace et négligé au profit de la recherche. En 1976, l'université a établi un comité consultatif du développement de l'enseignement.

La charge de travail est habituellement fixée d'après le rang et les autres responsabilités que le professeur a dans l'université. On peut assigner 12 ou 15 heures de classe par semaine à un chargé de cours selon le besoin qui existe, dans certains cas, de répéter les cours dans plusieurs sections. Les professeurs titulaires doivent, en général, enseigner deux cours, ce qui signifie normalement deux leçons dans chacun de ces cours, chaque semaine. Cela est souvent modifié par l'insertion, dans l'horaire, d'une discussion en groupe ou d'un séminaire hebdomadaire dont les jeunes membres du corps professoral sont responsables. En plus de l'enseignement, la plupart des professeurs doivent remplir certaines tâches administratives ou faire partie de comités.

Les échelles de traitement diffèrent d'une université à l'autre. Les traitements les plus élevés en 1976 - 1977 ont été enregistrés à l'University of Alberta (Edmonton) où un professeur titulaire gagnait, au minimum, $28,360. Environ une douzaine d'universités versaient à leurs professeurs titulaires une rémunération d'au moins $27,000. Le traitement médian, sur le plan national, des professeurs d'université à plein temps était de $22,000 environ, en 1975 - 1976. Au salaire de base peut venir s'ajouter un traitement d'appoint provenant de cours d'été et de cours du soir et la plupart des établissements permettent à leur personnel d'accepter des honoraires de conseiller dans le cadre de contrats privés et de contrats gouvernementaux remplis à l'extérieur de l'université.

Il convient de remarquer que les professeurs ont manifestement changé d'opinion à l'égard de l'affiliation aux syndicats groupant les professeurs, les administrateurs et les membres du personnel spécialisé comme les bibliothécaires et les techniciens, et les autres employés. C'est en Nouvelle-Écosse, au Québec, en Ontario et au Manitoba qu'on est allé le plus loin alors que de tels syndicats ont été officiellement reconnus comme agents négociateurs par les commissions provinciales des relations de travail, ou sont en voie de l'être. Les premières conventions ont été négociées et signées sur des campus universitaires en 1974 et 1975. En mars 1977, les professeurs de 24 universités faisaient partie d'organisations de négociation collective.

L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR ET LES FEMMES

Toutes les universités canadiennes sont maintenant des établissements mixtes. Tel qu'il est indiqué ci-devant, ce n'est que vers la fin du 19e siècle que les femmes ont été admises aux études conduisant à un baccalauréat et, depuis les années 1930, elles peuvent aussi s'inscrire dans les facultés professionnelles. À la fin de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, on a assisté à une augmentation soudaine du nombre des étudiantes, alors que les femmes ayant servi dans les rangs des forces armées pouvaient profiter, au même titre que les hommes, des avantages qu'offrait le programme de rééducation des anciens combattants. La présence des anciens combattants mariés sur les campus universitaires a également donné lieu à des changements tels que l'aménagement de résidences à l'intention des étudiants mariés et, dans quelques cas, de garderies pour les enfants de ces derniers. Toutefois, ces accommodements ne sont pas allés jusqu'à faire disparaître les injustices en matière de promotion et de traitement des professeurs du sexe féminin.

Les années 1970 ont connu des revendications instantes en faveur de l'égalité de condition pour les femmes dans les postes d'enseignants et dans le secteur de l'administration et en faveur de l'inclusion de cours et de programmes intéressant particulièrement les femmes. Avant la présente décennie, quelques femmes remarquables seulement avaient atteint les échelons supérieurs du monde universitaire et en règle générale, la discrimination se pratiquait au chapitre des traitements et des titres. Plusieurs universités ont récemment mené des enquêtes sur ces lignes de conduite et certaines mesures de redressement ont été appliquées. La nomination, en 1974, de la deuxième femme à la tête d'une université et de la première femme à la présidence d'une commission des subventions aux universités permettent d'espérer que les femmes auront plus facilement accès aux postes administratifs, y compris les postes de doyen et de directeur de département. (Mount Saint Vincent est surtout une université pour les femmes, bien que les hommes y soient admis à titre d'étudiants externes. Cet établissement a toujours eu une femme à sa tête.) Il faut s'attendre aussi à ce que la discrimination au chapitre des traitements cesse. Néammoins, puisque l'envergure de ces changements dépendra du nombre et du calibre des femmes inscrites au niveau des grades supérieurs, il se passera encore un certain temps avant que l'équilibre entre les hommes et les femmes ne soit définitivement établi.

Le nombre des femmes inscrites au niveau du baccalauréat augmente toujours. Durant les années 1920, les femmes représentaient moins d'un cinquième de la population étudiante à plein temps et ce n'est qu'après la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale que la proportion est montée à 25 p. 100. En 1970, cependant, les femmes formaient plus du tiers de la population étudiante et, aujourd'hui, la proportion est estimée à environ 43 p. 100. À cela il faut ajouter le nombre croissant d'étudiantes à temps partiel pour qui les programmes d'éducation permanente ont grandement facilité l'accès à l'université en ces dernières années. Les femmes sont maintenant admises à toutes les facultés, y compris le droit, la médecine, la théologie et le génie. À cause de l'intégration des sciences infirmières, de l'éducation et du service social dans les structures universitaires, les femmes sont en majorité dans les secteurs des sciences sociales et des sciences de la santé. Leur inscription aux études supérieures a augmenté plus lentement et, par conséquent, l'augmentation du nombre des femmes dans les rangs du corps professoral a été moins marquée.

On a constaté aussi une demande croissante de cours intéressant particulièrement les femmes. Afin de répondre à cette demande, plusieurs universités ont organisé des cours auxquels ne sont pas attachés de crédits ainsi que des séminaires et des ateliers sur des thèmes tels que la vie familiale, les femmes dans l'histoire, la psychologie féminine et la femme dans la société. On offre aussi divers cours ouvrant droit à des crédits et ce, surtout dans les sciences sociales, les sciences biologiques et les sciences de la santé. Plusieurs établissements offrent un service d'orientation aux femmes qui désirent reprendre leurs études après avoir été retenues à leur foyer par leurs responsabilités familiales pendant un certain nombre d'années; ces tendances sont maintenant nettement établies et continueront sans doute de s'accroître.

LES ÉTUDIANTS

La réforme de l'administration universitaire a aussi permis aux étudiants de participer davantage au gouvernement de l'université. Jusqu'à la dernière décennie, l'étudiant était ordinairement considéré comme un mineur et, bien qu'on lui ait permis d'organiser toute une gamme d'activités parascolaires, y compris des activités sportives, il n'avait aucun mot à dire dans les questions se rapportant à la politique en matière d'enseignement ou à la discipline. Cette situation a changé. Les étudiants sont maintenant représentés au sein des comités de département et de faculté et il n'est pas rare d'en voir siéger régulièrement au sénat et au conseil d'administration. Dans certains cas, ils font partie des comités chargés d'examiner les cas de nomination et de promotion de personnel, bien que cette pratique soit loin de se généraliser.

Les mesures prises par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux pour permettre aux jeunes de 18 ans de voter ont contribué à changer la mentalité. C'est là l'âge normal pour entrer à l'université et, bien qu'il existe encore des cas particuliers, on suppose en général que les étudiants ont atteint l'âge de la majorité et que les parents ne peuvent pas être tenus responsables de leurs agissements.

Il y avait 375,000 étudiants à plein temps dans les universités canadiennes en 1976 - 1977, soit plus de 13 p. 100 de la population âgée de 18 à 24 ans et environ le double de la proportion de 1960. En outre, plus de 184,000 étudiants à temps partiel étaient inscrits cette année-là à des programmes conduisant à un grade. Le nombre d'étudiants au niveau des grades supérieurs s'est accru rapidement au cours des dernières années et les inscriptions ont augmenté dans les facultés de commerce et d'éducation. Il y a environ deux fois plus d'hommes que de femmes, mais on prévoit que la proportion de ces dernières augmentera régulièrement au cours de la prochaine décennie. On encourage maintenant l'autonomie des étudiants dans la plupart des universités et les conseils étudiants jouissent d'une plus grande indépendance. Environ un cinquième des étudiants habitent dans les résidences sur le campus et certaines de ces résidences sont mixtes. D'autres étudiants logent hors-campus alors qu'un bon nombre demeurent dans leur foyer, dans le rayon des moyens ordinaires de transport.

Toutes les universités imposent des droits de scolarité bien que ceux-ci diffèrent habituellement d'une faculté à l'autre et, dans deux provinces (l'Alberta et l'Ontario), on exige des droits plus élevés dans le cas des étudiants qui ne sont pas domiciliés au Canada. Au Québec, toutes les universités fondent maintenant leur structure des tarifs sur le nombre de crédits que l'étudiant veut obtenir, sans tenir compte de la faculté. Au début des années 1960, le quart du revenu des universités provenait des droits de scolarité des étudiants mais, avec l'augmentation des fonds publics destinés aux universités, cette proportion est maintenant réduite à environ un huitième. Quelques-unes des provinces fixent un plafond aux droits de scolarité, exigeant que tous les établissements fassent approuver tout changement s'ils veulent bénéficier des subventions du gouvernement. On s'est opposé à cette politique en alléguant que les étudiants devraient acquitter une plus forte proportion du coût de leur instruction et une commission royale, en Nouvelle-Écosse, et le Conseil des affaires universitaires, de l'Ontario, ont récemment recommandé un changement de politique alors que la province de l'Alberta haussait de 25 p. 100 les droits de scolarité pour l'année universitaire 1976 - 1977. Pour l'année universitaire 1977 - 1978, les universités de la Colombie-Britannique ont haussé leurs tarifs de 25 p. 100 et celles de l'Ontario les ont haussés de $100. Ce sont les Maritimes, suivies de près par l'Ontario, qui exigent les tarifs les plus élevés. Les organisations d'étudiants ainsi que certains partis politiques qui prétendent, dans certains cas, que la scolarité devrait être gratuite au niveau postsecondaire et aux autres niveaux se sont vivement opposés à ces augmentations. On s'est dit d'avis que les droits de scolarité sont un obstacle qui empêche certains étudiants méritants de poursuivre leurs études universitaires. On estime qu'environ 40 p. 100 des étudiants ont recours au Régime canadien de prêts aux étudiants pour financer leurs études. On a songé à des régimes de prêts remboursables selon les circonstances, en vertu desquels les étudiants rembourseraient leur dette au moyen de déductions à long terme effectuées sur leurs gains, mais aucun programme de ce genre n'a été adopté jusqu'ici.

La composition du corps étudiant dans les universités a, sans aucun doute, été modifiée et le sera encore davantage par la mise sur pied d'autres programmes d'études dans les collèges communautaires. On peut s'attendre à ce que les universités continuent de pratiquer la sélection mais les critères pour ce faire seront haussés et il peut arriver que la période d'étude soit condensée. Dans l'avenir, il se pourrait qu'il incombe aux collèges de dispenser un enseignement général aux diplômés d'école secondaire alors que les universités continueront d'être des centres d'études avancées, spécialisées et professionnelles. Dans le cadre d'une étude menée en 1977 par le Secrétariat d'État du gouvernement fédéral on a constaté qu'il existe encore des disparités dans le taux de participation aux études postsecondaires au Canada, malgré qu'il soit plus facile aux étudiants d'obtenir une aide financière.

FINANCES

Les années 1960 ont marqué un point tournant dans le progrès de l'enseignement supérieur alors que les gouvernements ont commencé à assumer une part importante du financement. Au cours de cette décennie, les dépenses des universités sont passées d'environ 200 millions de dollars à plus d'un milliard de dollars et ont atteint $2,380,000,000 en 1975 - 1976. Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ont contribué ensemble 72.2 p. 100 de ce montant global. En conséquence, les autres sources de revenu, notamment les droits de scolarité et les contributions du secteur privé, ont diminué et continuent de décliner depuis lors. Les droits de scolarité des étudiants, en tant que source de revenu, sont tombés de 23.5 p. 100 en 1961 - 1962 à 11.6 p. 100 en 1975 - 1976. Alors que durant les années 1950 les gouvernements n'acquittaient qu'un peu plus de la moitié du total des coûts, ils sont, à l'heure actuelle, la source principale de revenu des universités.

Ce changement remarquable dans l'attitude des gouvernements doit être attribué en partie aux rapports de deux commissions royales d'enquête qui ont eu de fortes répercussions sur l'opinion publique au Canada. La Commission Massey sur l'avancement des arts, des lettres et des sciences au Canada a mentionné ce qui suit:

"Les universités sont des institutions essentielles d'instruction supérieure et de culture générale; elles sont le terrain de formation des spécialistes et des hommes des professions libérales et le lieu de la recherche scientifique supérieure . . . Nous n'avons, certes, ni le droit ni le désir d'enseigner aux universités comment conduire leurs affaires, mais la pénurie des fonds entrave vraiment leur fonction de "pépinière d'hommes représentatifs d'une civilisation et d'une vie culturelle réellement canadiennes" (c'est leur propre expression), nous sommes alors convaincus que le problème réclame l'attention de la nation toute entière[11]."

Un autre genre de témoignage a été rendu par la Commission Gordon sur les perspectives économiques du Canada. Déclarant qu'ils avaient le droit "d'appeler l'attention de façon aussi énergique que possible sur le rôle indispensable que doivent jouer les universités dans notre économie en plein essor et toujours de plus en plus complexe, et sur la nécessité de les maintenir bien portantes et vigoureuses", les commissaires ont signalé que les universités:

". . . sont la source de la plupart des travailleurs très spécialisés dont les connaissances sont indispensables à toutes les branches de l'industrie. Elles contribuent aussi grandement à la recherche et à la formation des chercheurs[12]."

Des opinions qui font autorité, comme celles-là, ne peuvent pas manquer d'impressionner les chefs politiques et le grand public.

Le Canada n'a pas été seul à procéder à cette réévaluation de l'enseignement supérieur. Dans la plupart des autres pays et en particulier en Europe et en Amérique du Nord, on a reconnu trop tard ce que sont les universités du point de vue politique, à cause de leur rapport avec le système de production et à cause des pressions exercées par le public en faveur de l'égalité des chances en matière d'éducation. Ces pressions, tant de l'intérieur que de l'extérieur du pays, ont forcé les chefs fédéraux et provinciaux à fournir les fonds nécessaires pour maintenir et élargir toute la structure de l'enseignement postsecondaire.

Les dirigeants des universités ont fait connaître leur avis à la Commission Bladen sur le financement de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. La Commission, en partageant ses recommandations en quatre catégories, à l'intention du gouvernement fédéral, des gouvernements provinciaux, des universités et des donateurs individuels et privés, a fondé ses propositions sur une prévision de 460,000 étudiants d'université en 1975 - 1976. Le niveau d'aide proposé aux chapitres de l'administration, de l'immobilisation et de la recherche était bien en-deça de ce que les gouvernements et le public avaient envisagé précédemment et, bien que les autorités fédérales n'aient pas adopté la méthode de distribution des fonds indiquée dans le rapport, elles ont répondu même plus généreusement que ne le prévoyait la recommandation. Les dépenses relativement à l'enseignement postsecondaire, estimées à $835,300,000 en 1965, au moment de la publication du Rapport Bladen, avaient atteint $21,140,800,000 à la fin de la décennie[13].

De 1958 à 1966, les subventions fédérales aux universités ont été distribuées par l'entremise de la Fondation des universités canadiennes, agent d'administration de la Conférence nationale des universités et collèges canadiens, prédécesseur de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada. Certaines provinces se sont opposées à cette pratique et le gouvernement fédéral a convoqué les premiers ministres à une conférence fédérale-provinciale sur le financement des universités, avant de répondre à des demandes de fonds additionnels. À ce moment-là, il a été convenu que dorénavant le programme d'aide fédérale devrait être élargi pour englober tous les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire et que les fonds devraient être versés par l'entremise des gouvernements provinciaux. Deux formules ont été proposées et les provinces ont été invitées à choisir entre: a) une subvention de tant par tête, fondée sur la population globale de la province et b) 50 p. 100 des dépenses approuvées des établissements postsecondaires, au chapitre de l'administration. Terre-Neuve, l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et le Nouveau-Brunswick ont choisi la première formule et les autres provinces ont choisi la deuxième. La première entente, dans le cadre de la Loi sur les arrangements fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces, s'appliquait à la période de cinq ans allant de 1967 à 1972. Elle a été renouvelée pour deux ans, en 1972, avec adjonction d'une condition importante, puis elle a été prolongée de trois ans en 1974. La nouvelle condition stipulait que la hausse globale de la contribution fédérale en une année donnée serait limitée à 15 p. 100 du montant de l'année précédente.

Cette entente a expiré le 31 mars 1977; elle a été remplacée par le Financement des programmes établis (FPE) qui englobe l'enseignement, l'assurance-hospitalisation et les soins médicaux. La moitié du paiement du gouvernement fédéral consistera en un transfert de points d'imposition aux provinces (13.5 points d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers et un point d'impôt sur le revenu des sociétés). L'autre moitié prendra la forme de subventions en espèces, de tant par tête, aux provinces. La portion reliée à l'impôt, fondée sur l'année 1975 - 1976, s'accroîtra à mesure que l'assiette de l'impôt augmentera alors que la subvention par tête suivra l'ascension du Produit national brut. Dans le domaine de l'enseignement postsecondaire, il s'ensuit que les contributions du gouvernement fédéral ne seront plus liées aux dépenses des provinces comme c'était le cas en vertu des dispositions antérieures. Le FPE sera en vigueur pendant au moins cinq ans et un préavis de trois ans est prévu en cas de cessation.

Depuis 1967, les gouvernements provinciaux sont en mesure d'insister pour que les universités à l'intérieur de leurs frontières soient plus étroitement intégrées dans le système provincial d'éducation et chacun a établi sa propre procédure aux fins de l'aide aux universités. L'Ontario a immédiatement adopté la technique du financement par formule, recommandée par la Commission Bladen. Les subventions ont été versées d'après les inscriptions d'étudiants de catégories particulières dans chaque établissement et l'Unité de revenu de base a été calculée dans les estimations de coûts ajustées d'année en année. Plusieurs autres provinces ont adopté cette méthode modifiée. La méthode de formules a été raisonnablement satisfaisante tant que les inscriptions ont augmenté. En 1970, cependant, lorsque les inscriptions ont commencé à décliner, des difficultés sont apparues. Les prévisions budgétaires étaient fondées sur des perspectives d'inscriptions qui ne se sont pas réalisées; on a insisté indûment sur le nombre et la catégorie des étudiants et certains établissements ont adopté des pratiques regrettables en matière de recrutement.

Par conséquent, depuis 1973 - 1974, les subventions par formule en Ontario sont fondées sur le chiffre réel des inscriptions de l'année précédente dans chacun des établissements, plutôt que sur les inscriptions courantes. Ce nouveau système s'appelle système de financement fondé sur les inscriptions de l'année précédente. Le financement par formule n'a plus cours pour les études supérieures.

Chaque province a sa propre méthode de financement des universités qui relèvent de sa compétence. Sans entrer dans les détails, on peut dire que le financement par formule, fondé sur les inscriptions, a cours au Nouveau-Brunswick, en Nouvelle-Écosse, dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, en Ontario, au Manitoba et en Alberta. Terre-Neuve et la Saskatchewan versent des subventions fondées sur les prévisions budgétaires des universités. La Colombie-Britannique et le Québec calculent leurs subventions en se servant de l'année précédente comme année de base; à cette base viennent s'ajouter la croissance et le développement de l'établissement, de même que l'inflation.

RELATIONS ENTRE LES UNIVERSITÉS ET LES GOUVERNEMENTS

Au fur et à mesure que l'aide gouvernementale est devenue un facteur de plus en plus essentiel dans le développement des universités, on s'est efforcé de protéger les établissements d'enseignement contre les pires aspects de l'ingérence et du pouvoir politiques. En 1964, l'Ontario a établi un ministère distinct des Affaires universitaires qui a, depuis, élargi ses cadres pour englober les collèges communautaires. Trois autres provinces, le Manitoba, l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan, ont également adopté cette politique. Ailleurs, toutefois, les autorités provinciales ont choisi de garder l'administration de tout le système d'éducation dans le cadre d'un seul ministère.

On s'entend davantage sur la nécessité d'une commission ou d'un conseil faisant fonction de tampon entre le gouvernement et les universités, dans les domaines de la planification à long terme, de la détermination des priorités à court terme, de l'examen des budgets individuels et de la répartition des subventions gouvernementales. Sauf à Terre-Neuve, où les négociations avec la seule université peuvent être considérées comme étant menées par l'intermédiaire du Conseil des régents, des organismes consultatifs ont été nommés dans toutes les provinces bien que la Commission des universités de l'Alberta ait été abolie en 1973, laissant les universités traiter directement avec le ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Main-d'oeuvre. Une seule commission, la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces Maritimes, fait fonction de tampon pour la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Bien qu'on reconnaisse généralement la nécessité d'un organisme intermédiaire, les opinions varient quant à la structure, aux pouvoirs et aux objectifs de cet organisme. Le nombre des membres varie entre 7 et 19. Le Conseil des universités du Québec comprend des représentants de toutes les universités alors que le Universities Council en Colombie-Britannique exclut expressément le personnel d'université. Dans la plupart des cas, le président est un cadre supérieur employé à plein temps et nommé par le gouvernement; le temps que doivent fournir les autres membres et le niveau de rémunération varient grandement. Certains des conseils ont autorité sur tous les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire alors que d'autres s'occupent uniquement des universités. (Voir le tableau II.)

Des essais d'établissement de commissions interprovinciales, d'abord tentés dans les provinces des Prairies il y a plusieurs années, ont connu le plus de succès dans les provinces Maritimes où la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces Maritimes (CESPM) a été mise sur pied en avril 1974. Il s'agit d'une réalisation due à la collaboration des gouvernements du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Écosse et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et les membres de la Commission sont des représentants des universités et des collèges, de la Fonction publique et du grand public. La Commission a une présidente à plein temps, nommée par les gouvernements. Comme il est mentionné dans la loi, son objectif est "d'aider les provinces et les établissements d'enseignement à utiliser et à allouer plus efficacement les ressources régionales dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur".

Chacune des universités tient à avoir la haute main sur les politiques en matière d'admission et de transfert, voyant là un aspect essentiel de la liberté universitaire. Tout de même, les faits récents soulignent la nécessité d'une plus ample coordination. L'ouverture de collèges non universitaires a créé des problèmes de transferts tandis que l'encouragement à divers programmes d'éducation permanente a rendu difficile l'évaluation des crédits universitaires. En conséquence, quelques-uns des organismes régulateurs ont songé à imposer une certaine uniformité, ce qui aurait pour effet de restreindre l'autonomie des établissements. Cela demeure une question litigieuse qu'il sera difficile de résoudre.

Plus de 40 ministères et organismes fédéraux subventionnent la recherche dans les universités canadiennes, en ce qui a trait aux sciences physiques et naturelles et, plus récemment, aux sciences sociales et aux humanités. Les principaux intermédiaires sont le Conseil national de recherches établi en 1916, le Conseil des arts du Canada créé en 1957 et le Conseil des recherches médicales devenu indépendant du Conseil national de recherches en 1960. Les fonds accordés par ces trois organismes sont passés de 8 millions de dollars en 1960 - 1961 à plus de 115 millions en 1975 - 1976 et les subventions à la recherche de ministères comme ceux de l'Agriculture, de l'Énergie des Mines et des Ressources, de l'Environnement, de la Santé et du Bien-être, de la Main-d'oeuvre et de la Défense nationale ont aussi augmenté considérablement. Cet accroissement soudain de l'activité dans le domaine de la recherche reflète un intérêt croissant manifesté par la plupart des pays à l'égard de l'établissement de politiques nationales dans le domaine des sciences et un certain nombre d'études ont été menées dans ce domaine au Canada. Le Conseil des sciences et le Conseil économique ont été établis dans les années 1960 et ont tous deux publié des rapports spéciaux et des rapports réguliers. L'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques a mené une enquête dont elle a publié les résultats en 1969. Une autre étude a été terminée récemment par le Comité sénatorial de la politique scientifique et l'Association des Universités et

Collèges du Canada a publié le rapport de deux commissaires qui ont examiné les politiques en matière de recherche au niveau institutionnel[14]. Aucun changement important de politique ne s'est produit jusqu'ici mais un nouveau ministère fédéral d'État aux Sciences et à la Technologie (MEST) a été créé en 1971.

Tableau II

Provinces	Date de la Loi	Nom	Nomination du président	Nombre de membres	Pouvoirs
Terre-Neuve	1949	Board of Regents	Gouvernement	19	Exécutif
Nouveau-Brunswick Nouvelle-Écosse Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1974	Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission	Gouvernement	16	Consultatif
Québec	1968	Conseil des universités	Gouvernement	17	Consultatif
Ontario	1974	Council on University Affairs	Gouvernement	19	Consultatif
Manitoba	1967	Universities Grant Commission	Gouvernement	13	Consultatif exécutif
Saskatchewan	1974	Universities Commission	Gouvernement	9	Consultatif
Alberta	1966 (abolie en 1973)	Universities Commission			
Colombie-Britannique	1974	Universities Council	Gouvernement	11	Consultatif

La loi d'action scientifique du gouvernement (1976) entraînera une réorganisation des conseils fédéraux subventionnaires. À l'avenir, le Conseil des arts du Canada n'aura à s'occuper que de l'aide dans le domaine des arts. Son rôle de subventionnaire en ce qui concerne les humanités et les sciences sociales passera à un nouveau conseil qui portera le nom de Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines. Le Conseil national de recherches n'aura plus à exercer de fonctions d'organisme subventionnaire; ces fonctions seront assumées par un nouveau conseil, le Conseil de recherches en sciences naturelles et en génie. Le CNR maintiendra ses laboratoires. Le Conseil des recherches médicales sera maintenu tel quel sauf qu'il sera autorisé à subventionner la recherche dans le domaine de l'hygiène publique. Un Comité de coordination inter-conseils, présidé par le secrétaire (sous-ministre) du MEST, sera établi et chargé de coordonner les politiques en matière de subventions.

On a aussi entraîné les gouvernements provinciaux dans les discussions de politiques en matière de recherches. La plupart d'entre eux ont maintenant des conseils de recherches provinciaux qui offrent des subventions à la recherche et des bourses dans des domaines particuliers d'intérêt comme le développement des ressources nationales, les services de santé et les services sociaux. On a vu des cas de double emploi, de distorsion des priorités et, assez souvent, de travaux entrepris par les autorités fédérales, auxquels les autorités provinciales sont sensées apporter leur aide après une période d'essai.

De plus, en 1976, le MEST et le Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation ont établi le Comité canadien de 20 membres pour le financement de la recherche dans les universités. Ce Comité est aussi présidé par le secrétaire du MEST. Neuf de ses membres sont des hauts fonctionnaires du gouvernement fédéral; les autres membres sont des sous-ministres provinciaux chargés du secteur des universités, des recteurs ou vice-recteurs d'université et des représentants de conseils universitaires (organismes tampons des provinces). Le comité formulera des recommandations sur les politiques, programmes et procédés influant sur le financement de la recherche dans les universités.

Le Conseil des sciences a établi un groupe chargé d'étudier les problèmes qui se posent dans le domaine de la recherche. L'Équipe spécialisée de la recherche au Canada a pour objectif la création d'un climat plus favorable à la recherche au Canada.

COLLABORATION

Il y a dix ans, le périodique de nouvelles et d'opinions de l'AUCC, ***Affaires universitaires***, mentionnait que la tendance la plus frappante dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur consistait dans la croissance du provincialisme. Par la suite, ce mouvement n'a pas ralenti; il s'est même intensifié et l'absence d'accord sur les objectifs nationaux devient de plus en plus manifeste d'une journée à l'autre. Les dangers également sont plus évidents. Les obstacles à la mobilité des étudiants et du personnel enseignant, les inégalités dans les services offerts, d'une région à l'autre et d'une province à l'autre, les différences dans les priorités, le double emploi et la concurrence dans les programmes sont autant de preuves du manque de collaboration à une époque où l'on est particulièrement exigeant envers les dirigeants des universités.

L'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada a d'abord été établie sous le nom de Conférence nationale des universités et collèges canadiens, en 1911, alors que les recteurs d'un certain nombre d'établissements ont décidé de se rencontrer annuellement pour discuter de questions et de problèmes d'intérêt national. La Conférence a vu le cadre de ses fonctions et responsabilités s'élargir au cours de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale alors qu'elle est devenue l'agent de toutes les universités canadiennes dans leurs discussions avec le gouvernement fédéral. Après la guerre, les membres de la Conférence ont confié à cette dernière la tâche de lancer une campagne afin de renseigner le grand public sur l'importance que pouvaient avoir les établissements d'enseignement supérieur pour le Canada et sur les besoins urgents de ces derniers. En 1951, le gouvernement du Canada a commencé à verser des subventions annuelles aux universités. Ces subventions ont été doublées en 1956 et le gouvernement fédéral a demandé à la CNUC d'établir l'admissibilité des établissements aux subventions et d'assurer la distribution des fonds en son nom; la CNUC a été légalement constituée en 1957 pour accomplir ces tâches.

En 1958, la CNUC a cessé d'exister et a été remplacée par deux nouveaux organismes, la Conférence nationale des Universités et Collèges canadiens (CNUCC) et la Fondation des Universités canadiennes (FUC). La première avait pour fonction principale d'organiser une conférence annuelle réunissant le personnel enseignant et administratif et servant de tribune pour la discussion de problèmes universitaires. La FUC, organisme constitué, était l'aile administrative de l'organisme plus considérable, la CNUCC. Elle avait pour fonctions de négocier avec le gouvernement du Canada, au nom des universités, de distribuer les subventions fédérales aux universités, de servir de secrétariat au Comité canadien des bourses du Commonwealth, d'administrer, au nom du gouvernement du Canada, la partie du nouveau Plan des bourses du Commonwealth se rapportant aux universités et de diriger de nombreuses entreprises au nom des universités membres de la Conférence. En 1957, un secrétariat permanent a été établi et, en 1958, une subvention de la Carnegie Corporation de New York a permis à la Conférence d'ajouter au bureau central un service de recherche et d'information comportant une bibliothèque importante.

En 1965, une loi du Parlement du Canada prévoyait la reconstitution de la CNUCC et de la FUC sous le nom d'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada. Le but de la fusion de ces deux organismes était de simplifier les méthodes de travail; les objectifs de l'organisation demeuraient les mêmes. L'Association fonctionne maintenant par l'intermédiaire d'un Conseil d'administration élu, d'un directeur administratif et d'un personnel permanents. Tous les établissements conférant des grades en sont membres de même qu'un certain nombre d'établissements affiliés dont certains n'exercent pas leur pouvoir de décerner des grades. L'Association compte également 32 membres associés, comme l'Association des facultés de médecine du Canada et l'Association canadienne des écoles de service social, et son personnel effectue des recherches pour le compte de la collectivité universitaire et assure à cette dernière un service de renseignements. L'assemblée annuelle de l'AUCC réunit les dirigeants et les représentants des universités, y compris des professeurs et des étudiants, de toutes les parties du Canada. Il est pourvu au bilinguisme dans toutes les activités de l'organisation. L'Association a entrepris un certain nombre d'études importantes relativement à des problèmes d'envergure nationale.

Il existe un certain nombre d'organisations nationales représentant des groupes particuliers au sein des universités, par exemple l'Association canadienne des professeurs d'université qui a été établie en 1951 et représente le personnel enseignant des universités. Elle est administrée par un conseil qui comprend des représentants de chaque université membre. En ces dernières années, des groupements régionaux et provinciaux de personnel universitaire ont été formés et ont pris l'initiative de négocier avec les autorités provinciales au sujet des traitements, des conditions de travail et du développement des universités, en général. L'ACPU et l'Union nationale des étudiants, dont l'établissement remonte à 1927, ont chacun un secrétariat et un personnel permanent à Ottawa.

Une tendance différente s'est fait jour parmi des groupements qui s'intéressent à des questions particulières ou poursuivent des intérêts spéciaux et dont les organisations nationales tiennent leur assemblée annuelle sur un campus et de concert avec la Société royale du Canada, en juin. Parmi ces sociétés savantes, il y a l'Association canadienne des facultés et écoles des études supérieures, la Société historique du Canada et la Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur.

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation du Canada a été établi en 1967. Il se compose des ministres de chacune des provinces et les sous-ministres assistent également à ses réunions. Un bureau a été établi à Toronto sous la direction d'un directeur administratif. Le Conseil s'intéresse entre autres à l'enseignement universitaire. En 1975, avec l'appui et la collaboration du gouvernement fédéral, le Conseil a aidé l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques à mener une enquête sur l'éducation au Canada. Lors d'une réunion, tenue à Paris, les consultants invités et des hauts fonctionnaires du Canada ont examiné les conclusions de l'enquête et l'organisation a publié un rapport complet en 1976. Les examinateurs de l'OCDE ont formulé des observations sur l'absence d'une politique nationale en matière d'éducation au Canada.

Les membres du Conseil changent souvent à cause des aléas de la politique et, par conséquent, il a été difficile d'établir une politique générale et stable, étant donné, particulièrement, que le gouvernement fédéral n'est pas représenté aux réunions du Conseil, même pas par un observateur, bien que le secrétaire d'État ait été invité à assister à certaines des réunions.

Dans son Exposé annuel de 1970, le Conseil économique du Canada mentionnait que "... il est indispensable qu'un effort sérieux soit consacré à la définition des objectifs de l'enseignement postsecondaire. Cet effort est nécessaire à la fois au niveau des institutions individuelles et du système dans son ensemble[15]." On a amplement reconnu ce besoin, comme en fait foi la nomination de comités et de hauts fonctionnaires chargés de dresser des plans précis et de formuler des propositions pour l'avenir. Toutefois, pour être pleinement efficace la stratégie doit se fonder sur une compréhension large et profonde des questions pertinentes. Ces questions ont été précisées et expliquées clairement dans le rapport Faure, publié par l'Unesco et intitulé *Apprendre à être*. Il y est mentionné, entre autres, ce qui suit:

"De très nombreux facteurs économiques, sociaux, politiques, concourent à imposer la transformation de l'enseignement postsecondaire. Cette transformation ne peut cependant résulter de la simple addition ou superposition d'éléments plaqués sur le système existant. En vue de dispenser un enseignement réellement approprié à une 'clientèle' de plus en plus nombreuse et différenciée, une diversification très poussée des institutions postsecondaires s'impose. Mais cela suppose au préalable un changement dans les attitudes traditionnelles à l'égard de l'Université. En effet, si les institutions d'un type nouveau sont trop dénuées de prestige aux yeux du public, elles ne rempliront pas leur objet et les universités de type traditionnel continueront à être surchargées et appliqueront nécessairement des procédures discriminatoires[16]."

L'expérience des années 1960 a fait naître à la fois de l'espoir et de l'appréhension. Il a été prouvé que le Canada possède les ressources voulues pour l'expansion, les expériences et les innovations dans le domaine vital de l'enseignement supérieur. Cependant, on a constaté en même temps le besoin d'une approche nationale aux problèmes que posent l'égalité des chances, la mobilité, les disparités régionales et la collaboration interprovinciale. Au début de l'année 1976, l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada a appelé l'attention du Cabinet fédéral sur ces points et sur quelques autres et a recommandé que le niveau actuel d'aide aux universités soit maintenu en attendant de nouvelles discussions entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux et les universités. Il existe un besoin évident, non seulement d'un tel dialogue mais aussi de création d'une agence ou d'un organisme par l'entremise desquels on puisse continuer de discuter des politiques en matière d'éducation pour en arriver à une certaine entente au sujet des objectifs nationaux et des moyens à prendre pour les atteindre.

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ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITY IN CANADA

INTRODUCTION

Education in Canada is a provincial responsibility and in this regard the ten provinces are considered independent. Each province has its own school system and curriculum and awards its own certificates of completion of secondary school studies The federal government has exclusive jurisdiction over schools in the Northwest Territories and in the Yukon.

Canadian universities are autonomous institutions and each sets its own admission requirements. These requirements are stated in terms of the secondary school leaving certificates awarded in the province in which the university is located. All universities treat the appropriate certificates of other provinces as approximately equivalent.

ADMISSION TO FIRST DEGREE

Depending on the province and on the university, secondary school students are eligible for admission to a first-degree program following completion of grades 11, 12 or 13. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island offer 12 years of schooling. Ontario is the only province to offer 13 years of schooling. There are 11 years of schooling in the Province of Quebec; these are followed by a mandatory two-year pre-university program in a college of general and professional education (CEGEP). In Canada this requirement is unique to Quebec. The Province of Newfoundland provides an 11-year school system following which graduates enter the junior division of the province's only university, Memorial University of Newfoundland. In addition, two provinces, Ontario and Nova Scotia, provide two levels of secondary school leaving and some universities in the two provinces admit students at both levels. The school leaving levels in Ontario are at the end of grades 12 and 13; in Nova Scotia students may graduate from secondary school studies following completion of grades 11 or 12.

Generally, a student with a minimum overall average of at least 60% and with no subject below 50% will gain admission to university studies, although not always to the course or institution of the student's first choice. It should also be noted that admission to certain faculties, such as law, medicine, dentistry, nursing, education and divinity, sometimes requires the completion of a bachelor's degree, or at least two years of postsecondary studies.

ADMISSION AUX UNIVERSITÉS CANADIENNES

INTRODUCTION

L'enseignement au Canada relève des provinces et, à cet égard, les dix provinces sont considérées comme étant indépendantes. Chacune d'entre elles a son propre système scolaire, ses propres programmes d'études et décerne ses propres certificats d'études secondaires. Le gouvernement fédéral jouit de l'autorité exclusive sur les écoles du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Les universités canadiennes sont des institutions autonomes qui établissent chacune leurs conditions d'admission en fonction des certificats d'études secondaires décernés par la province dans laquelle se trouve l'université. Toutes les universités traitent les certificats appropriés des autres provinces comme étant à peu près équivalents.

ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES AU NIVEAU DU BACCALAURÉAT

Selon les provinces et les universités, sont admissibles aux études au niveau du baccalauréat les étudiants des écoles secondaires qui ont terminé une 11^{e}, une 12^{e} ou une 13^{e} année. La Colombie-Britannique, l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan, le Manitoba, la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard offrent un cours de douze années. L'Ontario est la seule province à offrir un cours de treize ans. Dans la province de Québec, le cours est de onze ans et est suivi d'un programme pré-universitaire obligatoire de deux ans dans un Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP). Au Canada, cette condition s'applique exclusivement au Québec. La province de Terre-Neuve offre un cours de onze ans à la fin duquel les diplômés entrent dans la division des débutants de la seule université de la province, la Memorial University of Newfoundland. En outre, dans deux provinces, l'Ontario et la Nouvelle-Écosse, la fin des études secondaires est fixée à deux niveaux et certaines universités des deux provinces admettent des étudiants de l'un et l'autre niveaux. Dans le cadre du système scolaire de l'Ontario, les études se terminent à la fin de la 12^{e} ou de la 13^{e} année; en Nouvelle-Écosse, les élèves peuvent obtenir un diplôme d'études secondaires après avoir terminé la 11^{e} ou la 12^{e} année.

D'ordinaire, l'étudiant qui a conservé une moyenne générale d'au moins 60 p. 100 et une note d'au moins 50 p. 100 dans chaque matière est admissible aux études universitaires même si ce n'est pas toujours dans le programme d'études ou dans l'institution de son premier choix. Il faut se rappeler également que pour être admis à certaines facultés, par exemple les facultés de droit, de médecine, d'art dentaire, de sciences infirmières, d'éducation et de théologie, il faut parfois posséder un baccalauréat ou avoir terminé au moins deux années d'études au niveau postsecondaire.

In Ontario, all students applying for full-time, undergraduate, non-professional programs, including out-of-province and foreign students, do so through the Ontario Universities Application Centre (P.O. Box 1328, Guelph, Ontario N1H 6N8). A common application form is used and students may list three universities of their choice. When an applicant has been accepted by one of the three universities, the centre will advise the other two. If a student is not accepted by any of the three selections, he or she will be informed of openings at other institutions. Application forms are available from the universities of the province and from the centre.

Quebec has a system of French and English colleges of general and vocational education (CEGEP) which have been established throughout the province. These colleges offer vocational programs for students who plan to enter the labour market. They also act as a bridge between the province's secondary schools and universities by offering a two-year general program to which university-bound students are admitted following completion of secondary school studies. For admission purposes, the universities of Quebec require the province's students to submit a certificate of completion of these general or collegial studies (Diplôme d'études collégiales).

In British Columbia, students may take prescribed courses in the province's junior colleges and, in some cases, receive credit for up to two years of a university program. Students may then be admitted directly into the third year of a four-year degree program.

The province of Alberta has established a council to deal with admission and transfer problems relating to postsecondary institutions. The council is responsible for developing guidelines and procedures to ensure a) that candidates who would benefit by postsecondary education are provided admission to the Alberta system of advanced education and b) that transferability of credits facilitates student mobility, promotes a career-ladder concept, and avoids unnecessary repetition of content and student effort.

ADMISSION TO MASTER'S PROGRAMS

Admission to a master's degree program requires either a general (or pass) or an honors bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing (65 - 70%) and, in some cases, first-class standing in one or two courses in which the candidate is specializing. The student must demonstrate fluency in the language of instruction (English or French) and usually competence in one or more other languages as determined by the department.

En Ontario, tous les étudiants, y compris les étudiants étrangers et ceux des autres provinces, qui demandent leur admission à des programmes non professionnels au niveau du baccalauréat, à plein temps, doivent s'adresser au Centre d'inscription des universités de l'Ontario (C.P. 1328, Guelph (Ont.), N1H 6N8). Ils remplissent une formule de demande courante sur laquelle ils peuvent indiquer trois choix. Lorsqu'ils sont acceptés dans une des trois universités, le Centre en prévient les deux autres. Il signale les possibilités qui existent ailleurs aux élèves qui ne sont acceptés par aucune des trois universités choisies. Les formules de demande sont disponibles dans les universités de la province ainsi qu'au Centre.

Le Québec a un système de collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP), de langue française et de langue anglaise, situés un peu partout dans la province. Ces établissements offrent des programmes de formation professionnelle aux étudiants qui se destinent au marché du travail. Ils servent en même temps de transition entre les écoles secondaires de la province et les universités en offrant un programme général de deux ans auquel l'étudiant qui se destine à l'université est admis à la fin de ses études secondaires. Pour être admis aux universités du Québec les étudiants de la province doivent présenter un diplôme d'études collégiales.

En Colombie-Britannique, les étudiants peuvent suivre des cours prescrits dans les établissements d'enseignement supérieur de la province et, dans certains cas, se voir octroyer des crédits pour l'équivalent de jusqu'à deux années d'un programme universitaire. Les étudiants peuvent ensuite être admis directement à la troisième année d'un programme de quatre ans conduisant à un grade.

La province de l'Alberta a institué un conseil chargé de s'occuper des problèmes d'admission et de transfert relatifs aux établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire. Ce conseil doit établir des directives et un mode de procédure pour faire en sorte que a) les candidats qui auraient avantage à poursuivre des études postsecondaires soient admis dans le cadre du système albertain d'études supérieures et que b) la possibilité de transfert des crédits facilite la mobilité des étudiants, favorise l'idée d'une échelle de carrières et évite la répétition inutile de la matière des cours et du travail des étudiants.

ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES AU NIVEAU DE LA MAÎTRISE

Pour être admis aux études au niveau de la maîtrise, l'étudiant doit avoir obtenu un baccalauréat général ou un baccalauréat spécialisé et avoir conservé au moins une moyenne de 2e classe (de 65 à 70 p. 100) et, en certains cas, une moyenne de 1re classe dans un ou deux cours de la spécialité qu'il a choisie. L'étudiant doit pouvoir s'exprimer couramment dans la langue des cours (anglais ou français) et doit ordinairement connaître une ou plusieurs autres langues, selon les exigences du département.

The master's degree requires at least one year's study following the honors bachelor's degree and two years following the general or pass bachelor's degree. In some cases, the master's degree must be completed within three to six years of initial admission to the program.

Candidates admitted to the program with an honors degree are required to register in up to five courses of which two may ordinarily be replaced by a thesis. Most courses are taken at the graduate level although some may also be permitted at the honors undergraduate level. Courses must be approved by the department which will also determine the division of work between research and courses.

Master's studies generally comprise seminars, reading courses and courses in bibliography and research methods. Courses already taken at the graduate level may, in some cases, be counted toward the master's program if they have not already counted as credit toward the baccalaureate degree.

A thesis is ordinarily required though it may, in very few cases, be replaced by a research paper or dissertation. The thesis must display original scholarship expressed in satisfactory literary form consistent with the discipline studied. If the thesis is not completed in a period of three to six years, the candidate may be required to withdraw.

An average of 66-70% is required in all courses taken at the master's level although a mark as low as 60% may be accepted in one course. General and comprehensive written and oral examinations may be required at the discretion of the faculty or department. An oral examination on the content of the thesis is also usually required.

In some cases a supplemental examination may be permitted in no more than one or two courses for which less than 60% was originally obtained.

ADMISSION TO DOCTORAL PROGRAMS

Graduates holding the master's degree with high second-class standing (70 - 80%) or the honors bachelor's degree with first-class or high second-class standing may be admitted to a program of doctoral studies. Candidates having successfully completed the first year of the master's program may also be admitted.

Candidates must have demonstrated the ability to carry out research of high quality leading to an advancement in knowledge in their field of study and must exhibit a

La maîtrise exige au moins une année d'études après le baccalauréat spécialisé et deux années après le baccalauréat général. Dans la plupart des cas, la maîtrise doit être terminée dans un délai de trois à six ans de la date d'admission au programme.

Les candidats admis au programme après avoir obtenu un baccalauréat spécialisé doivent s'inscrire à cinq cours au plus, dont deux peuvent ordinairement être remplacés par une thèse. La plupart des cours se donnent au niveau des études supérieures bien que certains puissent également être autorisés au niveau du baccalauréat spécialisé. Les cours doivent être approuvés par le département qui détermine également la répartition du travail entre les recherches et les cours.

Les études en vue de la maîtrise comportent généralement des collogues, des lectures obligatoires et des cours concernant l'établissement de bibliographies, de même que des cours d'initiation aux méthodes de recherche. Les cours déjà suivis au niveau des études supérieures peuvent, dans certains cas, être comptés aux fins de la maîtrise pourvu qu'ils n'aient pas déjà donné droit à des crédits aux fins du baccalauréat.

On exige habituellement la présentation d'une thèse bien qu'il y ait de très rares exceptions où la thèse peut être remplacée par un compte rendu de recherches ou une dissertation. La thèse doit refléter une certaine originalité de pensée et doit être rédigée en style littéraire convenable, compatible avec le sujet traité. Si la thèse n'est pas terminée dans un délai de trois à six ans, il peut arriver qu'on demande au candidat de se retirer.

Le candidat doit conserver une moyenne de 66 à 70 p 100 dans chaque cours au niveau de la maîtrise bien qu'une note de 60 p. 100 puisse être acceptée dans un cours. Un examen général et détaillé, écrit et oral, peut être requis à la discrétion du département ou de la faculté. Le candidat doit aussi normalement défendre sa thèse oralement.

Dans certains cas, un examen supplémentaire peut être autorisé dans un ou deux cours tout au plus, lorsque la première note obtenue est inférieure à 60 p. 100.

ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES AU NIVEAU DU DOCTORAT

Les titulaires d'une maîtrise avec une moyenne du niveau supérieur de la 2^e^ classe (de 70 à 80 p. 100) ou les titulaires d'un baccalauréat spécialisé avec une moyenne de 1^re^ classe ou du niveau supérieur de la 2^e^ classe peuvent être admis au programme d'études au niveau du doctorat. Les candidats qui ont terminé avec succès la première année du programme de la maîtrise sont également admissibles.

Les candidats doivent posséder des aptitudes manifestes pour les travaux de recherche de haute qualité, pouvant contribuer à l'avancement des connaissances dans leur comprehensive mastery of their subject. Some university departments require candidates to sit for Graduate Record Examinations in the discipline and to submit the results with their application. Candidates must be fluent in the language of instruction (English or French) and competent in one or more other languages as determined by the department.

Individuals holding the master's degree and admitted to a doctoral program must spend at least two years in residence, while those with an honors bachelor's degree must spend at least three years in residence.

Candidates are required to register for each year in which the degree is pursued and are expected to complete all degree requirements within five to seven years of admission to the program.

Candidates must outline their proposed course and research program in consultation with the head of the department in which they are specializing and writing their thesis, and with the director of research to whom they have been assigned. The program must have the approval of the dean of the faculty of graduate studies and, in many universities, of a committee of three members established to supervise the candidate's progress. The department and faculty share responsibility for arranging examinations and adjudicating the thesis.

The number of courses for the doctoral degree is not usually specified for candidates admitted with the master's degree, although they are generally required to choose both a major field and one or two minor fields in related disciplines. A program of studies usually consists of seminars, formal courses at the graduate level, assigned reading, field work and consultations. Frequently, candidates who have not fulfilled the language requirements for the degree are required to attend language reading courses.

The doctoral thesis must constitute a significant contribution to knowledge, embody the results of original investigation and analysis, and be of such value as to merit publication.

The subject of the thesis must be approved by the faculty of graduate studies within at least one year of the date of registration for the degree and the thesis itself must be submitted within five to seven years from the date of admission to the program. The thesis is generally submitted to three examiners, one of whom is an outside examiner.

In some cases, if the thesis is found unacceptable, a student may rewrite or revise it and resubmit it within

domaine d'études et doivent faire preuve d'une ample maîtrise de leur sujet. Certains départements exigent des candidats qu'ils se présentent à des examens spéciaux d'aptitude aux études supérieures, dans la discipline qui les intéresse, et en joignent les résultats à leur demande. Les candidats doivent pouvoir s'exprimer couramment dans la langue de l'enseignement (français ou anglais) et doivent connaître une ou plusieurs autres langues selon que l'exige le département.

Les titulaires d'une maîtrise admis à un programme d'études au niveau du doctorat doivent passer au moins deux ans en résidence, alors que les titulaires d'un baccalauréat spécialisé doivent passer au moins trois ans en résidence.

Les candidats doivent s'inscrire chaque année de leur cours d'études en vue du grade et sont censés satisfaire à toutes les exigences du grade dans un délai de cinq à sept ans de la date d'admission au programme.

Les candidats sont tenus d'indiquer les grandes lignes du cours et du programme de recherches projetés, avec l'avis du directeur du département auquel se rattachent leur domaine de spécialisation et le sujet de leur thèse et en consultation avec le directeur de recherche aux soins duquel ils ont été confiés. Le programme doit être approuvé par le doyen de la faculté des études supérieures et, dans un bon nombre d'universités, par un comité de trois membres chargé de suivre les progrès du candidat. Le département et la faculté se partagent la responsabilité d'organiser les examens et de juger la thèse.

Ordinairement, le nombre de cours imposés aux fins du doctorat n'est pas spécifié dans le cas des candidats admis avec une maîtrise, même si ces derniers sont généralement tenus de choisir une matière principale et une ou deux matières secondaires dans des disciplines connexes. Un programme d'études comporte habituellement des colloques, des cours magistraux au niveau des études supérieures, des lectures prescrites, des travaux pratiques et des consultations. Souvent les candidats qui n'ont pas satisfait aux exigences en matière de connaissance des langues pour l'obtention du doctorat sont tenus de suivre des cours de lecture dans les langues imposées.

La thèse de doctorat doit représenter une contribution importante au savoir, réunir les résultats de recherches et d'analyses originales et constituer un travail de valeur qui mérite d'être publié.

Le sujet de la thèse doit être approuvé par la faculté des études supérieures dans un délai d'au moins un an de la date d'inscription aux fins du grade et la thèse même doit être présentée dans un délai de cinq à sept ans de la date d'admission au programme. La thèse est habituellement soumise à trois examinateurs dont un est un examinateur de l'extérieur.

Dans certains cas, si la thèse est jugée inacceptable, le candidat est autorisé à la réviser ou à remanier le texte et a period of six to twelve months. However, candidates are not normally permitted to submit the thesis more than twice.

Candidates must obtain at least 66-70% in each examination and 75-80% in their subjects of major specialization. Comprehensive oral and/or written examinations, called candidacy or preliminary examinations, are generally held mid or part-way through the program or at the end of the second year when the thesis is well underway. The examinations are intended to test the candidate's mastery of the major and minor fields of study and to determine eligibility to continue in the program with full doctoral status. Further course examinations may be held when the thesis is submitted.

Candidates are urged to complete language requirements by the end of the penultimate year of their residence. They are generally required to sit for one examination in each of two foreign languages. If only one language is required, they must normally write two examinations in that language, held at an interval of several months.

Upon acceptance of the thesis, a final oral examination is held during which the candidate must defend his or her thesis.

EARLY ADMISSION

In the past, universities did not accept undergraduate students before the final secondary school grades were available. However, there are an increasing number of exceptions to this rule and many institutions offer early admission on the basis of the high school record and confidential reports from the school principal and teachers.

TESTS FOR ADMISSION, PLACEMENT AND GUIDANCE

Canadian aptitude and achievement tests for admission purposes are no longer available and will not be requested by any Canadian university. While it was never intended that the tests be the sole criterion for admitting students to university-level studies, reliance on them has waned to the point where their administration is no longer practicable.

However, tests for placement and guidance purposes are gaining in importance in Canada and it is quite likely that at least some universities and colleges will use them in the future to ascertain the level of preparedness of freshman students. Where they are used, it is likely these tests will be administered within

il a de six à douze mois pour présenter sa thèse de nouveau. Toutefois, les candidats ne sont pas normalement autorisés à présenter une thèse plus de deux fois.

Les candidats doivent conserver au moins de 66 à 70 p. 100 des notes pour chacun des examens et de 75 à 80 p. 100 des notes dans les matières principales de leur spécialisation. Des examens détaillés, écrits et (ou) oraux, appelés examens de candidature ou examens préliminaires, se tiennent généralement au milieu ou au cours du programme ou encore à la fin de la deuxième année, alors que la thèse est bien amorcée. Les examens permettent de déterminer la mesure dans laquelle le candidat maîtrise le domaine principal et les domaines secondaires d'études et de juger de son aptitude à poursuivre le programme de doctorat. Le candidat peut avoir à subir d'autres examens portant sur la matière des cours, au moment de la présentation de la thèse.

Les candidats sont fortement encouragés à satisfaire à toutes les exigences en matière de langues, avant la fin de l'avant-dernière année de leur résidence. Ils sont généralement tenus de se présenter à un examen dans chacune des deux langues étrangères. Là où une seule langue est exigée, ils doivent normalement se présenter à deux examens tenus à plusieurs mois d'intervalle, dans la langue en question.

Une fois la thèse acceptée, le candidat doit subir un examen oral final, au cours duquel il doit soutenir sa thèse.

ADMISSION ANTICIPÉE

Autrefois, les universités n'admettaient pas de candidats aux études au niveau du baccalauréat avant que les notes conservées aux examens de fin d'études secondaires ne soient disponibles. Cependant, on déroge de plus en plus fréquemment à cette règle et un bon nombre d'institutions consentent à l'admission anticipée d'un candidat en se fondant sur son dossier d'école secondaire et sur les rapports confidentiels du directeur de l'école et des professeurs.

ÉPREUVES AUX FINS DE L'ADMISSION, DU PLACEMENT ET DE L'ORIENTATION

Il n'existe plus d'épreuves canadiennes d'aptitudes et de rendement, aux fins de l'admission à l'université et aucune des universités canadiennes n'exigera de telles épreuves. Bien que les épreuves n'aient jamais été destinées à servir de critère unique aux fins de l'admission des étudiants aux études de niveau universitaire, on en est venu à s'y fier tellement peu que l'administration de ces épreuves n'a plus sa raison d'être.

Par contre, les épreuves à des fins de placement et d'orientation prennent une importance croissante au Canada; il est donc très probable qu'au moins quelques universités et collèges y aient recours, dans l'avenir, pour évaluer le degré de préparation des étudiants qui se présentent en première année. Les institutions intéressées

the institutions, immediately following registration and the results used to place the student in a program or, where this is necessary, to develop a program of remedial work for the student.

Canadian tests of English and French as second languages are being developed and may come into general use in the next few years. At the present time, Canadian institutions testing the ability of foreign student to work in the language of instruction use American or British tests.

STUDENT AID

Financial assistance, in the form of scholarships, bursaries, fellowships, grants-in-aid, assistanships and loans, is available to some but not to the majority of students. Awarding bodies include the Government of Canada through various departments and agencies, provincial governments, the universities, business and industrial corporations, voluntary associations and professional societies.

Details are to be found in the calendars of the universities, in "Awards for Graduate Study and Research" (Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6), and in the publication "National Student Aid Information Service" (Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation, 907 - 797 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario M3C 1T4).

Information concerning the Canada Student Loans Plan and its complementary provincial aid schemes is available from provincial and territorial governments and from the universities and colleges. The provincial and territorial offices are listed below.

Newfoundland.	Canada Student Loans Authority, Department of Education, Confederation Building, P.O. Box 2017, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5R9
Prince Edward Island.	Canada Student Loans Committee, Department of Education Box 2000, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 7N8
Nova Scotia.	Canada Student Loans Committee, Student Aid Office, Department of Education, Halifax Nova Scotia B3J 2S9
New Brunswick.	Department of Youth, Centennial Building, Box 6000, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1

à ces épreuves les feront sans doute subir chez elles, immédiatement après l'inscription et en utiliseront les résultats pour déterminer les cours qui conviennent à l'étudiant ou, le cas échéant, pour établir un programme de rattrapage à l'intention de ce dernier.

Des épreuves canadiennes de français et d'anglais, en tant que langues secondes, sont en voie d'élaboration et pourraient être mises en application générale d'ici quelques années. Présentement, les établissements canadiens désireux de connaître l'aptitude d'un étudiant étranger à travailler dans la langue d'enseignement utilisent des épreuves américaines ou britanniques.

AIDE AUX ÉTUDIANTS

Certains étudiants, mais non pas la majorité, peuvent obtenir de l'aide financière sous forme de bourses d'études, de bourses d'entretien, de bourses de perfectionnement, de subventions et de prêts. Parmi les organismes qui accordent une telle aide, on compte le gouvernement du Canada, par l'intermédiaire de divers ministères et organismes, les gouvernements provinciaux, les universités, les sociétés commerciales et industrielles, les associations bénévoles et les associations professionnelles.

On trouvera des détails dans les annuaires des universités, dans "Bourses d'études supérieures et de recherches" (Statistique Canada, Ottawa (Ont.), K1A 0T6), et dans la publication intitulée "Service de renseignements sur l'aide nationale aux étudiants" (Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation, 907 - 797 Don Mills Road, Don Mills (Ont.) M3C 1T4).

On peut obtenir des gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux ainsi que des universités et collèges des renseignements sur le "Régime canadien de prêts aux étudiants" et sur les régimes provinciaux complémentaires d'aide financière. Les bureaux des provinces et des territoires sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Terre-Neuve	Administration des prêts canadiens aux étudiants, Ministère de l'Éducation, Édifice Confederation, C.P. 2017, St. John's (T.-N.), A1C 5R9
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	Comité des prêts canadiens aux étudiants, Ministère de l'Éducation, C.P. 2000 Charlottetown (Î.-P.-É.), C1A 7N8
Nouvelle-Écosse	Comité des prêts canadiens aux étudiants, Département de l'Éducation, Halifax (N.-É.), B3J 2S9
Nouveau-Brunswick	Ministère de la Jeunesse, Édifice du Centenaire, C.P. 6000, Fredericton (N.-B.), E3B 5H1

Ontario.	Ministry of Colleges and Universities, Student Awards Branch, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9	Ontario	Ministère des Collèges et des Universités, Direction de l'aide aux étudiants, Immeuble Mowat, Queen's Park, Toronto (Ont.), M7A 1B9
Manitoba.	Manitoba Department of Continuing Education and Manpower, Student Aid Branch, 693 Taylor Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3M 3T9	Manitoba	Ministère de l'éducation permanente et de la main-d'oeuvre, 693 avenue Taylor, Winnipeg (Man.), R3M 3T9
Saskatchewan.	Department of Continuing Education, 1855 Victoria Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3R6	Saskatchewan	Ministère de l'Éducation permanente, 1855, avenue Victoria, Regina (Sask.), S4P 3R6
Alberta.	Students Finance Board, Department of Advanced Education, 1100 Park Square, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3B6	Alberta	Commission d'aide aux étudiants, Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, 1100 Park Square Edmonton (Alb.), T5J 3B6
British Columbia.	British Columbia Ministry of Education, Postsecondary Financial Services, Victoria, British Columbia V8V 1X4	Colombie-Britannique	Ministère de l'Éducation de la Colombie-Britannique, Services postsecondaires et financiers, Victoria (C.-B.), V8V 1X4
Yukon Territory.	The Students Financial Assistance Awards Committee, Superintendent of Education, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory Y1A 2C6	Territoire du Yukon	Comité d'aide financière aux étudiants, Surintendant de l'éducation, C.P. 2703, Whitehorse (T. du Y.), Y1A 2C6
Northwest Territories	Director of Education for the Northwest Territories, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X0E 1H0	Territoires du Nord-Ouest	Directeur de l'éducation pour les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Gouvernement des Territoires, du Nord-Ouest, Yellowknife (T.N.-O.), X0E 1H0.

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

Many students from other countries attend Canadian universities. Students planning to study in English are usually required to show facility in the language of instruction by passing one of the language proficiency tests administered by the universities of Cambridge and Michigan or the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) administered by the Educational Testing Service (ETS, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, U.S.A.). Those planning to study in French must be able to show facility in the language of instruction as prescribed by the university.

Candidates from the United States are normally required to pass tests administered by the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB, 1888 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019, U.S.A.) for admission to a Canadian university. Graduation from an American high school is usually accepted as the

ADMISSION DES ÉTUDIANTS ÉTRANGERS

Un bon nombre d'étudiants d'autres pays fréquentent les universités canadiennes. Ceux qui ont l'intention de poursuivre leurs études en anglais sont ordinairement tenus de prouver qu'ils connaissent suffisamment la langue d'enseignement en se prêtant à l'une des épreuves de connaissance de la langue administrées par les universités de Cambridge ou du Michigan ou encore à l'épreuve d'anglais en tant que langue étrangère (TOEFL) administrée par l'Educational Testing Service (ETS, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, É.-U.). Ceux qui se proposent de poursuivre leurs études en français doivent pouvoir fournir une preuve d'aptitudes pour la langue d'enseignement, selon les prescriptions de l'université.

Les candidats des États-Unis sont normalement tenus de se prêter à des épreuves administrées par le College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB, 1888, Septième avenue, New York (N.Y.) 10019, É.-U.) pour être admis à une université canadienne. Le diplôme d'une école secondaire des États-Unis est ordinairement considéré comme equivalent of Canadian grade 11, while the freshman year at college is equivalent to grade 12.

Students who hope to study in Canada should make their initial inquiries and arrangements several months, and preferably a full year, before the date they wish to begin their studies. They should not leave for Canada until they have received official acceptance to a university and have satisfied the requirements of Canadian immigration officials. They should not count on being able to earn their expenses during the course of their studies.

Students from abroad are advised that two Canadian provinces have instituted a fee differential for foreign students. In the Province of Alberta, this fee is presently $300 in addition to the normal program fee for the 1977-78 academic year. In Ontario, visa students are required to pay $1,500 at the undergraduate level and $1,950 at the graduate level in 1977-78.

In addition to the officers and organizations in the universities themselves, there are several national associations devoted to the reception, orientation and welfare of students from abroad. The main ones are World University Service of Canada (27 Goulburn Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 8C7) and the Canadian Bureau for International Education (408-151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3). In addition, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5N1) publishes "Notes for foreign students". This brochure and information concerning programs offered by Canadian universities are available on request from the Association. Information is also available from Canadian embassies, high commissions and consulates abroad.

Details of awards available to foreign postgraduate students can be found in "Study Abroad (Études à l'étranger; Estudios en el Extranjero), a Unesco publication. This directory is available in most university libraries or from the Unesco sales agent in the student's own country.

l'équivalent de la 11e année du Canada et la première année au niveau collégial comme l'équivalent de la 12e année.

Les étudiants qui comptent venir au Canada pour y poursuivre des études devraient se renseigner et prendre les mesures nécessaires plusieurs mois et, de préférence, une année complète avant la date à laquelle ils désirent commencer leurs études. Ils ne devraient pas quitter leur pays avant que leur demande d'admission à une université n'ait été officiellement acceptée, ni avant d'avoir satisfait aux exigences des autorités canadiennes de l'immigration. Ils ne doivent pas compter être en mesure de gagner de l'argent pour acquitter leurs dépenses au cours de leurs études.

Les étudiants de l'étranger doivent se rappeler que deux provinces canadiennes ont établi des tarifs différenciés à l'égard des étudiants étrangers. En Alberta, ce tarif est de $300 supérieur au tarif normal pour l'année universitaire 1977 - 1978. En Ontario, les étudiants munis d'un visa sont tenus de payer $1,500, au niveau du baccalauréat, et $1,950, au niveau des grades supérieurs en 1977 - 1978.

Outre les dirigeants et les organisations des universités mêmes, il se trouve plusieurs associations nationales qui s'occupent de l'accueil, de l'orientation et du bien-être des étudiants étrangers. En voici les principales: l'Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada (27, avenue Goulburn, Ottawa (Ont.), K1N 8C7) et le Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale (Pièce 408, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.). K1P 5H3). De plus, l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada (151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.), K1P 5N1) publie "Notes pour les étudiants étrangers"; ce feuillet ainsi que d'autres renseignements sur les programmes d'études offerts dans les universités canadiennes sont envoyés sur demande. On peut aussi se renseigner auprès des ambassades, des hauts commissariats et des consulats du Canada à l'étranger.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les bourses offertes aux étudiants étrangers, au niveau des études supérieures, dans "Study Abroad (Études à l'étranger; Estudios en El Extranjero)", publication de l'Unesco. On trouve ce répertoire dans la plupart des bibliothèques d'université ou auprès du représentant de l'Unesco dans le pays d'origine de l'étudiant.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY*

Wolfville, Nova Scotia BOP 1X0
Telephone: 902-542-2201
Telex: 0142150
President and Vice-chancellor: J.M.R. Beveridge, BSc, PhD, MD, DSc, LLD, FCIC, FRSC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, D.J. Green, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,690; Part-time undergraduate, 498; Full-time graduate, 104; Part-time graduate, 31.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 187.

Total operating income 1974 - 75: $8,305,687 (government grants, 58.1%; student fees, 22.2%; debt repayment, 11.9%; endowments, 2.2%; gifts, 6%; other income, 5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties, and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Acadia faculty, see Acadia calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Acadia University grew out of Horton Academy, established in 1828 by the Baptists of Nova Scotia as a literary and theological seminary, and Queen's College, founded on the same campus in 1838. Regular instruction in the arts began in 1839 and the first graduating class received its degrees in 1843. In 1841 the name Acadia College was adopted and in 1891 the provincial legislature approved a further change to Acadia University. Although the founders of the university were Baptist, denominational tests have never been permitted. The objective of the founders and of the governing bodies of the university has been to provide students with a liberal education.

Acadia University is a non-denominational, co-educational institution. Its main source of support is public funds. The university is administered by a 38-member board of governors and the senate consists of approximately 40 members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in the Annapolis Valley, 65 miles northwest of Halifax. Wolfville is a town of approximately 3,000 people. Situated on 250 acres of land, the university is comprised of 10 academic buildings, a central library with several departmental branches, an administration building, a students' centre, a gymnasium with other extensive sports facilities, 12 student residences and two dining halls, a faculty club, and a chapel. Laboratories are available for biology, chemistry, engineering, geology, home economics, languages and physics. A greenhouse, herbarium and arboretum, and the affiliated Acadia Divinity College are also located on the campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Nine residences can accommodate 1,104 women students. Four residences for men accommodate 734 students.

LIBRARIES There are three libraries on the campus, the Vaughan Memorial, which is the main library, and the biology department and science libraries. Current holdings of the three libraries consist of 265,000 volumes and 2,900 periodicals. Special holdings include the Eric Dennis and John D. Logan collections of Canadiana, the William Inglis Morse collection of rare editions, the Atlantic Baptist historical collection and the Acadia University archives.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The students' representative council is the elected body of the students' union. It is responsible for legislation governing the extra curricular activities of the student body. The council employs an administrator of student services and a building manager to handle the planning of events and the day-to-day operation of the students' centre. The centre contains a cafeteria, TV lounge, pool room, auditorium-ballroom, specialty store, meeting rooms, reading lounge, art gallery and music lounge. In addition, there is a day-care centre, vending machine area and complete photography laboratory.

The Associated Alumni of Acadia University was incorporated in 1860 to bring graduates and former students together and to afford them the opportunity to promote the best interests of the university. The affairs of the organization are carried out by a 15-member executive board; the director of alumni affairs is responsible to that board.

Students have the opportunity to participate in numerous extracurricular activities. There are more than 25 organizations and clubs on campus, including the scuba club, the Musicadians, winter carnival, choral society, Radio Acadia, the dramatic society and the Student Christian Movement. In addition, most faculties and schools have their own student club.

Athletic activities take place on campus at three levels; intramural, junior varsity and varsity. Facilities include three gymnasia, two swimming pools, five outdoor fields, a quarter-mile track, a hockey arena and courts for tennis, handball and squash.

The university has a director of medical services, nursing services and central infirmary for all students. These services are available without charge to students registered for room and board. Students living off-campus and requiring hospitalization are charged a fee of $5 per day.

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* Ordinary member, AUCC

The services of the counselling centre, located in the students' centre, are available to all students. It provides information and professional assistance in solving students' problems. The centre is equipped to administer interest and aptitude tests.

The federal Department of Manpower and Immigration, in cooperation with the university, maintains a full-time Canada Manpower Centre on campus to provide student placement services on a year-round basis. The centre assists students in finding permanent, part-time or summer employment. It provides a counselling service and assists employers wishing to recruit on campus. The services of the centre are also available to alumni of the university.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to late April. Spring session: mid-May to late June. Summer session: early-July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM The grading system is uniform for all faculties. Excellent: A^+, 94 - 100% ; A, 87 - 93% ; A^- , 80 - 86%. Good: B^+, 77 - 79% ; B, 73 - 76% ; B^- , 70 - 72%. Fair: C^+, 67 - 69% ; C, 63 - 66% ; C^- , 60 - 62% ; Pass: D^+, 57 - 59% ; D, 53 - 56% ; D^- , 50 - 52%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Acadia offers a number of undergraduate scholarships ranging from an entrance scholarship of $300 to a university scholarship of $8,000 ($2,000 annually for four years). Scholarships are awarded on the basis of high school grades, departmental examinations, class standing, principals' recommendations and overall student ability. Scholarships are given without assessment of financial need and usually include monetary reward with honorary recognition of academic merit. Alumni awards are also given in recognition of particular abilities or talents.

Bursaries are available to students who have been accepted by the university and who demonstrate a need for additional financial support which is not available from other sources. Students are eligible to apply for assistance under the Canada Student Loans Plan.

Graduate fellowships and scholarships are available from the university. Assistantships are granted to students who are assigned duties by their departments.

For details concerning student awards and assistance, contact the director of admissions and student assistance.

FEES AND COSTS
Full-time undergraduate: $710 (divinity, $450). Part-time undergraduate: less than three courses, except music, $160 per course.
Graduate: $1000 minimum fee of which $710 is payable in the first year, $290 in the second and $75 in each subsequent year. Miscellaneous compulsory fees per year: undergraduate, $85; graduate, MDiv and BEd, $70.
Residence: room and board, double and 21 meals per week, $1530; double and 15 meals per week, $1475; single and 21 meals per week, $1680; single and 15 meals per week, $1575. Rates subject to revision for 1977 - 78.
Student fees: full-time $50; part-time, $20. All students pay an additional $20 to students' centre building fund.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate: five-year business administration degree, four-year regular programs and three-year diploma programs require Nova Scotia grade 11 (junior matriculation) with minimum 65% in six subjects, no subject less than the stated school minimum pass mark. Four-year business administration degree, three-year ordinary degree or diploma program and four-year honors degree, requirements as above and Nova Scotia grade 12 (senior matriculation) with minimum 65% average in five subjects, no subject less than the stated school minimum pass mark. A principal's report and recommendation required in all cases. Certificates of equivalent standing from other provinces required.

Graduate: applicants must hold a four-year undergraduate degree from an approved university with at least a B average in the major during the last two years of study. Departments may require additional criteria. Applicants for the MEd program must have a bachelor's degree, BEd or equivalent, two years teaching experience and the GRE or Miller analogies test. Applicants for master's degree in psychology must have both the Miller analogies test and the GRE.

Foreign students: for admission to four-year program, USA students must have completed grade 12 with 16 points in academic subjects and have a CEEB minimum total score of 2,500 (two SAT and three achievement). Other applicants who have completed six subjects including English and mathematics at the 0- level, or its equivalent, with passes at the grade four level or higher may be considered for admission to a four-year program and applicants who have successfully completed A-level subjects with satisfactory grades may be considered for admission to a three-year program. Applicants whose first language is not English must submit TOEFL results.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

COURSES AND DEGREES All bachelor's degrees require four years beyond grade 11 (junior matriculation) and three years beyond grade 12 (senior matriculation) unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year beyond the bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

APPLIED SCIENCE

Certificate of applied science (CertAppSci) Three-year engineering program beyond junior matriculation providing a broad foundation in areas of pure science and the specialized applied science courses necessary for final two years of engineering degree programs offered by the various engineering schools.
Bachelor of science and certificate in applied science (BSA) Four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)
Bachelor of arts (honors) [BA(Hons)] Four years beyond either junior or senior matriculation.
Master of arts (MA)

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Program is designed to provide a foundation in liberal arts in the first year and the study of business organization and management principles in the last years.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year beyond bachelors' degree in arts, science, engineering or commerce from an approved university leading to BEd and class 5 teaching certificate of Nova Scotia department of education.
Junior or senior diplomas in education. Awarded to students who complete two or three years of study at Acadia and who complete an additional year of study in the school of education. A senior diploma requires 15 university courses and one year of education; a class 4 teaching certificate will be awarded by the Nova Scotia department of education upon completion of this program.
Master of education (MEd) At least one year from BEd or equivalent, with at least two years successful teaching experience. Four programs are offered: a) general program for teachers who wish to increase their knowledge in the field of education and in their special teaching field; b) educational administration; c) guidance and counselling; d) special education with emphasis on learning difficulties and exceptional children.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science (home economics) [BSc(HE)]

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus) Four years from matriculation including grade VIII applied music.
Bachelor of arts (major in music) [BA(Mus)] Four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation with grade VI applied music.
Bachelor of music education (BMusEd) Four years from matriculation with grade VI applied music. Program is designed to prepare persons to teach music in the public schools and consequently includes courses from the school of education and the faculty of arts.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)
Bachelor of science (honor) [BSc(Hons)] Four years beyond either junior or senior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc)

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

Bachelor of secretarial administration (SCA)
Diploma in secretarial science (BAS) Courses may be continued with a program leading to the BA or BSc.

THEOLOGY (Acadia Divinity College)

Bachelor of theology (BTh)
Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from BA or equivalent.
Master of theology (MTh)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Undergraduate courses are offered during winter session at various centres in arts, business administration, education and science. Certain courses in arts, business administration, education and theology are offered by correspondence. For information contact the director of extension.

In the summer session, undergraduate courses are offered in arts, business administration, education, physical education and recreation, and science and graduate courses are offered in education.

For no university credit. A number of courses are offered to teachers and others who are not in a formal degree program.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Acadia University Institute. Executive director: John Connor, BA, BComm, MA, PhD

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION

Acadia Divinity College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia BOP 1X0. Co-educational theological seminary. Founded in 1968 and located on campus of Acadia University. Undergraduate and graduate institution leading to BTh, Mth, MDiv. Residential accommodation available. Principal: H.L. Mitton, BA, BD, DDiv

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA*

Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2M7
Telephone: 403-432-3111
Telex: 037-2979
President and Vice-chancellor: H.E. Gunning, BA, MA, PhD, DSc, FRSC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, A.D. Cairns, BA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 17,632; Part-time undergraduate, 2,910; Full-time graduate, 2,094; Part-time graduate, 1,062.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 1,547.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $96,834,000 (provincial government, 87.9%; fees, 10.1%; interest, 1.2%; endowments, .4%; other, .4%). Total capital income 1975-76: $23,888,000.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Alberta faculty, see Alberta calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Alberta was inaugurated by an act of the provincial legislative assembly in 1906. Instruction began in 1908 and the first degrees were awarded in 1912. From 1951 to 1964 the university also offered programs of study in Calgary. In 1964 The University of Alberta at Calgary became autonomous in academic matters and in 1966 was constituted a separate provincial university known as The University of Calgary. The former co-ordinating council of the universities at Edmonton and Calgary has been replaced by a universities co-ordinating council with provision for inclusion of representatives from The University of Alberta, The University of Calgary, The University of Lethbridge and Athabasca University, and from any other provincial universities which may be established.

The University of Alberta is a co-educational, non-denominational publicly supported institution. It is governed by a 17-member board of governors, a senate and a general faculties council.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is located in the city of Edmonton on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River on a 154-acre site. Edmonton is the provincial capital and a city of 461,361. The 724-acre university farm is two miles to the south. There are 35 teaching buildings, two swimming pools, a year-round ice rink, four libraries, two administration buildings, a students' union building, a printing services building, sports and food services facilities, three student residences, a faculty club, two car parks and married student housing. HUB is a university owned housing and shopping complex. Three types of accommodation available to students in the HUB include single units, units for two and units for four.

St. Joseph's College is an affiliated residential college with buildings on the campus. College universitaire Saint-Jean is integrated with the university. Adjoining the campus are the university hospital, the Research Council of Alberta, the Aberhart Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium and the W.W. Cross Cancer Institute.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university is currently able to provide room and board in the Lister Complex for 1,800 students. Also situated on campus is the HUB, a 900 bed apartment/shopping mall complex and a 547-unit married student housing complex consisting of one, two and three-bedroom apartments. In addition, Pembina hall offers 136 on-campus single rooms for graduate students.

The student housing service of the university prepares lists of rooms available to students off-campus. A limited number of co-op homes in an adjacent area are available to students.

LIBRARIES The libraries of the university contain over 1,600,000 volumes, 450,000 documents, 15,500 periodical subscriptions, audio-visual aids and 980,000 research materials in microfilm.

There are five major subject collections. The humanities and social sciences library is located in the Rutherford Library Complex with some units, including an undergraduate collection, located in the Cameron Library. Also housed in the Cameron Library are the general sciences library, with branches for mathematics in the central academic building and for physical sciences in the physics-chemistry building, and the medical sciences library, with a branch at the university hospital. The Weir Memorial Law Library is housed in the law centre. The other major library on campus is the education library; it occupies a wing of the education building, and includes a curriculum materials library.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All undergraduate students are members of the Students' Union. The student body elects its own executive committee and a Students' Council, with representation from each faculty, to administer student union affairs and to apportion its budget. The union is represented on the board of governors, the senate, the general faculties council and on university committees. It publishes a handbook each fall, runs a freshman orientation program and publishes a newspaper which appears twice a week.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The Graduate Student Association represents all full and part-time graduate students on campus. The council of the association is its main governing body and has representatives from all the university departments which provide graduate programs. The objectives of the association are: a) to provide for and administer the affairs of graduate students; b) to promote the welfare of graduate students; c) to serve and further the intellectual, cultural, social and recreational activities of graduate students; and d) to provide official representation for graduate students within and outside of the university.

The physical education complex has three gymnasia with a fourth in the education building. Swimming facilities exist in both the main building and the east wing. The complex provides modern surroundings with handball, racquet ball and squash courts, a wrestling room, weight training room and gymnastics areas. Varsity arena features artificial ice and seats 2,300 persons. It has a terrazo floor which serves for dancing and other activities. In addition, there are playing fields, a quarter-mile all-weather track and tennis courts. There are intercollegiate, intramural and recreational programs.

Comprehensive medical care is provided throughout the year for students and staff. Out patient and in patient facilities are available in addition to full-time medical and nursing staff, laboratory, pharmacy, psychiatry and dentistry personnel. The resources of the university hospital are available for consultation and referral. There is a small voluntary fee for services not covered under the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission.

Counselling is available to students and prospective students throughout the year. Those registered at the university may use the counselling service for assistance with study skills, vocational planning, personal problems, or academic matters such as change of faculty, withdrawal from the university or unsatisfactory standing.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the university, maintains a full-time employment service on campus on a year-round basis. Students seeking part-time, summer or permanent employment are invited to use this office. Local employers, as well as employers from across Canada, use the service to interview prospective graduates. Interviews commence during the last week of October and continue throughout the academic year.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Spring session: early May to mid-June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession (for graduate students): early May to early September.

GRADING SYSTEM Nine-point grading system as follows: 9,8 (excellent); 7,6 (good); 5,4 (pass); 3 (conditional); 2,1 (fail). For undergraduate students, passing grade is normally 4; graduate students, passing grade is 6. Some courses may be taken on a pass/fail basis; conditions are specified by the faculty or school council.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The university has a program of scholarships and bursaries for matriculation, undergraduate and graduate students. Application dates are July 15, June 1 and February 1 respectively. Many matriculation awards are restricted to students from Alberta high schools while most undergraduate awards are granted on the basis of academic work done at the university. Most graduate awards are open to graduates of any university who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants at the date of the application. Many graduate studies departments also offer assistantships.

Students who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants and have lived in Alberta for one year may be eligible for loans based on financial need. Interested students should write to administrator of student awards. Those seeking assistantships should contact faculty of graduate studies or department concerned.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate fees for each of two terms in the winter session (part-time fees per course indicated in brackets): agriculture and forestry, arts, business administration and commerce, dental hygiene, education, household economics, law, library science, nursing, pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences, physical education, rehabilitation medicine and science, $250 ($85). Engineering, $312 ($105). Dentistry, medicine $375 ($125). Undergraduate miscellaneous compulsory fees per term, $29.75 ($17).

Full-time graduate fees for minimum period in which degree program can be completed: qualifying year for holders of bachelor's degree from three-year undergraduate program, $625. Master's degree for holders of bachelor's degree from four-year program continuing in the same field, $625. Master's degree for holders of a four-year bachelor's degree changing field for the first time, $935. Doctor of philosophy (or doctor of education) for holders of master's degree continuing in the same field ($625 for two years), $1,250, and for holders of honors bachelor's degree ($625 for three years), $1,875. An additional registration fee of $50 is charged annually.

Part-time: $210 for each full session course and $105 for each single-term course up to total instruction fee for full program.

Residence: room and board August 1977 to April 1978, $1,520.49 (double) and $1,824 (single) in Lister hall; $1,543 (small) and $1,735 (large) in Pembina hall. Student fees: undergraduate, $34; full-time graduate, $5 and part-time graduate, $2.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: five prescribed Alberta grade 12 courses with minimum 60% average or other equivalent certificate. Applicants from British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan may apply after grade 12. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island applicants must complete first year university and Ontario students may apply after grade 13. Quebec applicants must complete CEGEP 1. $12 application fee.

Graduate: baccalaureate degree with grade point average of at least 6.0 in work done in the last two undergraduate years at The University of Alberta, or equivalent qualification from another institution and statement from department that the applicant is acceptable to the department.

Non-matriculated adult students: students 21 years of age and permanent residents of the province of Alberta who do not meet normal requirements may be excused from presenting a high school diploma. Details available from registrar.

Foreign students: certificates equivalent to Alberta grade 12 in appropriate subjects. CEEB scores recommended.

USA: full academic high school program plus satisfactory scores in CEEB aptitude and prescribed achievement tests.

Central and South America: first-year accredited university (normally 30 semester hours) standing in appropriate subjects.

UK, West Indies, East and West Africa, Hong Kong: GCE, HSC, or University of Hong Kong matriculation in five appropriate subjects including two at A-level or in four appropriate subjects with three at A-level.

Europe and Commonwealth: final-year secondary school graduation (maturity) certificate.

India, Pakistan, Bangladesh: bachelor's degree with first division standing.

Japan, Korea, Taiwan: first-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects.

Philippines: second-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

The language of instruction at the university is English, except in courses available in French at Collège universitaire Saint-Jean. Students whose native tongue is not English and who have studied English only as a second language are required to demonstrate proof of proficiency in English by presenting TOEFL score of at least 600.

Applications for undergraduate programs must be submitted by July 2 of year in which admission is sought. Graduate studies applications should be submitted by August 15 and students from abroad should apply one month ahead of these dates.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years of study beyond senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year after a four-year undergraduate degree and doctorates require at least two years from a master's degree or three years from a bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSc) Four years beyond senior matriculation or from diploma (with additional high school credits) from provincial school of agriculture.
Bachelor of science in forestry (BSc)
Bachelor of science in agriculture with major in food science (BSc) Inter-disciplinary program.
Pre-veterinary medicine. Two years from senior matriculation. Students selected by Western College of Veterinary Medicine take further four years at the University of Saskatchewan to qualify for the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine. There is a quota on number of Alberta students selected to transfer to DVM program.
Master of science (MSc)
Master of agriculture (MAg) Minimum one year in length. Three years satisfactory professional experience from a bachelor's degree in agriculture required for admission.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General course three years from senior matriculation. Special and honors courses four years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of arts (Canadian Studies) [BA (Canadian Studies)]
Master of arts (MA) At least two years from ordinary BA or at least one year from an honors BA.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)
Note: General and special courses require selection of two areas of concentration. BA(Canadian Studies) calls

for a reading knowledge of French and a principal area of concentration with eight courses specified as Canadian content.

COMMERCE
Bachelor of commerce (BComm)
Master of business administration (MBA) One year from BComm, two from other undergraduate degree.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Master of arts (MA) At least one year, including four-month field internship, for students with adequate background in required subjects; otherwise an initial qualifying year required. Program administered by interdepartmental committee responsible to faculty of graduate studies and research.

DENTISTRY
Diploma in dental hygiene. Two years from senior matriculation.
Doctor of dental surgery (DDS) Four years following two years of science beyond senior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc)

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd) Four years from senior matriculation or two years from bachelor's degree.
Graduate diploma in education. One year following approved program resulting in a university degree and professional teaching certificate.
Master of education (MEd)
Doctor of education (EdD) Applicants must have several years successful teaching and reading knowledge of appropriate modern language.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENGINEERING
Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc)
Master of engineering (MEng) At least nine months from bachelor's degree in engineering.
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FINE ARTS
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) Applicants must present portfolio for art and design or pass audition for drama.
Master of arts (MA)
Master of fine arts (MFA)
Master of visual arts (MVA) Normally two academic years from four-year BFA.

FOOD SCIENCE
Bachelor of science in food science [BSc(FdSc)] Administered by inter-disciplinary committee of the faculties of agriculture and science and school of household science.

HOME ECONOMICS
Bachelor of science [BSc(Hec)]
Master of science (MSc) Usually two years from the BSc in household economics.

LAW
Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from either BA or other acceptable degree. In special circumstances, three years from completion of two years of BA.
Master of laws (LLM)

LIBRARY SCIENCE
Master of library science (MLS) One year from BLS or equivalent.

MEDICINE
Bachelor of science in medical laboratory science [BSc(MLS)]
Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)] Normally one year in branch of medical science after completion of two of the four undergraduate years of study in MD program.
Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years after two years of science beyond senior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc)
Master of health services administration (MHSA) Two years after undergraduate degree.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

MUSIC
Bachelor of music (BMus) Applicants must pass audition.
Master of music (MMus)

NURSING
Bachelor of science in nursing (BSc)
Bachelor of science in nursing for registered nurses (BSc) Two years plus summer school after graduation from approved RN diploma program.
Certificate in advanced practical obstetrics. Five month program for qualified RN's.

PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BSc)
Hospital residency. One year after four-year BSc in pharmacy.
Master of hospital pharmacy (MHP) At least two years after four-year BSc in pharmacy. Includes residency.
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years after four-year BSc in pharmacy.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION
Bachelor of physical education (BPE)
Bachelor of arts in recreation administration.
Master of arts (MA)
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

REHABILITATION MEDICINE
Diplomas in physical therapy and occupational therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of occupational therapy (BOT) One year of pre-professional study and three years in division of occupational therapy.
Bachelor of physical therapy (BPT)

Bachelor of science in speech pathology and audiology (BSc) One year of pre-professional study and three years within division of speech pathology and audiology.

Diploma in teaching occupational therapy. Two-year program open to graduates in occupational therapy with minimum two years' experience following graduation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program three years from senior matriculation. Professional and honors program four years from senior matriculation.

Students who intend to proceed to MD or DDS may follow prescribed program in two pre-professional years to qualify for BSc at the end of a further two years in professional faculty.

Master of science (MSc) At least two years from general BSc or one year from honors BSc.

THEOLOGY

Degree and continuing education program in theology offered at St. Stephen's College, an affiliate of the university.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening credit program consisting of undergraduate and graduate courses primarily in arts and education offered during winter session at various off-campus centres. Spring session and summer session graduate and undergraduate courses offered towards degrees in art education, arts, science, graduate studies and commerce. Teachers proceeding toward a first degree, graduate work or diploma in education may do so through summer session.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For no university credit. Department of extension offers over 400 continuing education courses, classes and seminars for adults in liberal studies, business, technical and professional studies, community resources development, fine arts, human relations, and public administration. Both extension library, which maintains a collection of 78,000 volumes available to users across the province, and educational media division, which maintains films, slides, filmstrips, records, videotapes and audio cassettes, serve to reinforce the work of the department of extension.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. Director: R.S. Jamieson

Cancer Research Unit (McEachern Laboratory). Director: G.E. Lepage, BSc, MSc, PhD

Institute of Law Research and Reform. Director (legal staff): W.H. Hurlburt, BA, LLB, QC

Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation. Director: J.P. Das, PhD

The Nuclear Research Centre. Director: G.C. Neilson, MA, PhD

Surgical-Medical Research Institute. Director: K. Kowalewski, DPhil, MD, MPhil, FRCPCan

Theoretical Physics Institute. Director: D.D. Betts, MSc, PhD

Centre for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology. Director: J.R. Royce, AB, PhD

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE

Collège universitaire Saint-Jean, 8406-91st Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6C 4G9. Co-educational. Founded as a private institution in 1911 and affiliated with the university in 1963. Established as a constituent college in 1970. The college offers a bilingual program towards the BA, BEd, and BSc. Dean: F.J. McMahon, BA, MTh

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

St. Joseph's College, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2M7. Roman Catholic, co-educational. Established in 1926 as an affiliate of the university with the right to offer undergraduate courses in philosophy and history. The college offers courses in philosophy and Christian theology. Residence for men only. Rector: Rev. J.B. Courtney, CSB, MA

St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2M7. United Church, co-educational. Established in 1927 through the union of Robertson College (1910) and Alberta College South. Affiliated with the university since 1909. Offers courses for credit towards degrees at the university and confers degrees in theology. Provides courses in continuing education for the ministry. Principal: Rev. G.M. Tuttle, BA, BD, ThD, DD

Camrose Lutheran College, Camrose, Alberta T4V 2R3. Lutheran, co-educational. Established in 1959 and affiliated to the university as a junior college. Offers two years of instruction beyond senior matriculation. President: K.G. Johnson, BA, BD, STM

Canadian Union College, Lacombe, Alberta T0C 0Z0. Seventh-Day Adventist. Established in 1907 and affiliated with the university in 1971. Offers one year of instruction after senior matriculation. President: N.O. Matthews, BSc, BT, MEd, PhD

Concordia Lutheran College, Edmonton, Alberta T5B 4E4. Lutheran, co-educational. Established in 1921 and affiliated to the university in 1968. Offers two years of instruction beyond senior matriculation. President: A.R. Roth, BS, MEd, DEd

ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY*

14515-122 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5W 2W4
Telephone: 403-452-9990
President: W.A.S. Smith, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Neil O. Henry, BComm, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, nil; Part-time undergraduate, 890.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: The university does not have full-time faculty.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $1,057,171 (operating funds, $695,367; capital funds, $361,804).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Athabasca University faculty, see Athabasca calendar.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Athabasca University came into existence in 1970 with a mandate to provide undergraduate degree programs in arts, science and education and to improve the teaching/learning process. Initial efforts were channeled into the development of home-based, self-study university courses and, in 1975, the government granted permanent degree status to the university. The development plan for 1977 to 1982 shows an expansion into the areas of administrative studies, social services and general arts and science. Priorities for 1977 - 78 include expanded student services, counselling, credit co-ordination, articulation with other universities, expanded course offerings, continued experimentation with innovative methods of instructional development and delivery, and the development of policies and procedures governing the granting of bachelor of arts and bachelor of general studies degrees.

The university is an open university sponsored by the Alberta Department of Education and Manpower to produce and deliver learning programs for adult Albertans who wish to study in their own communities or who are unable to attend a traditional postsecondary institution. Athabasca University has adopted a unicameral form of governance. The governing authority exercises the powers of a university board of governors, a faculty council and a university senate and is the university corporation.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Athabasca University operates centrally from Edmonton but does not have a traditional campus. The central offices house the library, instructional development and delivery services, registrar and student services and university services. Off-campus facilities take the form of regional and local learning centres throughout the province.

LIBRARY The library functions primarily as an information service for the staff of the university. Students seeking access to a wide range of library resources to supplement course materials are advised to join the local public library and/or the local college and university libraries. Athabasca also arranges for student membership in the extension library of The University of Alberta in Edmonton. In those cases where access is limited, the library staff will assist students to obtain necessary materials.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The student body is represented in university decision making through membership on various governance committees including the governing authority and the academic planning and policy committee.

The student is encouraged to use the university's non-academic support services which include pre-enrolment orientation, course and program orientation, career and education planning. In addition the student may take advantage of instructional services such as seminars and tutorial sessions, general assembly lectures and telephone contacts with peers and/or instructors. Students are also encouraged to contribute articles to the newspaper, *ERGO*.

ACADEMIC YEAR The university does not operate on a traditional semester system. Students may commence their studies at any time, subject to requirements and availability of individual courses.

GRADING SYSTEM At Athabasca, each course carries a weight defined in terms of number of credits or semester hours. Grades are based on credit exercises and examinations. Percentages are the basis of the grading system and are given for each credit block and averaged for all successfully completed credits for a final grade. Passing grade, 60% or over. Supplemental examinations granted.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Financial assistance is available under provision of the student finance board of the province of Alberta. In addition to provisions for full-time students, bursary assistance is available to part-time students, that is students who take less than three full courses during an eight-month period.

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*Provisional member, AUCC

FEES AND COSTS
Tuition fees are payable on a per course basis as follows: six credit, $120; three credit, $60; per credit $20; admission fee, $10. Extension of home-study tutorial service fee per month, $10. Senior citizens, no charge. Fees for non-credit and credit courses are identical.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
The university has an open admissions policy. The only entrance requirement is that a student be 18 years of age or older. The university tries to assist students in determining their chances of success through support services such as pre-enrolment orientation and access to an introductory package for each course.

COURSES AND DEGREES The university provides undergraduate degree programs leading to bachelor of general arts and bachelor of general studies. These require students to complete course work at Athabasca or elsewhere equivalent to at least 90 credits. This is similar to a three-year degree taken through full-time study at a traditional university. A semester of live lecture and telelecture courses equals one-half the traditional academic year or approximately three and a half months. A course requiring three lecture hours per week over two semesters is a six-credit course. Home-study courses are given similar credit weight for equivalent amount of work in the packaged materials. Although courses usually have a weight of three or six credits, students may> earn more or less in courses designed to enable students to select those parts of a course relevant to their needs. Courses are described as either preparatory, introductory or advanced.

Athabasca operates through a process of credit co-ordination which includes provision for transferability of courses to and from other institutions, specific transfer arrangements between Athabasca and other universities, colleges and professional associations, and the awarding of advanced credit.

During 1977 the university will concentrate on courses in arts and science, administrative studies and the social services. Students are advised to read course descriptions in the calendar carefully as some have special requirements in terms of pacing and scheduling, access to particular media, laboratory or learning centres or recommended prerequisite courses or skills. A transfer guide outlines transfer arrangements with The University of Alberta.

The following courses are available for home-study as of September 1977: introductory courses include accounting, anthropology, chemistry, computers, ecology, literary forms and techniques (humanities), ancient roots (humanities), modern consciousness (humanities), statistics, psychology, the study of human communities (social sciences), sociology, and a special laboratory-based course in biology; advanced-level courses include introduction to the renaissance (humanities), Canadian urban development (social sciences).

In addition to the above, experimental/student-demand and individualized learning experiences are available. These include: administrative studies-native education; advanced level sociology-anthropology; vocational and/or general interest courses; post-basic degree in nursing; teacher education. Details are available from the registrar.

ATLANTIC INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

5244 South Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1A4
Telephone: 902-425-5430
Director: W.B. Hamilton, BA, BEd, MA, PhD

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time graduate, 2; Part-time graduate, 73.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 26

Operating income 1977 - 78: $611,800 (provided by government grant through the Maritimes Provinces Higher Education Commission).

List of administrative officers and coordinators available from AUCC secretariat.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE In 1969, the legislature of the province of Nova Scotia passed the Atlantic Institute of Education Act. The first BEd degrees were awarded in 1972 jointly with universities in the region. The Institute awarded its first MEd degrees in 1974.

The board of governors includes 11 members and one official observer. In addition to the board, the Institute is governed by an Academic Council which was established as a result of the Atlantic Institute of Education Act. The act called for the establishment of an Academic Council to "govern over the academic affairs of the institute and prescribe the departments, faculties, programs, courses and research". In 1973, the Minister of Education for Nova Scotia appointed 23 persons as members of the Academic Council.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The Institute is housed in a 19-room building which contains offices, meeting rooms and teaching areas. It is located in the South end of the city of Halifax which has a population of approximately 113,000.

ACADEMIC YEAR Operates on a year-round basis.

FEES AND COSTS Fees vary with instructional costs.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Minimum qualifications for admission to the MEd program are a BEd or equivalent and satisfactory teaching experience or other relevant experience working with children. Minimum qualification for admission to the PhD program are MEd or equivalent and satisfactory experience in the field of education.

Applications are considered all year round.

COURSES AND DEGREES Graduate Teacher Education. The "Open Access Study Plan" is an overall structure enabling educators in Atlantic Canada to undertake full or part-time studies with the help of the Atlantic Institute of Education. The individual focus of OASP enables students to pursue programs of study not presently offered at existing institutions. Through this program, students may increase professional qualification and may earn MEd or Phd degrees. OASP is designed to accommodate a special group of students and is not appropriate for all teachers seeking further education. Several experimental extension courses are offered by the Atlantic Institute of Education.

CONTINUING TEACHER EDUCATION The Lighthouse Centre for the Development of Learning Resources evolved out of the lighthouse learning program which ended in August 1975. The centre provides a means for individuals and groups to become involved in the creation of learning materials for school children, teachers and people generally which reflect their interests, concerns and aspirations. The objectives of the centre are: a) to facilitate multicultural understanding; b) to develop exemplary materials; c) to provide continuing education; d) to facilitate communication.

In addition, two special programs have been developed at the institute. The first, Practical Workshops in Educational Leadership, focuses on evaluation, the relationship between school boards and administrators, the administrator and curriculum development, and multiculturalism in education. Four workshops are planned for 1977 - 78 and interested persons should contact Frank MacCormick for further information. The second special program involves the Educators of Atlantic Science Teachers. This is an association of science educators and curriculum consultants from the four Atlantic provinces whose purpose is cooperation in teacher education, research and curriculum development. Information is available from Charles McFadden.

RESEARCH The Atlantic Institute of Education has conducted research studies principally for governments in the Atlantic region of Canada in areas such as post-secondary education, early childhood and community schools, educational television and technology, and demographic studies related to Atlantic Canada.

ATLANTIC SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

640 Francklyn Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3B5
Telephone: 902-423-6939
President: Rev. Lloyd Robertson, BA, BTh, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 13; Part-time undergraduate, 1; Full-time graduate, 64; Part-time graduate, 88.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 7.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Atlantic School of Theology was founded in 1971 by Holy Heart Theological Institute (Roman Catholic), University of King's College Faculty of Divinity (Anglican Church of Canada); and Pine Hill Divinity Hall (United Church of Canada). With the beginning of the 1971 - 72 academic year, the school took responsibility for theological education which was formerly handled by the founding institutions. A 1974 act of the legislature of Nova Scotia incorporated the school and gave it the power to grant degrees in its own name. The School has accreditation status for a two-year period with the Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada. The Atlantic School of Theology offers programs in continuing education for both laity and clergy and prepares candidates for ordination.

The School is governed by a board of governors and senate. Each founding party names five of the 20 board members. The senate has 20 members at present.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The school is located in Halifax, a city of approximately 130,000 people. The main campus is on the northwest arm of Halifax Harbor.

LIBRARIES The library of the School now houses the collections of the Pine Hill Divinity Hall and Holy Heart Theological Institute for a total of 57,000 volumes and 260 periodicals by yearly subscription. The theology collection of the University of King's College is available to Atlantic School of Theology students and numbers an additional 18,450 volumes.

ACADEMIC YEAR First term: September 14 to December 16. Second term: January 3 to April 14.

GRADING SYSTEM Credit, non-credit.

FEES AND COSTS
Full-time students take 10 courses per year at $72 per one-term course.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
The Atlantic School of Theology is a graduate school with its basic degree program leading to a master of divinity degree. Normal entrance requirement to the basic degree program is the attainment of the bachelor's degree from a recognized university. Clergy may enter a master of theology program following successful completion of the master of divinity degree.

Under certain conditions older candidates may be admitted to a program leading to the bachelor of theology degree.

Entrance to the master of theological studies program requires a previous bachelor's degree.

COURSES AND DEGREES

DIVINITY
Master of divinity

THEOLOGICAL STUDIES
Master of theological studies (MTS) Designed primarily for persons who, while not seeking preparation for the ordained ministry, want a more profound study of the various theological sciences and their sources. Full or part-time study.

THEOLOGY
Bachelor of Theology (BTh)
Master of Theology (MTh)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
The school also offers programs of a non-degree nature to interested groups. These are developed as needs are made known.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY*

Lennoxville, Quebec J1M 1Z7
Telephone: 819-569-9551
Telex: 05-836168
President: C.I.H. Nicholl, MASc, PhD, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, W.F. Duncan.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 841; Part-time undergraduate, 188; Full-time graduate, 6; Part-time graduate, 21.

Full-time faculty 1975 - 76: 67.

Operating income 1975 - 76: $4,504,000 (government grants, 75%; fees, 12%; rents, 12%; endowments, 1%).

List of executive and administrative officers, dean of faculty, and divisional chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Bishop's faculty, see Bishop's calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Bishop's University was founded in 1843 as a liberal arts college. It was constituted a university with the power to grant degrees in 1853. Teaching began in 1845 and the first degrees were awarded in 1854. The university remained under the control of the Church of England until 1947; it is now controlled by a corporation with jurisdiction over business affairs. There is also a senate.

Bishop's is a predominantly residential university whose primary concern is offering undergraduate education in the arts, sciences and business administration. Its academic programs are broadly based and stress the interrelationships of disciplines rather than their specializations. The residential aspect and small size of the university encourage an informal atmosphere in academic and social situations. Emphasis is placed on personal contact between faculty and students through small classes, and frequent use of seminars, laboratories and tutorials. Self-directed study is encouraged with student research projects and special independent study programs.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated at Lennoxville (population approximately 4,000) in the Eastern Townships of southern Quebec. The campus occupies 310 acres. In addition to academic buildings, a library, chapel, sports and recreation centre, students' centre, bookstore, artificial-ice arena, theatre and homes for some of the faculty are provided on the campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation in single rooms is provided for 326 men and 234 women in three new residences: Munster Hall, Kuehner Hall and Abbott Hall.

LIBRARY The John Bassett Memorial Library houses a growing collection of 138,000 books, more than 1,420 current periodicals and many government publications and microforms. The library was opened in 1959. In 1970 an addition was completed which doubled the size of the building. It provides space for the general services of the library and accomodates over 500 readers with comfortable study and lounge areas. Special collections include the P.H. Scowen Eastern Township historical collection and the Honorable C. Gordon MacKinnon Collection of Canadiana, as well as rare books in the fields of literature, history and religion.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The students' executive council consists of five members elected by the students' association. The council serves its constituents by establishing student representation on university governing bodies and committees and by maintaining a variety of activities and organizations of interest to students. Bishop's has a diversified athletic and recreation program which makes use of facilities on the campus and in the surrounding area. Interuniversity sports include football, soccer, basketball, skiing, golf, tennis, curling and field hockey. Intramural sports include flag football, tennis, cross-country skiing, golf, volleyball, hockey, basketball, badminton, broomball, squash, floor hockey and softball. Individual sports including rifle shooting, judo, karate, skiing, curling and swimming are also available. A variety of entertainment and cultural events are sponsored; dramatic and music productions and symposia are held in Centennial theatre. Students publish a weekly newspaper and broadcast a weekly radio program. Academic, political science and social service clubs and a film society are available on campus. The students' council maintains an exchange program with The University of Alberta. Bishop's is a participant in the World University Service of Canada seminars, Canadian Crossroads international summer programs and Canadian University Service Overseas. The university bookstore handles text books and caters to the needs of the university community for auxiliary supplies.

The university operates a health service which is available to resident and non-resident students. A student counselling service provides personal, educational and vocational counselling to all students. The student placement office provides information about job openings, arranges contacts with representative of business, industry, government, community services and universities, and assists students in presentation of credentials.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

ACADEMIC YEAR Semester credit system. Fall session: September to Christmas. Winter session: January to May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM First class: 80% and over; second class: 65 - 79%; third class: 50 - 64%; failure: below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Bishop's offers 62 entrance scholarships which range in value from $500 to $3,000. They are available by competition to students with honors standing. The university also administers a student loan fund. Unless special circumstances exist, first-year students are not awarded money from this fund. Loans are also offered by the department of education of the government of Québec. A small number of bursaries are awarded to deserving students.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate: arts and education, $650; science, $715. Full-time graduate: $650. Part-time: $130 per subject. Summer school for teachers $65 per course. Extension: $130 per 6-credit course; $65 per 3-credit course.
Residence: room and board per academic year $1,675.
Student fees: $60 per semester.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: the normal requirement for admission to a 90 credit (normally three-year) program is a CEGEP or collegial diploma (DEC) or senior matriculation. Students not holding the DEC may be required to take additional courses according to the requirements of the program they enter. Other cases will be considered on an individual basis. A student who does not qualify under the normal regulations may be considered for admission if exceptional ability is shown in any one field. Teachers holding the Québec class II permanent diploma will be considered for admission to a 60-credit (normally two-year) arts program. A bachelor's degree is required for admission to courses leading to first degree in education. Applications from mature students of 21 years of age or older are considered on their individual merits. Part-time students may be admitted to complete the requirements for a degree.

Graduate: for admission a student must have obtained a degree with specified grade in appropriate subjects.

There are no final dates for receipt of applications; acceptance continues as long as space is available. Early admission to undergraduate programs is made in April or June.

COURSES AND DEGREES All bachelor's degrees require three years for pass and honors programs unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from the honors bachelor's degree or two years from the pass bachelor's degree.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Pass and honors programs available.
Master of arts (MA)

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Pass and honors programs available.
Bachelor of arts with major and minor in business administration (BA)

EDUCATION

Diploma in education (for teaching in schools). Postgraduate year after completion of BA or BSc.
Diploma in education (for teaching in colleges). Postgraduate year after completion of MA or MSc or honors BA or BSc.
Diploma in advanced studies in education. As for MEd degree, but does not require thesis.
Master of Education (MEd) Two years from bachelor's degree plus two years teaching experience. May be taken entirely in summer sessions.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Pass and honors programs available.
Master of science (MSc)

THEOLOGY

Master of theology (ThM)

EXTENSION EDUCATION

For credit. For the benefit of teachers, the university conducts a summer session during which graduate courses with credit towards the diploma in advanced studies in education or the MEd are offered. The session is of six weeks' duration and four summer sessions are normally required to meet course requirements for the MEd.

The extension department offers degree credit courses by summer session and winter evening classes. Summer school courses are offered for six weeks during July and August. Winter evening classes are offered only during the normal academic year. The courses offered are determined by demand.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY*

Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9
Telephone: 204-728-9520
Telex: 0350272
President and Vice-chancellor: Harold J. Perkins, BA, MSc, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, C.W. Kennedy, BA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 1,169; Part-time undergraduate, 1,249.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 135.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $7,655,296 (government grants, 75%; student fees, 11%; services, 11%; other sources, 3%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Brandon University faculty, see Brandon calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Brandon University is the outgrowth of Brandon College, which was originally organized in 1899 by the Baptist Union of Western Canada. In 1938 it became non-denominational and was reorganized as Brandon College Incorporated. Teaching at the college began in 1899. From 1899 to 1910 the college was affiliated to The University of Manitoba and from 1911 to 1938 it was affiliated to McMaster University. From 1938 to 1967 the college was again affiliated to The University of Manitoba which granted degrees to students of the college.

The authority for the organization of Brandon University is The Universities Establishment Act of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba of 1966 and an order-in-council passed under the act in January 1967. The order-in-council provides for a 15-member board of governors and 31-member senate. The university is a co-educational, non-denominational, government-supported institution.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University is situated on an 18-acre site in the western section of the city of Brandon which has a population of approximately 38,000. The original buildings now house administrative and faculty offices and the original science building serves as a drama centre. New buildings constructed since 1960 include a library and arts building, a 300-seat lecture theatre, a music building, an education building, three residences and dining hall, a physical education building, the Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium and the J.R. Brodie Science Centre. Special research facilities are housed in the J.R. Brodie Science Centre and at the H.S. Perdue Wildlife Research Station at Plum Lake, 45 miles from campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation is available in Cowan Hall for 150 women and in Darrack Hall for 150 men. McMaster Hall, a co-educational residence tower, houses 280 students. An adjoining dining-hall and cafeteria serves 1,000 students. The university housing office provides a register of accommodation available in private homes.

LIBRARIES There are three main libraries on campus holding over 160,000 volumes, including 2,500 journal titles. The main library provides general services with emphasis on the arts and science faculties. A collection of books, periodicals, scores and sound recordings is housed in the music library, and the Christie Library, with emphasis on the faculty of education, houses a collection of professional books and journals, a curriculum collection and a demonstration school library collection.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Brandon University Students' Union Inc. was incorporated in the fall of 1969 by an act of the Manitoba legislature and functions under the law of the Companies Act of the province. The union constitution is set up in the form of corporate by-laws. The students' union is a member of the World University Service of Canada, the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship and a number of political parties.

The union initiates academic, social and leadership programs for all students attending the university. It is headed by the Student Council and has eight representatives on the university senate and one on the board of governors. All full-time students are members of the students' union which has vested in it all legislative functions of student government to promote the welfare of the student body. Students serve on numerous senate committees and any student in good standing is eligible to run for election to the university senate.

Athletics for both men and women include football, soccer, basketball, swimming, wrestling, indoor and outdoor track, hockey, baseball, tennis, golf, badminton, gymnastics and skiing.

The university allows the use of university facilities by student groups of all faiths and co-operates with official agencies of the various faiths. Approximately 60 such organizations are active on campus.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

69

The department of counselling services provides personal counselling for students and refers those requiring academic, medical, psychiatric or spiritual advice to appropriate advisers.

Both the university counselling service and the Canada Manpower Centre in downtown Brandon provide advice and assistance to students concerned about vocational choice and career planning. Graduates may meet with prospective employers through a program of on-campus interviews. Assistance is also provided for students seeking part-time or seasonal employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: two terms, third week of September to the last week of April. Spring session: seven weeks in May and June. Summer session: seven weeks in July and August.

GRADING SYSTEMS All faculties use a 4-point grade system: A+, A, A–, 4 points; B+, 3.5 points; B, B–, 3 points; C, 2.5 points; D, 1 point; F, 0 points. A grade point average of 2 is necessary for graduation in all degree programs except for the BEd and BMus which require an average of 2.5.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Awards and financial assistance are based on academic qualifications, need or a combination of the two. All students are considered for assistance. Applications for financial aid should be submitted to the registrar's office.

FEES AND COSTS
Full-time: $425 for a full year in all faculties. Part-time: $85 per full course.
Residence: room and board, $33.75 - $38.75 per week or $1,075 - $1,295 per academic session (September to April).
Students fees: $41 ($25 student union general operation; $10 building fund; $5 athletic; $1 accident insurance).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate: grade 12 graduation or equivalent as recognized by the provincial department of education. Out-of-province students must hold certificates equivalent to high school graduation acceptable for admission to university in the home province.

Mature students: candidates who have reached 21 years of age by the last day of final examinations for the session to which they apply will be considered. The mature student category is intended for those who do not have the qualifications necessary to gain entrance as regular students.

Foreign students: certificates equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE with two or three different subjects at A-level or equivalent.

Students, whether or not in Canada at the time of application, whose mother tongue is not English, must pass an English-language proficiency test to be eligible for admission.

Applicants submitting an international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Canadian students applying for spring session must submit applications by April 30; for summer session by June 24; for winter session by August 30. Foreign students must submit applications for admission by July 2.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require three years from senior matriculation for general degree, four years from matriculation for specialist degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) General and specialist programs offered.

EDUCATION
Bachelor of teaching (BT)
Certificate in education. Requires the completion of the BT degree in full-time program. Open to holders of BA, BSc, or other bachelor's degree and to those who have completed a year of professional teacher education. Successful candidates are awarded a certificate by the provincial Department of Education.
Bachelor of education (BEd) A two-year course for students with a first bachelor's degree. The second year is completed through continuing education courses on part-time basis.

MUSIC
Bachelor of music (BMus) With specialization in music education, five years from senior matriculation; with specialization in performance, four years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) General and specialist program offered.
Bachelor of general studies (BGS) This three-year degree program is offered to those who have completed the equivalent of 90 credit hours or any 15 courses taken from the various faculties and schools on campus. In

some cases, the student may transfer from other universities or from community colleges. The BGS senate committee reviews the overall program and the individual student's program.

CONTINUING PROGRAMS
For credit. Undergraduate: evening and Saturday classes offered in arts, science and education. Summer school: courses offered in arts, science, music and education for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who wish to improve their professional qualifications.

No credit. Diploma and certificate courses not requiring matriculation. Certificates in music under the program of the Western Board of Music and the Toronto Conservatory of Music. General interest courses: music, oral French.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS IMPACTE: the Indian Metis Project for Careers through Teacher Education, is designed for Indian and Metis students and aims to produce fully qualified certified teachers through the faculty of education to teach Indian and Metis children.

Pent: the Project for Educating Native Teachers, is a program five summers in length (three full courses taken each summer) and designed to meet the need for native teachers.

Winnipeg Centre Project: intended to provide people in the Winnipeg downtown area with an opportunity to take teacher training.

Special Mature Student program: designed for mature students who wish to obtain a bachelor's degree or teacher's certificate. Students admitted to the program receive financial support from the province of Manitoba.

CORE program: intended for those who have been out of high school for some time and wish to proceed to a bachelor's degree or a teaching certificate. Student allowances are paid by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

BUNTEP: the Brandon University Northern Teacher Education Project, is concerned with the preparation of teachers in northern Manitoba. This is an off-campus program and offers courses at several locations north of the 53rd parallel.

BRESCIA COLLEGE*

1285 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H2
Telephone: 519-432-8353
Telex: 111
Principal: Sister Dolores Kuntz, BA, MA, Dip Psych, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Mrs. E.M. Arnold.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 350; Part-time undergraduate, 28.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 18.

Income: All capital income and a small percentage of operating income is provided by the Ursuline Sisters who own and operate the college. The balance of the operating income derives from student fees and provincial grants.

List of executives and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Brescia College faculty, see Brescia calendar or The University of Western Ontario in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Brescia College was established by the Ursuline Sisters and affiliated with The University of Western Ontario in 1919 as a women's college under Roman Catholic auspices, though open to students of all faiths. The original name of Ursuline College was officially changed in 1963 to that of Brescia College. The first degrees were conferred on its graduates by The University of Western Ontario in 1923.

Brescia operates the department of home economics within the university (the latter offering the science courses prescribed in the program of home economics) from which students graduate with a BSc(HEc). All other Brescia College graduates receive the BA degree granted by The University of Western Ontario.

The college is governed by The University of Western Ontario senate, on which the college has two voting representatives, and a 16-member board of governors.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus adjoins that of The University of Western Ontario in London (population 240,392). The main residence building, opened in 1925 with additions in 1949 and 1972, also accommodates some home economics laboratories. The Mother St. James Memorial Building provides administration offices, classrooms, laboratories and an auditorium.

STUDENT RESIDENCE The college offers accommodation for 174 students.

LIBRARY One wing of the Mother St. James Memorial Building houses the Bishop Michael Francis Fallon Memorial Library.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student government is divided into the Brescia College Council, which administers student affairs within the college as a whole and sends representatives to The University of Western Ontario student council, and the Brescia residence council, which concerns itself with residence life.

Students share in all academic, social, athletic and cultural university activities with students from The University of Western Ontario. Student services provided by the university are also available to Brescia College students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to mid-May.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as for The University of Western Ontario.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A certain number of scholarships and bursaries are available.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition and incidental fees per year, $788.50; preliminary year, $839.
Residence: room and board for seven days a week during winter session, $1,637 plus $2 residence council fee and $20 caution fee.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

For general and honors programs and for home economics, same as for The University of Western Ontario.
Preliminary year: Ontario grade 12 or equivalent; based on percentage, rank-in-class and principal's report.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

Bachelor of arts (BA) General program three years from senior matriculation. Honors four years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of science in home economics [Bsc(HEc)] Three-year program offered jointly by college and university. Optional fourth year for specialization.
Preliminary program. Equivalent of Ontario grade 13.
Co-educational.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC. Affiliated with The University of Western Ontario.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA*

2075 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, British Columbia
V6T 1W5
Telephone: 604-228-2211
Cable: Grey Point
Telex: 0453296
President: Douglas Kenny, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.E. A. Parnall, BEd, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 17,710; Part-time undergraduate, 4,042; Full-time graduate, 2,317; Part-time graduate, 845.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 1,862.

Total income 1975 - 76: $135,650,093 (provincial grants, 67.8%; student fees, 9.2%; research grants, 12.2%; services, 5.9%; gifts, grants and bequests, 3.2%; miscellaneous, 2.6%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of UBC faculty, see UBC calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE A university for the province was first advocated in 1877 and in 1890 an act of the provincial legislature established The University of British Columbia. However, this effort failed when the first meeting of the senate lacked a quorum. In 1889, Vancouver High School was affiliated to McGill University (Montreal) and in 1906 the McGill University College was formed to offer an expanded academic program. In 1908 the act of 1890 was repealed and a second act established and incorporated the new University of British Columbia. In 1915, the university assumed the classes of the McGill University College. The first degrees were awarded in 1916.

The University of British Columbia is a provincial, nondenominational, coeducational institution. It operates under the authority of the Universities Act of British Columbia. The university is administered by a board of governors, a senate, convocation and faculty council. The board of governors consists of 15 members and current membership of the senate is 99.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus, consisting of 1,000 acres, is situated on the peninsula of Point Grey, bounded on three sides by the Gulf of Georgia. The population of metropolitan Vancouver regional district is approximately 1,300,000.

There are more than 85 buildings in which lectures are held, including some converted army huts used for teaching, library, administrative buildings, gymnasia, auditorium; permanent student residences and temporary buildings housing a limited number of suites for married couples; faculty club and social centre; student union building, International House, Panhellenic House, graduate student centre. Also located on the campus are the provincial research council building, the federal fisheries, forestry, and agricultural sciences building and the affiliated institutions.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation is provided for single students on a room-and-board or room-only basis. Family housing is provided in a limited number of unfurnished suites in Acadia Park and Acadia Camp.

The Alma Mater Society maintains an off-campus student housing list for its members. The dean of women's office provides a limited service to women students who wish to work for room and board. International House assists in finding off-campus accommodation for foreign students.

Theological colleges provide a limited number of beds in the following residences: Carey Hall (Baptist); St. Andrew's Hall (Presbyterian); and Vancouver School of Theology (United/Anglican). Fraternities offer limited accommodation.

LIBRARIES The library holds over 4,000,000 volumes including microfilms. It serves the university through a system of 14 libraries and a number of departmental reading rooms. Particularly strong holdings are in the fields of Canadiana, English literature of the 19th and early 20th centuries, Chinese literature and history, forestry, fisheries, and Slavonic studies. Several of these collections are of international importance. The collections of serial publications are especially strong.

Although the main library is open to all students, the Sedgewick Undergraduate Library serves students in most undergraduate arts courses, and in first or second-year science and applied science courses. Coin-operated photocopying machines, lounging areas and two floors of study space are available. A reference service is available seven days a week to provide assistance in the use and interpretation of library materials. The Sedgewick library houses the Wilson record collection and listening room.

Twelve other branch libraries offer specialized materials and reference service to students and faculty in particular subject fields.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Alma Mater Society with its governing executive, the student representative assembly, controls all student activities and is responsible for student discipline. The day-to-day affairs of the society are administered by the student administrative council which is appointed by the student representative assembly. The society publishes *The Ubyssey*, the student newspaper, an introductory handbook about student affairs and a student telephone directory. In addition several undergraduate societies publish technical journals of interest to their respective professions. The university clubs committee comprises representatives from more than 100 campus clubs.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

All students of the faculty of graduate studies are assessed a membership fee for the Graduate Student Association which is housed in the Thea Koerner House. The executive consists of seven members, two of whom are representatives on the Alma Mater Society student representative assembly.

All women students in the AMS are members of the women's athletic association and are eligible to participate in the 11 intramural and 13 extramural sports of the women's athletic program. This program is run by the students. All male students are members of the men's athletic association and may participate in the 27-sport extramural program. Athletics are administered by the men's athletic representatives. The athletic director is responsible to the committee for the implementation and direction of the sports program.

The student health service comprises an out-patient department and a 26-bed hospital. This facility is available to all students who are taking three units or more.

Student counselling services are available to registered students and those considering attendance at UBC to discuss educational and vocational choices as well as personal concerns. The office is open during the summer months; students planning to enter the university should arrange for interviews during June, July and August. On matters dealing with course requirements and prerequisites for study programs for specific objectives, students should consult advisors in the faculty in which they are registered or plan to register.

A program of voluntary aptitude testing, to assist in the determination of educational and vocational goals, is available to all students who are either attending the university or planning to attend.

Fraternities and sororities are recognized by the senate of the university as student organizations. Sororities are governed by the women's Panhellenic Association. Membership in fraternities and sororities is by invitation.

Campus organizations serving students from abroad are International House, World University Service of Canada and Friendly Relations with Overseas Students.

The placement section of the office of student services assists students to obtain part-time and summer jobs while attending UBC. In addition, a program of campus interviews is arranged with company representatives who are recruiting prospective graduates during their final year of study.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Spring session: early May to late July.

GRADING SYSTEMS Academic standing in each subject is graded as follows: Class 1, 80 - 100%; Class 2, 65 - 79%; Pass, 50 - 64%; Fail, below 50% (below 60% in medicine, dentistry, graduate studies).

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time first degree: fees range from $573 (education) to $894 (dentistry). Masters: first year $812, second year $437, each subsequent year $40 plus student-levied fees.
Doctoral: first year $812, second year $626, third year $437, each subsequent year $102.
Part-time: undergraduate $38 per unit; graduate $75 per unit.
Summer session: undergraduate $125 per 3-unit course; graduate $225 per 3-unit course.
Residence: room and board (single) $1451 - 1588, (double) $1347 - 1370 per person; room only (single) $886, (shared suite) $936 per person.
Student fees: undergraduate, $24; graduate, $26.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: secondary school graduation following at least 12 years of formal schooling. No university degree credit granted for any secondary school work. Credits to equivalent of two year's university may be given for courses of a recognized post-secondary academic institution after 12 years of formal schooling. Minimum age 16. $15 fee from all applicants presenting educational documents issued outside B.C. except for faculty of graduate studies.

For admission to courses leading to a first degree in applied science, commerce, forestry and pharmacy, first-year arts or science from a college or university with adequate standing. For admission to a first degree in dentistry, law and medicine, three years beyond secondary school graduation. For admission to a first degree in architecture and librarianship, a bachelor's degree.

Graduate: an honors bachelor's or a first professional degree.

Foreign students: certificates equivalent to Canadian certificates required. Must demonstrate adequate knowledge of English and write an English language test administered by the office of student services. Number and level of courses and remedial courses will be specified on basis of test. Students transferring from other Canadian universities or colleges will only be accepted after a first degree. Students from abroad attending junior college or secondary school in Canada or USA must meet the same requirements as if applying directly from their home country. Satisfactory evidence of ability to meet all educational and living costs is required.

United Kingdom: GCE with average grade of three, no subject less than four in at least three subjects at A-level. Three A-level subjects may exempt first-year arts, science, agriculture, education. Possible credits for A-level subjects: pre-engineering – mathematics, physics, chemistry. Pre-commerce – English, mathematics, one other exemption. Pre-forestry – mathematics, chemistry, physics, or botany or biology.

West Indies: same as UK. Cambridge overseas school certificate alternative to GCE.

Hong Kong: educational level for admission to University of Hong Kong in subjects required for admission to UBC, or equivalent through GCE. Individual subject grades required.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate considered for admission with advanced credit on same basis as for GCE A-level.

Commonwealth students writing exams in May, June or July of one year may in general be considered for admission only in September of the following year. Canadian students must submit applications before June 30, non Canadians before May 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelors' degrees require four years of study from secondary school unless otherwise specified. Masters' degrees require at least one year from an approved bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require at least two years from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURE
Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc(Agr)]
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARCHITECTURE
Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Three years from a bachelor's degree in arts, science or engineering.
Master of architecture (MArch)

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA)
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)
Master of arts (MA)
Master of fine arts (MFA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Bachelor of commerce (BCom) Combined law and commerce. BCom degree granted after three years of commerce and two years of law.
A two-year program of study for university graduates leading to a degree of licentiate in accounting is offered.
Master of business administration (MBA) At least one year from a BCom degree, two years from other degrees.
Master of science in business administration (MSc) As for MBA.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING
Master of arts (MA) or Master of science (MSc) Two years from a bachelor's degree in agriculture, architecture, arts, commerce, engineering, forestry, law, science or social work.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

DENTISTRY
Diploma in dental hygiene (DipDentHyg) Two years from first-year science.
Doctor of dental medicine (DMD) Four years from third year of arts or science.

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd) (a) Elementary field, four years from secondary school graduation. (b) Secondary field, five years from secondary school graduation.
Master of arts (MA in education) One year from bachelor's degree followed by teacher training and teaching experience.
Master of Education (MEd) At least one year from BEd or bachelor's degree and teacher training; no thesis required.
Doctor of education (EdD)

ENGINEERING
Bachelor of applied science (BASc) Four years from first-year science.
Master of applied science (MASc)
Master of engineering (MEng)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FORESTRY
Bachelor of science in forestry (BSF) Four years from first-year science.
Master of science (MSc)
Master of forestry (MF)
Master of applied science (MASc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

HOME ECONOMICS
Bachelor of home economics (BHE)
Master of science in human nutrition
Doctor of philosophy in human nutrition (PhD)

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years beyond penultimate year in four-year bachelor of arts course.
Master of laws (LLM)

LIBRARIANSHIP

Master of library science (MLS) Two years from acceptable bachelor's degree.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years from the third year of arts or science beyond secondary school graduation.
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from an MD or honors BSc degree.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus)
Master of music (MMus)
Doctor of philosophy in musicology (PhD)
Doctor of musical arts (DMA)

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN)
Master of science in nursing (MSN) Two years from BSN.

PHARMACY

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)] Four years from first-year arts or science.
Master of science in pharmacy (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE)
Bachelor of recreation education (BRE)
Master of physical education (MPE)

REHABILITATION MEDICINE

Bachelor of science in rehabilitation (BSR) Three years from first-year arts or science; one or two years from recognized diploma.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Two years from second-year arts; one year from bachelor's degree.
Master of social work (MSW)

THEOLOGY

Courses offered at affiliated colleges.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Correspondence courses offered in a number of fields. Evening courses, chiefly in undergraduate arts, education, nursing and science. Summer school: a) undergraduate courses in arts, education, industrial education, commerce, home economics, physical education, and science; b) graduate courses in arts, commerce, education and science.

For diploma or certificate credit. Diploma courses in adult education, criminology, early childhood education, engineering administration. Continuing, professional and technical education programs in many areas.

For no university credit. Continuing professional education. Short courses, conferences, seminars in most professional fields. Liberal education, public affairs, community programs, creative arts, public and agency leadership. Various formats.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Institute of Animal Resource Ecology. Director: W.G. Wellington, MA, PhD
Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics. Acting director: F.Y.M. Wan, MS, PhD
Institute of Asian Research. Director: B.M. Morrison, MA, PhD
Arctic and Alpine Research. John Stager, PhD
Institute of Astronomy and Space Science. Director: G.A.H. Walker, BSc, PhD
Institute of Industrial Relations. Director: Mark Thompson, BA, MS, PhD
Institute of International Relations. Director: M.W. Zacker, MA, PhD
Institute of Oceanography. Director: G.L. Pickard, MA, DPhil

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

The Vancouver School of Theology, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1L4. Provides theological education for lay men and women, future clergy and graduates in theology. Principal: J.P. Martin, BASc, BD, ThM, PhD

St. Mark's College, Vancouver, British Columbia. Roman Catholic residence for men. Principal: Rev. P.C. Burns, CSB, STB, PhD

St. Andrew's Hall, Vancouver, British Columbia. Presbyterian residence for men. Dean of residence: Rev. J.A. Ross, MA, BD, PhD

Carey Hall, Vancouver, British Columbia. Baptist residence for men. Principal: J.E. Runions, BA, MD, FRCP(C), MRCPsych

Regent College, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W6. Trans-denominational. Offers courses for lay men and women. Principal: J.M. Houston, MA, BSc, DPhil

BROCK UNIVERSITY

Merrittville Highway, St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1
Telephone: 416-684-7201
Telex: 061-5133
President: Alan J. Earp, MA, MLitt, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, P.E.R. Bartram, BA, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,533, Part-time undergraduate, 2,087; Full-time graduate, 73; Part-time graduate, 316.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 219.

Total operating income 1976 - 77: $13,300,000 (provincial and federal grants, 81.1%; student fees, 17.8%; other sources, 1.1%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Brock University faculty, see Brock calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Brock University was officially opened in September 1964 following several years of efforts by citizen groups seeking a university for the Niagara peninsula. The university act was passed by the Ontario legislature in 1964 and subsequently revised in 1971. The university is named after Sir Isaac Brock, killed in action at Queenston Heights on the Niagara River during the war of 1812.

Brock University is a provincial university. It is a co-educational institution whose main source of income is public. The university is controlled by a board of trustees and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university has two campuses. The smaller one, the Glenridge campus, houses laboratories for physics, biology and chemistry. The 600-acre DeCew campus is dominated by a 14-storey building, the Brock Tower, which contains the library, classrooms, cafeteria and administration. The Thistle complex, with theatres, lecture rooms and bookstore, surrounds the tower. The East Block, an academic building housing classrooms, laboratories, administrative offices, and a physical education and recreation centre was completed in 1973. The physical education centre, in addition to housing the academic program, offers a variety of recreational facilities. Tennis, squash, handball, combative sports, dancing and scuba are available in addition to the normal intercollegiate and intramural sports.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The facilities of 10 houses accommodate 210 women students and 210 men.

LIBRARY The library is housed in the Brock Tower and contains more than 300,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All undergraduate students are members of the Students' Union which is directed by an administrative council. Students participate in university government on both the board of trustees and the senate. They run the campus centre, the tuck shop, the student newspaper, Radio Brock and the central advertising bureau as well as organizing social functions. They also publish the student handbook, the student directory and a poetry magazine.

The intercollegiate athletic program includes badminton, basketball, curling, cross-country skiing, fencing, golf, hockey, rugger, soccer, track and volleyball.

The health service provides medical services, referrals and consultation as required. All full-time students subscribe to a $10 per year health plan of which $2 goes toward a prescription plan. Students are also expected to subscribe to the Ontario Health Insurance Commission Plan.

A professional counselling service is available on campus. Services include group and individual counselling.

A placement service assists students seeking part-time or summer employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Spring evening session (extension): May to mid-July. Summer day session (extension): early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM A (first-class honors), 80% and over; B (second-class honors), 70 - 79%; C (satisfactory), 60 - 69%; D (pass), 50 - 59%; F, below 50%. Lowest passing grade, 50%. C average required for graduation.

FEES AND COSTS
Undergraduate fee per course, $150. Visa student undergraduate fee per course, $300. Incidental fees (health fee, athletic fee), maximum $30.
Residence: single, $900; double, $805. Food options: 10 meals per week, $734; 14 per week, $788; 19 per week, $815.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
The university awards entrance and in-course scholarships, available to students entering second, third and fourth

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

years, for academic excellence. All students applying for admission are considered. Departmental prizes awarded for excellence in particular areas of study (no application required). All students are eligible to apply to the Canada Student Loans Plan and to the Ontario student awards program (applications available from secondary schools and Brock awards officer). Bursaries are usually awarded late in the academic year to students with satisfactory standing who could not complete year without financial assistance.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Ontario grade 13 with standing satisfactory to university. All candidates considered individually on evidence of probable success in chosen year I program. All applications must be submitted to the Ontario Universities Application Centre in Guelph in accordance with dates published by centre.

Special summer school program for Ontario grade 12 students of highest calibre. Purpose is to identify students who, in judgment of high school teachers and Brock faculty, are ready for university entrance. A limited number will participate in summer program of lectures, labs, small group discussions with faculty members, and preparation of seminar papers, reports and essays. Upon completion of program, students judged likely to succeed in year I will be eligible for admission in September. Further details from registrar's office.

Graduate: for information, except education, contact department concerned. Direct inquiries regarding master of education program to registrar's office.

Mature: applicants not eligible for regular admission, who have been out of school for at least two years, may be admitted as mature students. Normally required to write an aptitude and achievement test. Teachers holding permanent Ontario certificate and nurses with Ontario RN certificate may be admitted to year I as mature students without writing test.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require three years and honors bachelor's degrees require four years of study from grade 13 unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ADMINISTRATION

Certificate in administration. Seven courses.
Bachelor of administration (BAdmin) Honors.

ARTS

Certificate in computer science and information processing. Seven courses, four in computer science, one in mathematics, two others.
Certificate in urban and environmental studies. Six courses, three in urban and environmental studies, two in a related discipline, one in mathematics.
Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.
Master of arts (MA) Minimum one year in length.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year from acceptable general bachelor's degree, leading to provincial certification.
Bachelor of education (BEd) Candidates must hold recognized permanent teaching certificate and have a number of years of teaching experience. Recommendation of principal and/or supervisory personnel as well as successful completion of admissions interviews required. Degree does not in itself admit to graduate studies.
Master of Education (MEd) Part-time program equivalent in length to one full year of study.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPhysEd) General and honors.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors.
Master of science (MSc) Two years in length.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

For credit. Undergraduate courses in administration, arts and science, education and physical education are offered in the evening and summer sessions for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers seeking to improve professional qualifications.

For no credit. Adult education services. Systematic courses in the humanities and sciences.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Three interdisciplinary programs have been established in each of administration, urban and environmental studies, Asian studies and Canadian studies.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY*

2920-24th Avenue North West, Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4
Telephone: 403-284-5110
Telex: 038-21545
President and Vice-chancellor: W.A. Cochrane, MD, FRCP (C), FACP, FAAP

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Julia Turner.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 9,762; Part-time undergraduate, 2,144; Full-time graduate, 954; Part-time graduate, 618.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 933.

Total income 1975 - 76: $58,570,950 (government grants, 77%; fees, 12%; operating, 10%; other, 1%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of the University of Calgary faculty, see Calgary calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Calgary had its origin in 1945 when the former Normal School became a branch of the faculty of education of The University of Alberta in Edmonton. By 1960, when it moved to its present campus, The University of Alberta at Calgary offered a full program for bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees, the first two years of education and the first year of commerce, engineering and physical education. In 1963 a faculty of arts and science, a faculty of education, a division of the faculty of engineering and a department of the school of physical education were established at Calgary with their own heads. In 1964, The University of Alberta at Calgary gained autonomy in academic matters and in that same year, a faculty of graduate studies was established. In 1965 the division of engineering gained faculty status and the university gained full autonomy in 1966. Schools of social welfare and physical education, and faculties of business and fine arts were established in 1967. The faculty of medicine and the school of nursing accepted their first students in the fall of 1970 and the faculty of environmental design accepted its first students in 1972. The schools of social welfare, physical education and nursing became faculties in 1975. A faculty of law was established in 1976 and in that same year the faculty of arts and science was replaced by a university college and faculties of humanities, social sciences and science.

The University of Calgary is a non-denominational, co-educational, provincial university. It is governed by a board of governors, a general faculties council (equivalent to the academic senate in most universities) and a senate which acts as a bridge between the university and the community and which is designed to serve as the public conscience of the university.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is located on 314 acres in the northwest section of Calgary, a city with a population of 470,043. It has grown from two buildings in 1960 to 25 in 1977. Situated adjacent to the Foothills Hospital, the medical school is on a site one mile south-west of the campus. The Environmental Sciences Centre is located 40 miles west of the city on the forestry reserve. Other teaching and research facilities are situated near Priddis, at Banff and near Calgary.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university has a twin-tower student residence complex with accommodation for approximately 350 single male and 350 single female full-time undergraduate students. A small percentage of single graduate students can also be accommodated. Most rooms are shared occupancy. Meals are served in the dining centre adjacent to the residence halls. Two hundred and fifty town house apartments, the majority consisting of two bedrooms, living-dining room, kitchen and basement, are available to married students. There are also a few one and three-bedroom units.

LIBRARY The university library contains nearly 700,000 volumes and receives 10,000 serials and periodicals on subscription. There are also rare books and special collections sections.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The students' union, located in its own building on campus, provides a number of services to students. Details can be obtained from the Students' Handbook.

The graduate student association promotes and serves the intellectual, cultural and social welfare of graduate students and officially represents graduate students whenever necessary. Membership in the association includes all graduate students, their spouses and honorary members. All registered graduate students must pay an annual fee for the operation of the graduate student centre. This fee is optional to part-time students.

Student services on campus include a health service, counselling, student awards offices, a dining centre and employment services. The student affairs office makes reception arrangements for international students and assists them in finding accommodation.

Medical services for students are available on a 24-hour basis and are maintained by an annual appropriation from revenue. The university health services claim the benefits for medical services from the Alberta Health

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Care Insurance Commission and/or any other insurance carried by the student. Unless an emergency arises, staff uses outside medical services.

Professionally trained counsellors and psychologists are available and provide personal, educational and vocational counselling, psychological assessment, an occupational-educational and information library and a reading and study skills program.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration operates a student placement service on campus and assists students in obtaining permanent, part-time and summer employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall session: September to December. Winter session: January to April. Spring session: mid-May to end of June. Summer session: beginning of July to mid-August. The academic year is 12 months in duration, July 1 to June 30. The fall and winter sessions are each 13 weeks in duration and the spring and summer sessions are each 6 weeks in duration.

GRADING SYSTEMS Graduate and undergraduate grading systems are as follows: A, A−, B+, B, B−, C+, C, C−, D+, D, and F. For students proceeding towards an undergraduate degree, the clear passing grade for each course is a C unless otherwise specified. For those taking courses towards a graduate degree, the passing grade is B.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Awards and financial assistance are available to matriculated students provided they are 21 years of age and have resided in Alberta for 12 consecutive months or, if under the age of 21, provided their family reside in the province of Alberta. Further information and application forms are available from the student awards office at the university. Applications must be submitted by June 15 for undergraduate awards and by July 15 for matriculation awards. Awards and financial assistance are also available to graduate students and inquiries should be directed to the graduate awards service, faculty of graduate studies.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time bachelor's degrees: fees range from $500 to $625 (engineering) and $1,000 (medicine). Master and doctoral degrees: $500. Visa students are required to pay an additional surcharge of $300 on tuition fees. Part-time: $170 per full course, $85 per half course; engineering and graduate students, $210 per full course, $110 per half-course; medicine, $250 per full course.
Residence: room and board double $1,538, single $1,931 for an eight-month period, September to April.
Student fees: full-time undergraduate, $58.50 which includes use of athletic facilities; part-time undergraduate, $5; medicine $31; full-time graduate, $54; part-time graduate, $19.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: ($10 application fee required from all new undergraduate applicants). Either Alberta high school diploma with a minimum average of 60% and no subject below 50% for the specified matriculation (grade 12) courses (if the fifth subject presented is an option, a mark of 65% is required in this subject with a minimum average of 60% on the remaining four subjects) or satisfactory scores on CEEB tests prescribed by the faculty concerned. Students from outside Alberta require standards equivalent to those for Alberta students. Applicants to the faculty of law require two years of university study toward a bachelor of arts degree or a full degree in other disciplines. For entrance to the faculty of medicine, a student is normally required to present three years of study in an acceptable undergraduate degree program. Since the number of places is limited, the number of applications accepted from non-Canadian students is also limited.

Graduate students: applicants for admission must normally hold an appropriate first degree from a recognized institution with a minimum grade-point average of 3.0 (based on a four-point grading system) in the last two years of academic work. Degree programs are open to graduates of other universities; non-graduates are not eligible.

Mature students: Alberta residents who are 23 years of age or over and do not meet normal requirements for admission may be excused from presenting senior matriculation. Applicants must be interviewed by a designated representative of the faculty to which they are seeking admission. No entrance examination required.

Foreign students: certificates are evaluated in terms of the normal requirements.

UK and other Commonwealth countries: GCE is acceptable in the subjects prescribed for admission to the particular faculty with at least two appropriate subjects at A-level and three appropriate subjects at O-level; the same subject cannot be counted at both levels. Certificates equivalent to the GCE may be accepted.

USA: either satisfactory standing in accredited university or college courses deemed equivalent to subjects required by the faculty concerned or high school grade 12 academic graduation and satisfactory scores on CEEB tests prescribed by the faculty concerned.

France: *baccalauréat deuxième partie* in prescribed subjects and satisfactory standing on a prescribed oral and written English language examination.

Other European countries: requirements as for admission to a European university and satisfactory standing on a prescribed oral and written English language exam.

South America: requirements as for admission to universities in home country; satisfactory scores on SAT and CEEB achievement tests recommended and often required. Proof of proficiency in English is required.

Asia: certificates equivalent to senior matriculation (12 or 13 years of schooling); early submission essential. Proof of proficiency in English is required.

Applicants presenting the international baccalaureate will also be considered for admission.

Application deadlines: March 31 for spring and summer sessions; July 2 for fall session (September); December 1 for winter session (January). Mature applicants must contact the faculty they wish to enter by June 1 of the year in which admission is sought. Students from abroad should apply to the registrar well in advance of deadlines for full information.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years of study from secondary school unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years from the bachelor's degree and doctorates at least two years full-time from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA)
Master of arts (MA) One year's residence required.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two years' residence required.

COMMERCE
Bachelor of commerce (BComm)
Master of management studies (MMS) No full-time study necessary. Requirements must be completed within six years of initial registration, by course of instruction, research report with oral presentation and defence.

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd) Four years from senior matriculation or two years from approved degree in arts or science.
Diploma in education (DipEd) One year from approved degree and a professional or permanent professional teaching certificate.
Master of arts (MA) Thesis required.
Master of education (MEd) At least 12 months from bachelor's degree. No thesis.
Master of science (MSc) Thesis required.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two years' residence required.

ENGINEERING
Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc)
Diploma in engineering (DipEng) Four full courses after approved degree or equivalent.
Master of science (MSc) At least one year full-time from appropriate bachelor's degree in engineering.
Master of engineering (MEng) Minimum one year from four-year bachelor's degree in engineering and two years' practical professional experience. No residence requirement.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two years' residence required.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN
Master of environmental design (MEDes) Minimum of three sessions (fall and winter and one other fall session) full-time from appropriate first degree in architecture, environmental science or urbanism.

FINE ARTS
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)
Bachelor of arts (BA)

LAW
Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years full-time after minimum two years of university beyond Canadian equivalent senior matriculation. Enrolment is limited.

MEDICINE
Doctor of medicine (MD) Three years full-time, after three full years of university beyond Canadian equivalent senior matriculation, and two years of postgraduate training. Enrolment is limited.
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two years' residence required.

MUSIC
Bachelor of music (BMus) Candidates must have completed grade VIII examinations of the Western Board of Music or present equivalent standing.

NURSING
Bachelor of nursing (BN) Limited enrolment.
Bachelor of nursing (BN) for registered nurses. Two-year program for registered nurses who possess senior matriculation. Limited enrolment.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Bachelor of physical education (BPE) Three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) In addition to regular programs of study, and by special arrangement with other institutions, students may be permitted to take the

following programs at The University of Calgary: the first year only of courses leading to degrees in agriculture, food science, forestry, household economics, optometry and pharmacy. Students wishing to enter dentistry or veterinary medecine at other universities may also complete the pre-professional requirements by special arrangement.
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two years' residence required.

SOCIAL WORK
Bachelor of social work (BSW) Four years from senior matriculation or two years or more from approved degree. Limited enrolment.
Master of arts (MA) Thesis required.
Master of social work (MSW) At least two sequential terms (fall and winter sessions) full-time from appropriate first degree. No thesis. Applicants must present undergraduate degree with second-class standing or better with emphasis on social and behavioral sciences.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Late afternoon and evening programs include undergraduate and some graduate level classes offered during the spring/fall/winter sessions in business, education, engineering, fine arts, humanities, nursing, physical education, science, social sciences and social welfare. Spring and summer sessions: six weeks in May and June. Six weeks in July and August for undergraduates, graduates and teachers wishing to improve their qualifications. Courses in business, education, fine arts, humanities, physical education, sciences, social sciences and social welfare. Banff School of Fine Arts offers a limited number of courses in art, drama, French, and music.

For no university credit. Non-degree evening classes are conducted through the department of continuing education in a variety of subjects. Non-degree courses at the Banff School of Fine Arts summer session in ballet, ceramics, opera, drama, French, weaving, music, musical theatre, painting, photography and theatre crafts. The Banff School of Advanced Management offers management development programs.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Environmental Sciences Centre at Kananaskis; Cosmic-ray laboratory (atop Sulphur Mountain) at Banff; Rothney Astrophysical Observatory (in the foothills, southwest of Calgary); foreign studies program; resources and the environment; marine science program (in combination with four other universities); native students services program. Interdisciplinary courses are also offered in the fall/winter sessions.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES
Environmental Sciences Centre. Director: G.W. Hodgson, MSc, PhD
Petroleum Recovery Research Institute. Chief Research Officer: N. Mungan, BA, BS, MS, PhD
Institute for Transportation Studies. Chairman: J.F. Morrall, BEng, MASc, PhD
Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies. Director: H.D. Palmer, BA, MA, PhD
Inter-University Centre of Post-Graduate Studies, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. Vice-chairman: U.F.J. Eyck, BLitt, FRHistS, MA

AFFILIATED COLLEGES
Medicine Hat College, 101-5th Street South West, Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 4G5. Co-educational, non-denominational. Established in 1965 and provides two years of instruction after senior matriculation. President: R.E. Sackley, BSc, CERT Mun. Adm

Mount Royal College, 4825 Richard Road South West, Calgary, Alberta T3E 6K6. Co-educational. Original college established in 1910. Affiliated to The University of Alberta as a junior college in 1931. Offers one year of instruction after senior matriculation. President: D.M. Lauchlan, BA, BD, DipEd

CONSTITUENT TEACHING ORGANIZATION Banff School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alberta. Co-educational, non-denominational. Established in 1933 as a school in the arts related to the theatre. Provides residence and dining accommodation, meeting and seminar arrangements. Summer session courses are offered for university credit, Banff School certificates, or simply for recreation and pleasure.

CAMPION COLLEGE*

c/o University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2
Telephone: 306-586-4242
Telex: 111
President: Rev. E.P. W. Nash, SJ, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the dean, Rev. T. O'D. Hanley, SJ, BSc, PhD

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 383; Part-time undergraduate, 82.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 17.

Total operating income 1975-76: $708,000 (government grants, 72%; academic fees, 28%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Campion College faculty, see Campion calendar or University of Regina in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The college was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Saskatchewan in 1917. Classes began in 1918. In 1924 the institution was granted the status of a junior college in affiliation with the University of Saskatchewan. The classes which it taught for the BA degree were recognized in succession by The University of Manitoba, then the University of Ottawa, and finally the Université de Montréal. The university classes ceased during the war. In 1947 the college renewed its affiliation with the University of Saskatchewan. In 1966 it became a federated college of the university and in 1974 it became a federated college of the new University of Regina.

Campion College is a co-educational, Catholic, church-related institution offering, in co-operation with the faculties of arts and science of the university, all programs leading to the BA, BFA, BMus, BMusEd and BSc degrees conferred by the University of Regina. It is supported by provincial government grants, tuition fees and contributed services of the religious members of its staff. Its professors are members of the staff of both college and university; they belong to the faculties of arts and science and to the university council; their classes are open to any qualified university students, so far as space permits.

The college is governed by the corporation, consisting of the Jesuit Fathers stationed at the college; and its executive, the board of governors. Academic matters are controlled by the university senate on which the college is represented by the president.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college building is located on the university campus in southeast Regina (population 149,593). It houses the library, music room, student lounge, chapel, auditorium, staff and student offices, and a cafeteria.

LIBRARY The library holds approximately 53,000 volumes and has special collections in Canadian history and religious studies.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The college offers students chapel, counselling, food and housing services. Its students may use the university health centre and bookstore and counselling service as well as the Canada Manpower Centre on campus. They belong to the Campion College Students' Association and to the University of Regina Student Union.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall semester: early September to end of December. Winter semester: January to end of April. Intersession: early May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Grade of 5, 90-100%; 4, 80-89%; 3, 70-79%; 2, 60-69%, 1, 50-59%; failure, 0-49%. For BA, minimum CGPA of 1.75 required; for BFA, 2.0; for honors BA, 3.25 in area of concentration.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Students are eligible to receive all scholarships, bursaries, prizes and loans available to arts and science students of the University of Regina, and other awards from private donors or from governmental sources. The college has 14 entrance scholarships of its own ranging from $100 to $500.

FEES AND COSTS
Arts and science, $264 for one semester, $528 for two.
Part-time, $70 per class per semester.
Residence: same as for University of Regina.
Student fees: $39.25 per year (compulsory).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate arts. Division IV (21 credits of which 12 must be at levels II and III) or Saskatchewan grade 12 or equivalent. Overall average of at least 65%. All credits submitted must be in different subjects.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with the University of Regina.

ARTS

Associate in arts (AA) Two years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation, honors four years.

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) Four years from senior matriculation.

MUSIC

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of music (BMus) Four years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science (BSc) Four years from senior matriculation.

COMBINED COURSES

Combined course in arts, arts and science and administration, dentistry, education, engineering, law, medicine, music may allow student to obtain BA or BSc and professional degree in less time than if the two were taken separately.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Campion College participates in newly developed program of religious studies at the university. Students wishing to teach Christian ethics in schools may obtain minor in religious education through university faculty of education using classes in religious studies taught at Campion, Luther College, or university.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening, intersession and summer classes in conjunction with University of Regina.

For no credit. Adult education programs in theology and allied fields.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs in French-Canadian studies, Canadian plains studies and religious studies leading to BA or BSc.

COLLEGE OF CAPE BRETON*

P.O. Box 760, Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6J1
Telephone: 902-539-5520
Telex: 111
President: Donald Campbell, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, D.V. Fewer, MEd

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 530; Part-time undergraduate, 1,016.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 55.

Total operating income 1976-77: $5,834,234 (government grants, 75%; fees, 12%; other, 9.4%; miscellaneous, 3.6%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of College of Cape Breton faculty, see Cape Breton calendar.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The College of Cape Breton was established by an act of the legislature in 1974 as an institution linking the traditions of technology and university with a mandate to develop new approaches to postsecondary education. At that time, the Sydney Campus of St. Francis Xavier University, founded in 1951, and the Nova Scotia Eastern Institute of Technology, founded in 1968, were amalgamated. The Nova Scotia government and St. Francis Xavier University transferred the governance and control of these institutions to a new board of governors.

The college is a co-educational institution offering both technological diplomas and university degrees and diplomas. Degrees are awarded by virtue of affiliation with St. Francis Xavier University. The institution is controlled by an autonomous 36-member board of governors and a 32-member college council. The latter is concerned with the academic and educational affairs of the college.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The College of Cape Breton occupies two campus sites. The Sydney campus, located in downtown Sydney, houses the MacDonald arts building and library, science building, student centre office and classroom buildings. In addition, within three city blocks, are the administration and the Logue building which houses the business administration department, coop bookstore and the Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies. The Bras d'Or Institute operates a field station during the summer located in East Bay on the shores of the Bras d'Or Lakes.

The Tech campus is located on the Sydney-Glace Bay Highway approximately five miles from the Sydney campus. It houses all technology programs and trades and apprenticeship training in a large modern facility.

The College of Cape Breton has undertaken a new building program. All physical facilities will be located at the Tech campus site on approximately 120 acres. The new buildings (library, academic centre, campus centre, gymnasium) will be integrated with the existing buildings and should be ready for occupancy in October 1978.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The college has no residence facilities but operates a housing bureau to assist students seeking accommodation.

LIBRARIES There are library facilities at each campus. The collection at the Sydney campus supports the humanities, sciences and behavioral sciences. It holds about 100,000 bound and processed volumes, almost 700 current periodicals and is a depository for Canadian government documents.

The Tech campus holds about 5,000 bound and processed volumes and 200 current periodicals. Its holdings serve engineering, business, technology and trades.

Resource centres associated with the library include The Electronic Learning Centre, Education Resource Centre, the Bras d'Or Resource Centre, and the archives and library of the Beaton Institute (5,000 volumes, 15,000 records and 1,500 oral history tapes).

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The student union officers are elected annually by the students and administer funds collected for student activities. Students are represented on all major governing bodies of the college.

The college provides a wide range of student activities. The varsity athletics programs include hockey, basketball, volleyball, soccer, cross-country running, golf, and field hockey. Intramural programs include a rifle club, archery, volleyball, swimming, flag football, softball, basketball and hockey. The college drama group is active in local and national productions and faculty, students and the community at large are invited to participate. Concerts, art shows and special lectures are provided by clubs on campus as well as through the college's concert and lecture series. Other activities include a camera club, a radio club, a student bulletin, a winter carnival, a yearbook and a film society.

Medical and surgical expenses incurred by any Canadian student are covered by the medicare plan of the student's home province. Liability insurance covers any student on or off-campus engaged in any supervised college activity. It also covers travel to and from the campus.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Academic and career counselling is provided through the offices of the registrar, deans, and faculty as appropriate. The Reading/Writing Centre provides testing services and personal counselling is provided by staff members on an informal basis. The chaplaincy office also serves a counselling role.

The registrar's office and co-ordinators of technology jointly arrange interviews for students with prospective employers. The federal Department of Manpower and Immigration and the provincial Department of Labour offer their services throughout the academic year. Employment is available on campus for students who wish to serve as campus police, peer tutors or research assistants.

ACADEMIC YEAR Sydney campus. Winter session: mid-September to mid-May. Intersession: May to June. Summer school: early July to mid-August. Tech campus. Session begins early September and ends latter part of June.

GRADING SYSTEM In all university programs: pass mark, 50% with average of 55%; major average, 65%; honors, 70%. Term average of 55% required for promotion. Technology programs: 85 - 100%, excellent; 70 - 85%, very good; 55 - 69%, acceptable; 50 - 54%, conditional pass; 0 - 49%, failure. Term average of 55% with no mark below 50% required for promotion.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Entrance scholarships and bursaries provided for university programs. Scholarships awarded in varying amounts and some are renewable.

FEES AND COSTS
(Sydney campus) Full-time tuition fees per annum, $648. Fees per annum per complete six-credit course, $150. Registration fee, $5. (Tech campus) No tuition fees. Non-refundable registration fee, $50.
Student fees (Sydney campus): $45 mandatory for all full-time students and voluntary (prorated) for part-time students.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate four-year arts or secretarial arts: Nova Scotia grade 11 or equivalent in English; three courses other than agriculture, art, health, hygiene, home economics, industrial arts, music, physical education or secondary industrial education; fifth subject may be any subject including the foregoing exclusions. Admission to science with exception of physical education requires Nova Scotia grade 12 with English, mathematics, two of biology, chemistry, physics, geology, one other grade 12 subject. Physical education requires English, two of biology, chemistry, geology, physics, two other grade 12 subjects. Three-year programs in arts or secretarial arts require Nova Scotia grade 12 or equivalent in English, remaining requirements same as for four-year program. Business administration, four-year program from Nova Scotia grade 12 requires English, mathematics (grade 11 level) and four other level 12 subjects. Applicants from other provinces must submit equivalent certificates. Minimum average for all three and four-year programs, 60% with no mark below 50%.

Technology: business technologies require Nova Scotia grade 11 mathematics, English and three other courses at grade 11 level. Mathematics at grade 12 level preferred. Engineering technologies require grade 12 mathematics, chemistry, physics, English and one other subject at grade 11 level. Physics and chemistry at grade 12 level preferred. Successful completion of Nova Scotia grade 12 university preparatory program or equivalent recommended.

Mature: applicants who have been away from studies a number of years (usually five) and are 23 years of age, may be admitted to both university and technology programs if they are judged suitable.

Foreign: USA applicants require grade 12 academic high school graduation equivalent to Nova Scotia requirements for four-year arts program. CEEB scores required.

Others: those with five subjects including English and mathematics at 0-level on GCE or its equivalent may be considered for admission to four-year program.

Applications and supporting documents from foreign students must be submitted by July 15. There is no application deadline for Canadian students.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years beyond senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Technology diploma programs require two years (twenty months) beyond senior matriculation.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts in community studies (BA) Three-year full-time program consisting of 15 six-credit courses or equivalent. Offered in affiliation with St. Francis Xavier University but curriculum established and controlled by College of Cape Breton.

Bachelor of arts (BA) Offered in affiliation with St. Francis Xavier University and follows curriculum of that institution. Degree may be completed at the college in the following manner: a) approved mature student may register for and complete degree in its entirety; b) approved student may complete degree on part-time basis; c) students may take up sophomore level on full-time basis and complete degree through part-time study with dean's approval; d) students wishing to complete degree elsewhere may study to the sophomore year in general, major or honors program.

Bachelor of secretarial arts (BSectA) Four years beyond junior matriculation of which two may be completed at the College of Cape Breton.

BUSINESS

Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Four years beyond senior matriculation. Two years may be done at the college. Entire degree may be completed at the college in part-time study. Those in full-time program may transfer to part-time study with dean's approval and complete degree at the college.

ENGINEERING

Pre-engineering certificate. First year of two or three-year certificate program may be taken at the college after senior matriculation.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science in home economics (BScHEc) First year of four-year program may be taken at the college after senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Four years beyond senior matriculation, two years of which may be taken at the college. Students may follow major, honors or general program.

Bachelor of science in physical education (BScPhysEd) Four years beyond senior matriculation, one year of which may be taken at the college.

TECHNOLOGY DIPLOMA PROGRAMS

Diploma (DiplTech) Offered in business administration with common first year. Second-year options include accounting, data processing, management, marketing. Other integrated two-year diploma programs available in the areas of hospitality administration and secretarial science. Engineering technology programs available in chemical, civil, electrical, electronic, environmental, instrumentation, mechanical and mineral technology.

APPRENTICESHIP TRADES TRAINING PROGRAMS

Apprenticeship training provided on two-fold basis. Students with no trades experience may apply to Department of Labour through the College of Cape Breton, The Apprenticeship Division, Tech Campus, P.O. Box 5300, Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6L2, to The Apprenticeship Division, Department of Labour, Provincial Building, Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 5K9 or to The Apprenticeship Division, Department of Labour, P.O. Box 697, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2T8. Students accepted into the program serve in a first-block apprenticeship program which offers minimum 16-week training period in theory and practical skills for which student is given credit. Student can then seek employment in the trade and is required to attend second, third and fourth block release classes. These are five weeks per year before completion of apprenticeship. Those already employed in a designated trade with practical experience who can demonstrate expertise may be registered for a block release following a 90-day probationary period. Successful applicant will follow each five weeks of classes with approximately 2,000 hours of practical experience in the trade. Apprenticeship program is currently moving toward a uniform four-year duration. All graduates of apprenticeship training program receive the Canadian International Provincial Standards Certificate.

Trade areas currently available requiring grade nine or equivalent include commercial cooking and motor vehicle body repairer. Those requiring grade 10 or equivalent include heavy duty equipment mechanic, motor vehicle repair bus and transport, industrial mechanic, machinist, motor vehicle mechanic, refrigeration and air conditioning, steamfitter and pipefitter. Grade 11 or equivalent is required for industrial electrician, construction electrician and industrial instrument mechanic. The welding program has a designated in-plant entrance requirement.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Academic courses toward BA for teachers as well as education courses toward higher provincial teaching license. During academic year, these include creative dramatics, curriculum development, educational leadership, language arts, learning disabilities and home economics. Summer program designed specifically for needs of professional groups, teachers and university students proceeding toward a degree. A block program in educational leadership provides a systematic approach for professional development of school administrators. The college also provides short-term workshops and seminars for local educators. Courses are also offered to enable managers, bankers and government officials to complete requirements for BBA degree. Business courses offered in affiliation with the Canadian Institute of Management (CIM), Registered Industrial Accountant (RIA) and the Institute of Canadian Bankers (ICB) include accounting, marketing, management, taxation, finance, industrial relations, organizational behavior, law, mathematics and computer science. In addition, students may register in extension studies and complete either the BA or BBA.

For no university credit. Approximately 70 courses of varying lengths offered. They include Scottish culture, foreign languages, general interest courses and technical and vocational trades training programs offered in conjunction with the Adult Vocational Training Centre. Five-year program leading to diploma in religious education also offered.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Tompkins Institute for Human Values and Technology. Director: J.G. Dawson, MA, PhL, STB

Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies. Director: Robert Morgan, BA, PhD

Bras d'Or Institute. Director: Donald Arseneau, BSc, MSc, PhD

CARLETON UNIVERSITY*

Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6
Telephone: 613-231-4321
Cable: Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario
Telex: 053-4232
President and Vice-chancellor: Michael Oliver, BA, MA, PhD, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, James Jackson, DFC, BA, MFA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 8,233; Part-time undergraduate, 6,084; Full-time graduate, 979; Part-time graduate 835.

Full-time faculty 1967 - 77: 633.

Total income 1975 - 76: $41,468,598 (provincial government, 71.5%; student fees, 17.5%; sponsored research, 8.2% miscellaneous, 2.8%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Carleton University faculty, see Carleton calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Carleton College was established in 1942 by the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning. The association was incorporated in 1943 and operated Carleton College. The first degrees, in journalism and public administration, were awarded in 1946. In 1952, the Carleton College Act changed the corporate name to Carleton College and endowed it with the power to grant degrees. In 1957, the name was changed to Carleton University and the institution moved to the new Rideau River campus. The first three buildings on the campus were opened in 1959. There are now 23 buildings including St. Patrick's College, a small liberal arts college which was acquired by the university in 1967 from the English Oblates of Eastern Canada. The college was located on Echo Drive in Ottawa until the fall of 1973 when it moved to a new building on the Rideau River campus. With the move, St. Patrick's College intensified its efforts to provide a different atmosphere and approach to undergraduate studies. New methods and new developments in teaching and learning continue to be the main emphasis of the college.

Carleton University is a co-educational, provincial, non-sectarian institution whose main source of income is public. The university is managed by a 39-member board of governors and a senate composed of 60 members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Carleton University is located on a 152-acre site in Ottawa (metropolitan population 626,000) between the Rideau River and the Rideau Canal. The university has 12 teaching and research buildings, an administration building, a library, five residences, a gymnasium, a fitness centre and a 50-meter indoor swimming pool. A university centre houses a variety of recreational and extracurricular facilities. The St. Patrick's College facility contains classrooms, seminar rooms, office and auditorium/theatre space, a resource centre, food services, recreational space, a fine arts room and a language lab.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university has five residences which accommodate 1,317 students. Lanark is co-educational and has 175 beds. Grenville is a women's residence with 181 beds. Russell, a men's residence has 179 beds and Glengarry has a total of 635 beds with accommodation for women on three floors and the rest of the building occupied by men. St. Patrick's College students are accommodated in Renfrew house with 147 beds. A limited number of graduate students can be placed in two off-campus houses in single and double rooms.

LIBRARIES Carleton University libraries hold 840,000 volumes, 205,000 microforms and 20,000 current periodical subscriptions. Students have access directly or through interlibrary loans to the National Library, National Science Library and nearly 100 special government libraries.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Association is comprised of all registered students and sponsors a variety of programs and activities. Debates and symposia concerning the financing and quality of education, publications including a weekly newspaper, student co-op housing, clubs, musical and dramatic societies, social functions, and other recreational and cultural undertakings constitute the co-curricular student program. Radio CKCU-FM offers a wide range of community programming. The Students' Association was instrumental in proposing a plan of co-operative decision-making known as New University Government which allows formal student representations in the governing of the university at the levels of departments, faculty boards, senate and board of governors.

The awards office, Canada Manpower Centre, and student housing and food services are a few of the services available to students. The university centre offers recreational and educational services and provides an opportunity for students to gather in a relaxed and informal manner outside the classroom. The campus organization for foreign students, the World University Service of Canada, an overseas student advisory service and administrative officers provide services for foreign students. The Ottawa community offers an international club at the YMCA.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

There are two clinics and an infirmary on campus which are staffed by physicians and nurses. The services provided by these facilities are available to all students at the university.

The counselling service is staffed by individuals qualified to provide counselling in areas of personal, academic and career concerns. Consulting psychiatrists are also in attendance.

Student employment on campus is available in the bookstore, student associations, the university centre, the library and the various food services. Recruiting is done individually by these offices. Students interested in part-time positions for the academic year should register at an early date with the campus Canada Manpower Centre. Information is available concerning permanent employment as well as summer opportunities and the holdings of the guidance library are of use to those exploring career areas.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: September to early May. The first term of the winter session runs from September to December, the second term from January to May. Day and evening courses are offered. The second term of the winter session commences in late January and runs to May. Summer session: May to end of examination period in August. Evening division begins in May and continues until August. Day division begins in July and continues until August. Courses offered in the first or second halves of these periods are designated first or second term courses respectively.

GRADING SYSTEMS All faculties use a 12-point grading system ranging from A to D. The percentage equivalents are as follows: A+ (90 - 100%); A (85 - 89%); A - (80 - 84%); B + (77 - 79%); B (73 - 76%); B - (70 - 72%); C + (67 - 69%); C (63 - 66%); C - (60 - 62%); D + (57 - 59%); D (53 - 56%); D - (50 - 52%).

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Carleton University offers a number of entrance scholarships with an average value of $1,000. These scholarships are open to all first-year applicants to the university. Bursary assistance is available to students not qualifying for government assistance.

FEES AND COSTS

Fees include tuition, students' association, athletics and health fees where applicable, laboratory, graduation, and summer survey fees.

Full-time first degree: arts, journalism, music, science, commerce, $697 to $700. Engineering, industrial design and architecture, $760. Graduate studies: $173 per term to $700 per full academic year. Part-time: per subject, $135 to $137.

Residence: room and board, $1683 (double) and $1813 (single).

Student fees: (included in above tuition costs) undergraduate $120; graduate $80.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

For admission to qualifying year (equivalent to grade 13), successful completion of Ontario secondary school graduation diploma with minimum average of 70% including appropriate prerequisites at level 4. Admission to first year requires Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma with minimum average of 60% for a pass program and 65% for an honors program.

Quebec applicants to qualifying year must successfully complete Quebec Secondary V with a minimum 75% average and include six, two-unit, college preparatory subjects at the Secondary V level. Quebec students applying to first year must successfully complete first year of the general or pre-university CEGEP program with a minimum third-class honors standing, including appropriate prerequisites.

Applicants from other provinces must hold standing equivalent to Ontario requirements and must meet admission requirements of universities in their home province.

Graduate: a bachelor's degree or its equivalent for a master's program and a master's degree for a PhD program. In many departments, applicants who do not qualify for direct admission to a master's degree program may be considered for admission to a qualifying-year program.

Mature students: persons lacking normal entrance requirements but who are 23 years of age or over prior to the session in which they wish to enrol and can give evidence of potential success in university studies will be considered for admission to full-time studies.

Foreign students: foreign students may be considered for admission to either the qualifying year or first year. Certificates equivalent to Ontario honor graduation required.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language.

Candidates submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE or equivalent in five subjects with at least two at A-level for first year admission.

USA: high school graduation with a minimum of 16 units in grades 9-12 for qualifying year (freshman) consideration. Advanced placement with grades of three or better. Those who achieve a high level of standing in the first ten courses at Carleton may have their program assessed for a possible reduction in degree requirements. College Board's SAT required with three achievement tests, including English composition, recommended.

All undergraduate applications for January must be submitted by December 1. Applicants from abroad seeking admission in September must submit applications by April 1. Mature students and transfer students, July 1. High school applicants, August 1. Special students (Carleton students registering in degree-credit courses without having been formally admitted to the university), August 15.

Graduate candidates whose documents originate outside Canada must apply by June 1. All other applications for graduate programs must be received no later than August 15.

Applicants wishing to be considered for scholarships, fellowships or assistantships administered by Carleton must submit their applications by March 1 and supporting documents (transcripts, letters of reference) by March 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES Pass bachelor's degrees require four years of study from junior matriculation and three years of study from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Honors bachelor's degrees require five years of study from junior matriculation and four years of study from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's programs are one and two years in length from a bachelor's degree, depending on the student's background. PhD programs require two years of full-time study after a master's degree.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARCHITECTURE
Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Pass course, six years from junior matriculation, five years from senior matriculation.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) Carleton University recently abolished all compulsory first year courses in favor of a "free choice" system. Incoming students can choose any five courses from a list of courses designated open to first-year students.
Master of arts (MA) One year from honors bachelor's degree.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

COMMERCE
Bachelor of commerce (BCom honors)

ENGINEERING
Bachelor of engineering (BEng) Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.
Master of engineering (MEng) Two years from bachelor's degree in engineering. Doctor of philosophy in engineering (PhD)

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
Bachelor of industrial design (BID) Four years from senior matriculation. The program is completely integrated with both the engineering and architecture programs for the first two years. Third and fourth years are directly under the guidance of the school of industrial design.

JOURNALISM
Bachelor of journalism (BJ honors) Two programs are available: a) five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation; b) one year after completion of first degree.
Master of journalism (MJ)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Certificate in public service studies (CPSS) Junior matriculation required for admission. Applicants without junior matriculation will be considered on their merits and the completion of certain subjects at Carleton University before admission is granted. The course consists of six courses to be completed in full-time or part-time study.
Bachelor of arts with honors in public administration (BA) Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.
Graduate diploma in public administration (DPA) One year from bachelor's degree from a recognized college or university in the required pattern.
Master of arts in public administration (MA) One year or more from either a bachelor's degree and the graduate diploma in public administration or a bachelor's degree with either honors or an additional year of graduate work.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc)
Master of science (MSc) One year from honors BSc
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK
Master of social work (MSW)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Evening undergraduate courses in arts, science, engineering and commerce. The following degrees, certificates or diplomas may be taken entirely by evening study: BA, CPSS, DPA and, with permission, MA in specified disciplines. Studies for the

BSc, BComm and BJ may be started in evening classes but candidates should expect to do part of the degree work in the day division. A number of courses are also offered in off-campus centres.

Summer session is designed for students proceeding to a degree on a part-time basis, for those taking courses towards professional and vocational qualification, for full-time students needing additional courses and for persons seeking qualification for admission to the university.

For no university credit. The extension division offers a variety of non-credit evening courses in liberal arts, communication arts, business and professional development, social work, and languages. There are also a number of workshops/seminars for professionals. The division sponsors an extensive series of public lectures on a range of topics, concerts, dramas, films and other cultural events of interest to the general adult community.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS School of public administration; School of international affairs; Institute of Canadian studies; School of social work; School of journalism; Institute of Soviet and East European Studies. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in computing science, humanities and sciences. St. Patrick's College offers a unified liberal arts program which is designed to develop the intellectual life of the participant by means of an integrated approach to the study of selected themes of continuing concern to man.

SEMINARY OF CHRIST THE KING

Mission, British Columbia V2V 4J2
Telephone: 604-826-8715
Rector: Rev. Augustine Kalberer, SML, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Rev. Lawrence Bilesky, MA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate 5.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 6.

List of administrative and executive officers available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of faculty, see Seminary of Christ the King calendar.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Seminary of Christ the King was founded in 1931 by Archbishop William Duke of Vancouver. The Benedictine monks assumed direction of the institution in 1939 and in 1966 a provincial charter empowered the seminary to grant the bachelor of arts degree and degrees in theology. The seminary is a privately supported Roman Catholic ministerial training school staffed by Benedictine monks of Westminister Abbey, Mission, B.C. It offers four years of instruction in both the faculty of arts and the faculty of theology to men preparing for the priesthood.

The seminary staff of 21 constitutes the senate and elects the chancellor who is chairman of the board of governors and appoints the other six board members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The 200-acre campus is situated in the Fraser Valley near Mission, B.C., 40 miles east of Vancouver.

LIBRARY The library holds 21,000 books along with current scientific journals.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION The Student Association functions as a student council and manages sports and recreational activities.

ACADEMIC YEAR Begins the second week of September and ends at the beginning of May. There are two sessions with examinations in December and May. Course credit is awarded on the semester basis.

GRADING SYSTEM Letter grades are used on student records and carry the following numerical equivalents: A, 4, first class; B, 3, second class; C, 2, pass; D, 1, pass; F, 0, failure; I, 0, incomplete; W, 0, withdrew. The grade point average is established by multiplying the semester hours of the course by the numerical equivalent of the course grade. A grade point average for the semester is computed by dividing the total number of grade points by the total number of semester hours. Standing is determined by the grade point average as follows: first class, 3.5 or higher; second class, 2.5 or higher; pass, 1.0 or higher. The minimum requirement for the bachelor of arts degree is a grade point average of 2.0.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Anyone interested in the priesthood may apply. The academic requirement for admission to the faculty of arts is successful completion of grade 12 from a university entrance program. Admission to the faculty of theology normally requires a first degree (BA) with courses in the humanities.

Mature students: students who do not have normal academic entrance qualifications and have worked a number of years but wish to resume studies and choose the priesthood as a goal may apply as mature students. These students must be over 25 years of age and have given evidence of ability to profit from university studies, for instance through recent evening courses or correspondence courses taken with the department of education. Each applicant is considered individually.

COURSES AND DEGREES For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see page 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) Normally a four-year program.

THEOLOGY
Bachelor of theology (BTh) Granted after three years of theological study for which the BA or equivalent is a prerequisite. A fourth year of theological studies is required to complete professional training for the priesthood.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY*

Sir George Williams Campus: 1455 de Maisonneuve Boulevard West, Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8
Telephone: 514-879-5995
Loyola Campus: 7141 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec H4B 1R6
Telephone: 514-482-0320
Telex: 111
Rector and Vice-chancellor: John O'Brien, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the university registrar, Kenneth D. Adams, BSc, LMus

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 8,879; Part-time undergraduate, 12,626; Full-time graduate, 674; Part-time graduate, 1,968.

Full-time faculty 1975-76: 642.

Total operating income 1976-77: $51,803,000 (provincial grants, 70%; tuition fees, 17%; other, 13%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Concordia University faculty, see Concordia calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Concordia University, established in August 1974, joins together Sir George Williams University and Loyola College.

Sir George Williams University was developed from the formal educational work of the Montreal YMCA inaugurated in 1873. The first university-level classes were offered in 1929 in the evening division, and day courses in arts, science and commerce were begun in 1932. In March 1948, the university was granted a specific charter by the provincial legislature, establishing it a body corporate and politic for the purpose of conducting a college or university in the province of Quebec.

Loyola College evolved from a small, traditionalist Jesuit College in the classical mold with about 400 students into a complex university-type institution with faculties of science, engineering and commerce. Although its origins can be traced back to the English side of the Jesuit Collège Ste-Marie from 1848, Loyola began its own separate existence in 1899 when it was incorporated by an act of the Quebec legislature. Its students first received degrees from Université Laval and later from Université de Montréal.

The university is a co-educational, non-denominational institution supported by public and private funds. It is governed by a 30-member board of governors and a senate of 60 voting members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The Loyola Campus is located on a fifty-acre site in the west end of Montreal. The 14-building complex houses 83 lecture and seminar rooms, five auditoria, 104 laboratories, studios and specialized rooms. The Lacolle centre for education innovation is an off-campus facility located 40 miles from Montreal.

The Sir George Williams Campus, located in central Montreal, is housed mainly in two large buildings. The Hall building houses the engineering and science library; six class and seminar rooms; auditoria; faculty offices; laboratories for natural sciences and engineering; psychology, sociology and language laboratories; computer terminals; a theatre; a cafeteria; and art galleries. The Norris building houses the main libraries, the faculty of commerce and administration, and classrooms and administration offices. The university also owns and rents a number of premises located in the vicinity of the main building.

STUDENT RESIDENCES On the Loyola Campus accommodation is available to approximately 250 full-time students. The facilities are versatile and can house students in traditional dormitory style or/ apartment-suite style rooms. For those students wishing to live off-campus, the Off-Campus Housing Service provides listings of available apartments, homes and rooms.

As there are no residence facilities on the Sir George Williams Campus, the office of the dean of students maintains an off-campus housing registry for students seeking accommodation.

LIBRARIES The Concordia University libraries contain a growing collection of nearly 850,000 items. The Norris library, on the sir George Williams Campus, contains a reference and research collection selected to meet the needs of graduate students in commerce, administration, the humanities and the social sciences. As an extension of the local holdings, researchers in the social and behavioural sciences have access to a computerized information retrieval service (CAN/SDI). This library also houses a number of special collections. Among them are the Layton collection, the most complete collection in Canada on Irving Layton; the Quinn pamphlet collection on politics in Quebec; the CBC radio drama scripts; and the Bibaud collection.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The science and engineering library on the Sir George Williams Campus provides researchers in the pure and applied sciences with access to the Canadian enquiry service (CAN/OLE), an on-line information retrieval system developed and operated by the Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (formerly the National Science Library). This library is the home of the William Notman collection of photographs of the Victoria Bridge construction and the city of Montreal in 1859.

In addition to its general collection in the social sciences and humanities, the Georges P. Vanier library on the Loyola Campus houses a number of unique special collections. They include the Masonic collection and the Rudnyckjy archives dealing with the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism and ethnic groups in Canada. The Drummond science library has holdings in biology, biochemistry, engineering, geology, mathematics and physics. Co-operative arrangements exist with other research libraries in the Montreal area.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES A wide variety of extra-curricular activities is available to students. These vary from clubs for students with cultural, social or political interests to office in student government itself.

The opportunity for training and development in radio, television and the newspaper field is available through the various student-run media. Clubs and student-run activities as well as student faculty associations are grouped under the Day Student's Association (SGW) and the Loyola Students' Association, whose officers are elected by the full-time undergraduate students.

The graduate students' association comprises all students registered for a program of graduate studies at the university. Sir George Williams Campus has a wide variety of extra and co-curricular programs for full-time, part-time and graduate students. The three student associations offer opportunities to participate in social and special interest groups, student government, training and development in radio, television and journalism. The Sir George Williams Campus offers an extensive intramural and recreational sports program for all students. Responsibility for policy and budgets for the wide range of student services rests with the Concordia Council on Student Life composed of students, faculty and student services staff. The council has the responsibility for establishing priorities in student services to meet changing student needs.

The Loyola Campus is the focal point of the physical education program and includes amongst its facilities full-length playing fields, outdoor activities, and a modern physical education centre. The centre contains facilities for men and women, a gymnasium and an ice arena.

The intramural program at the Sir George Campus uses university facilities and the downtown YMCA.

Loyola's program development sector aims at creating events and opportunities for students that have substantial learning value outside the classroom environment. Students can earn up to six credits (one full course) in recognition of previously approved work accomplished outside the classroom.

Physicians are available daily and psychiatrists by appointment. The service has a referral system with outside specialists and related agencies. It is equiped to handle most medical problems and emergencies. The university group health and accident insurance plan is compulsory for all single and married international students entering the university as they are not eligible for medical or health coverage under the Quebec Provincial Hospital Insurance Service.

Orientation at Sir George Williams is designed to familiarize new students with the various services and facilities available to them and to help them resolve any problems which may be encountered during their introduction to university life. A number of alumni lawyers offer service to students in need of legal advice. This service does not cover legal fees which may be incurred. Appointments are made through the office of the dean of students.

The chaplains at Sir George are appointed by their denominations. Administered under the office of the dean of students, operational expenses, other than the chaplaincy salaries, come from the student services budget.

Each campus has an ombudsman office; at Loyola it is occupied by one person, a Loyola graduate selected by a research committee of students and faculty; at Sir George Williams, by three persons already in the employ of the university who are released on a part-time basis from their regular functions. The primary role of both offices is to function as a liaison and mediator in the variety of conflicts that may arise between different areas of the university.

The office of guidance services, located on both campuses, provides (1) individual and group counselling; (2) an information service with emphasis upon graduate and career planning; (3) reading skills development and study skills programs.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration has a Canada Manpower Centre on both campuses.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall session: September to December. Winter session: January to early May. Summer session: June to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM

Assigned or Converted letter
or numerical mark

TABLE A		TABLE B	
From	To	From	To
90 - 100	A+	A+	95
85 - 89	A	A	87
80 - 84	A–	A–	82
77 - 79	B+	B+	78
73 - 76	B	B	75
70 - 72	B–	B–	71
67 - 69	C+	C+	68
63 - 66	C	C	65
60 - 62	C–	C–	61
57 - 59	D+	D+	58
53 - 56	D	D	55
50 - 52	D–	D–	51
40	F	F	40
20	FF	FF	20

The instructor has the option of submitting grades on either a percentage scale or a letter grade scale, subject to the decision of each faculty council.

If a faculty member assigns a percentage it will be converted to a letter grade in accordance with Table A. Both grades will appear on record and transcript.

If a letter grade is assigned it will be converted to a numerical mark shown in Table B. Both grades will appear on record and transcript.

The numerical grades will be used for evaluation of academic achievement levels.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The university offers a number of entrance scholarships at the undergraduate level, as well as graduate fellowships. Deadlines for application are March 15th and February 2nd respectively. On both campuses there are endowed scholarships which are awarded for in-course excellence. Government assistance is available to all students through their home provinces or states. For information contact the financial aid director on either campus.

FEES AND COSTS

Undergraduate: tuition is based on the number of course credits for which a student is registered. The fee is $15 per credit. The usual full-time student follows a program of 30 credits from September to May, thus paying $450. Engineering students pay $45 per course. Graduate: full-time and part-time students $10 per credit; independent students $20 per credit.
Residence rates per academic year: double room $650; single room $843. Meals can be contracted for on a yearly basis at a cost of approximately $695 (three meals, five days a week).
Compulsory medical insurance for out-of-country students: single, $50; married, $100.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Quebec holders of the diploma of collegial studies, or its equivalent, considered for admission to the first year of the 90-credit (three-year) program. Candidates for admission expected to have successfully completed specific courses required for entry into a given undergraduate program. These pre-university "profiles", established through joint action of the Quebec universities and the Quebec department of education, will be found in the Department of Education booklet, "Accueil 77 – Structures d'accueil aux études universitaires de premier cycle pour septembre 1977". Further information may be obtained from office of admissions.

Ontario grade 13 graduates with minimum overall average of at least 65% in appropriate subjects considered for admission to the 90-credit (three-year) program. Individuals who have completed grade 12 in Canadian provinces other than Quebec with minimum overall average of at least 65% in appropriate subjects or who have completed first year at Memorial University of Newfoundland considered for entrance to an extended undergraduate program of approximately 120 credits.

Applicants who are landed immigrants or Canadian citizens, whose first language is other than English or French and who have been in full-time attendance for less than four years at a secondary or collegial institution where the language of instruction was English, will take the Concordia Diagnostic Test if they apply from within, or within reach of, the Montreal area. Elsewhere in Canada, they will write the TOEFL or Michigan tests.

Each non-Quebec candidate for admission to full-time study must have his/her high school submit an academic letter of recommendation on the form provided by the university.

Graduate: Concordia offers diploma, master's and doctoral programs at the graduate level. Normal admission requirement for a diploma is a bachelor's degree; for a master's program, a bachelor's degree with honors in a relevant discipline; for a doctoral program, a master's degree with high standing in the field of study. Several programs have additional requirements: for example, MBA program requires applicants to take the Princeton graduate management admission test; applicants to psychology master's programs should write the graduate records examination and Miller analogies test. Detailed information about each program can be found in the graduate calendar, available upon request.

Mature: mature applicant defined as candidate for admission who: 1) does not satisfy normal academic requirements for admission, but seeks admission on basis of potential to undertake undergraduate program; 2) will be at least 21 years of age within calendar year in which the program is entered; 3) has either been out of school for twenty-four months since age of 18, or has been out of school for 12 months with no unfavourable academic record in past twenty-four months. "Out of school" should be interpreted as being away from full-time study in an educational institution. Further information from office of admissions.

Foreign: UK and Commonwealth must present five appropriate general certificate of education papers including at least two at A-level or equivalent to be considered for admission to 90-credit (three-year) program. Higher national certificates and diplomas with passes at an appropriate level may be accepted in lieu of A-level passes. Students with better than average results in five acceptable 0-level papers plus one full year formal schooling beyond 0-level may be considered for admission into extended undergraduate program of approximately 120 credits.

Hong Kong: applicants with Hong Kong certificate of education with good grades in five subjects and one further year of formal study may apply for admission to extended undergraduate program of approximately 120 credits.

USA: high school graduates from accredited schools who have followed an academic program designed for university entrance may apply for admission to extended undergraduate program of approximately 120 credits.

Other countries: information with respect to admission requirements and placement levels may be obtained by writing to the office of admissions.

Students applying from outside Canada, whose first language is other than English, must demonstrate proficiency in the English language by writing the test of English as a foreign language or the University of Michigan English-language test.

Closing dates for receipt of applications vary with the program.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require three years from the collegial level unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS AND SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA, BA honors, BA specialization) Three years from collegial level.
Bachelor of education (BEd) Three years from collegial level. Teaching of English as a second language; elementary and secondary options.
Certificate in andragogy. 30 credits.
Certificate in bio-physical education. 42 credits.
Certificat d'enseignement de l'anglais, langue seconde. Programme intensif de perfectionnement. Entrance requirement, certified elementary school teaching diploma.
Certificate in French language. Entrance requirement, CEGEP diploma or equivalent. 30 credits.
Certificate in health education community nursing. Entrance requirement, nursing diploma and RN. 45 credits.
Certificate in health education community services. Entrance requirement, nursing diploma and RN plus one year full-time employment or volunteer work in health clinics, educational programs, hospitals and other community settings. 42 credits.
Certificate in library science. Entrance requirement, CEGEP diploma or equivalent. 36 credits.
Certificate in teaching English as a second language. One year. Elementary and secondary options. For Canadian citizens possessing valid Quebec teaching certificate.
Certificate in outdoor education. 33 credits.
Diploma in community politics and the law. One year from bachelor's degree.
Diploma in early childhood education. One year from bachelor's degree. For those with valid Quebec teaching certificate.
Diploma in communication studies. Entrance requirement, bachelor's degree. 42 credits of which six are the research seminar.
Diploma in ethics. One year from bachelor's degree.
Diploma in history. Entrance requirement, bachelor's degree with major or minor, or equivalent, in history. For those who plan to teach in Quebec school system, Quebec teacher certification required for admission.
Diploma in library science. Entrance requirement, bachelor's degree. 36 credits. Internship: 60 working hours in library system related to student's option.
Diploma in instructional technology. One year from bachelor's degree.
Diploma in theological studies. Entrance requirement, bachelor's degree. 33 credits course work plus three credits comprehensive examination.
Master of arts (MA) Three terms from honors BA, BFA.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)
Bachelor of science (BSc, BSc honors) Three years from CEGEP diploma or equivalent.
Certificate. One year from collegial level.
Diploma. One year from BSc.
Master of science (MSc) One year from honors BSc.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least six terms full-time study beyond master's degree or nine terms beyond bachelor's degree.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of administration (BAdmin) 51 required credits and nine additional elective credits from commerce

and/or economics. Remaining 30 credits may be selected from minor concentration in any department or faculty.
Bachelor of commerce (BComm) Professional program.
Diploma in institutional administration. One year from bachelor's degree in any field.
Master of business administration (MBA) Three to five terms from bachelor's degree in any field.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENGINEERING

Certificate in quality control (CQC) Six terms part-time from collegial level.
Bachelor of computer science (BCompSc) Six terms from collegial level.
Bachelor of engineering (BEng) Six to eight terms from collegial level.
Master of computer science (MCompSc) Three to five terms from bachelor's degree; three terms from BCompSc. Also offered on part-time basis.
Master of engineering (MEng) Three terms full-time or six terms part-time from BEng or equivalent.
Master of engineering (building) (MEng) Three to five terms from bachelor's degree in engineering or architecture. Also offered on part-time basis.
Master of computer science (MCompSc) Option A, which combines courses and thesis, available to full and part-time students. Option B, which combines course work and major technical report, has requirement for practical experience and available part-time only. Program divided into year I and year II. Students without prior academic education in computer science normally required to complete both years. Students with BCompSc, or equivalent, with high standing normally admitted to year II.
Master of engineering (MEng) Applicant must hold BEng or equivalent, with high standing. Admission restricted to those judged capable of doctoral work.
Master of engineering (building) (MEng) Applicants must hold bachelor's degree in engineering or architecture, or equivalent, with high standing. Program divided into year I and year II. Students with appropriate background may be exempted from part or all of year I.
Doctor of engineering (DEng) Applicants must hold either BEng or MEng or equivalent with high standing. To be admitted on part-time basis, applicants must hold MEng with high standing.
Doctor of engineering (DEng) At least nine terms full-time study beyond bachelor's degree, or at least six terms beyond master's degree.

FINE ARTS

Certificate in creative drama and theatre arts. 30 credits in certificate program. Entrance requirement, elementary teacher certificate.
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA, BFA honors) Three years from collegial level.
Diploma in art education. One year from bachelor's degree.
Master of arts (MA) Three terms from BA, BFA.
Master of fine arts (MFA) Six terms from BA, BFA.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Four terms from MA.

CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION Wide variety of special programs and courses available through centre for individuals not necessarily interested in following regular undergraduate or graduate programs. For most, certificate of achievement issued upon successful completion of required work. Course offerings reviewed and supplemented frequently to ensure changing needs for professional development. Programs include hospitality management program (management of hotels, restaurants, and institutional and commissary food service establishments); tourism; management practices (non-credit); security administration (private and industrial security, offered in French and English); computer electronics; journalism; advertising and public relations; and small group special interest courses (to develop particular skill, further interest, or satisfy curiosity). Credit and non-credit programs also available in various areas in music and arts.

The centre, in conjunction with university's TESL Centre has designed an expanded program of English instruction to meet needs of adult students seeking language training for professional, social and academic purposes. The program is divided into six levels allowing steady progress from beginning level as well as entrance to program at appropriate levels for students with some knowledge of English. All classes limited to 18 students to ensure maximum student/instructor contact.

Credit courses offered off-campus during winter and summer sessions. Courses from university programs can be made available wherever there is sufficient demand provided qualified lecturers are available. Admission same as for regular admission to university undergraduate programs. Specific effort made to meet needs of teachers seeking courses for "perfectionnement".

Academic programs offered in a number of countries. Usually scheduled between April and September, these courses are regular university offerings under direction of an academic department.

Seminars and workshops, sponsored with co-operation of an academic department or faculty, scheduled to meet needs of community in topics not normally part of regular degree programs.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY *

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5
Telephone: 902-424-2211
Telex: 014-423-512
President and Vice-chancellor: The Hon. H.D. Hicks, CC, QC, BSc, BCL, MA, DEd, LLD, DCL

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, A.J. Tingley, MA, PhD

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 5,928; Part-time undergraduate, 1,041; Full-time graduate, 941; Part-time graduate, 328.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 781.

Total income 1975 - 76: $55,527,963 (government grants, 58.7%; student fees, 10.0%; restricted funds, 10.6%; endowments, 5.0%; miscellaneous, 15.7%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Dalhousie University faculty, see Dalhousie calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Dalhousie University was founded in 1818 by the ninth Earl of Dalhousie who was then lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. With the exception of a few years between 1838 and 1845, Dalhousie did not function as a university until 1863. The first bachelor of arts degree was awarded in 1866.

Dalhousie is a private, non-denominational, coeducational university. It is governed by a 46-member board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located on 62 acres in a residential area in the southwest end of Halifax, a city with a population of 117,882. Dalhousie has more than 12 teaching and research units, a gymnasium and a skating rink.

Major buildings include an arts and administration building, the Killam Memorial Library, Fenwick Place, Burbidge pharmacy building, Macdonald science library, the student union building, Life Sciences Centre, Arts Centre, the chemistry building, the Sir James Dunn science building, dental building, Weldon law building, and the Sir Charles Tupper medical building. The animal care centre, medical science facilities and the faculty of health professions are located in the Sir Charles Tupper medical complex.

The student union building offers lounges, a cafeteria, meeting rooms, a games room, a television lounge, a bank, a barber shop and a bookstore.

There are a number of computers on campus which are used for laboratory experimentation. There is also an arts centre for the performing and visual arts with an auditorium, ancillary areas for music activities, a drama theatre with supporting workshops and teaching quarters, and an art gallery.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Shirreff hall for women and Howe hall for men are on-campus residences capable of housing 400 students each. Off-campus there is a 113-unit married students residence which has a preschool child care centre and a number of houses available to students for accommodation. Fenwick Place provides off-campus accommodation for 500 students in 255 units.

LIBRARIES The university library system accommodates the needs of the undergraduate teaching programs and the specialized professional schools. It consists of the law library which holds 105,000 volumes, the health sciences library which holds 132,000 volumes, the Killam library with over 551,000 volumes and the Macdonald science library with 90,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All full-time, fee-paying students are represented on the Student Council, the student governing body. The objectives of the union are to promote the artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational, charitable and sporting activities of its members; to act as an official organization of the students of the university; and to coordinate, promote and direct the activities of the students of the university subject to the rules and regulations of the university.

The Graduate Student Association includes in its membership all graduate students enroled in non-professional degree programs. Objectives of the association include the promotion of the cultural, educational and artistic education of graduate students.

Clubs and societies in which students may participate include Dalhousie chorale, concert band, Dawson geology club, Dalhousie liberal association, Cameron house film society, Dalhousie commerce society, law society, pre-med society, and the Canadian University Service Overseas, which recruits Canadians to work in developing countries, the art gallery committee, and the Dal-King's reading club. The student council, student newspaper and other student organizations are accommodated in the student union building.

The International Students Association provides a meeting ground for overseas students at the university and promotes fellowship among Canadian and overseas students. The association assists overseas students with problems which they may encounter and hosts a welcoming reception for new students, in addition to a Christmas program, folk nights, dances and an international soirée. Other campus organizations for foreign students include the African students society, the Dal-Chinese students society, the Dal-West Indian society and Indisa.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Religious organizations on campus include the Dalhousie Christian fellowship, Hillel society (Jewish), Newman club (Catholic), Bahais at Dalhousie and Dalhousie Muslim Students Association.

The university operates a health service and a small infirmary. Further specialist services in a fully accredited medical centre are also available. The health service is not open to university staff except in emergency cases.

Professional staff at the Student Counselling and Psychological Services Centre provides assistance at no charge to students. Services include individual counselling, anxiety management, a study skills program, a vocational exploration program, effective listening program and a couples communications program.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains a year-round Canada Manpower Centre in the student union building. This office provides personal employment counselling to students and current information on careers. Over 100 employers visit the campus annually, usually between mid-October and mid-December, and conduct personal interviews with students. Information and interviews for summer employment are available in January, February and March of each year. Notices of job opportunities are posted on employment bulletin boards throughout the university.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to early May. Summer session: six weeks in May and June and six weeks in July and August.

GRADING SYSTEM Arts and science: letter grade, no numeric equivalent. Dentistry: distinction, 80 - 100%; pass, 50 - 79%; pass mark, 50%; average of 50% required in first year, 60% in subsequent years. Graduate studies: pass mark, B– ; thesis grading, approved or not approved. Health professions: letter grade and grade point average. Law: pass mark, 50%; overall weighted average of 55% required. Medicine: distinction, 80-100%; pass, 55-79% pass mark, 55%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The university offers entrance scholarships to graduating high school students on the basis of academic performance and bursaries to full-time students of the university who demonstrate financial need. Undergraduate scholarships are awarded on academic performance. Postgraduate scholarships and fellowships and fellowships are awarded to new and continuing postgraduate students on the basis of academic performance. The awards office coordinates all student financial support programs and offers financial and budgetary counselling.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees per year: full-time for more than three credits for first degree in arts, commerce, pre-law, science, nursing, pre-medical, pre-dental, education, engineering, pharmacy, physical education, physiotherapy, $771.50; law, $820; medicine, $892 for first, second, third and fourth years and $520 for fifth year; dentistry, $935; dental hygiene, $775.50. Master of arts, science or laws, $800. Doctoral degrees, $800. Part-time: one or two classes, $150 per class.

Residence: room and board on campus (1976 - 77), $1,370-$1,570.

Student fees: $50 per full-time undergraduate student; $10 per year graduate.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: normal minimum requirement for admission to arts, science or health professions and to dental hygiene is completion of Nova Scotia grade 12 in the university preparatory program or its equivalent with average of at least 60%. Students who do not meet normal admission requirements will, in certain instances, be considered for admission. Applicants from New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, grade 12. Ontario, grade 13; Quebec, first year CEGEP general program or first year university collegial program. Newfoundland, first year at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Graduate: candidates may be admitted to one-year master's programs if they hold honors bachelor's degree or equivalent of a Dalhousie honors degree in the field of study in which graduate work will be done. Students who have completed at least four undergraduate classes or equivalent in the field in which graduate work is to be done with at least second-class average must be admitted to two-year master's programs. Students who do not meet this latter requirement may be admitted to a qualifying year of study. At the end of this year, students are eligible to apply to the master's program and must meet the requirements for the two-year master's program. Candidates seeking admission to doctoral programs must hold honors bachelor's degree equivalent to that of Dalhousie or master's degree or equivalent. Candidates with honors undergraduate degree in proposed field of study may be admitted to three-year PhD program. Those with master's degree or equivalent in proposed field of study may be admitted to two-year PhD program. Where the degree held is in a field other than proposed field of PhD study, candidate may be accepted into two-year program at discretion of department.

Mature students: students who do not meet normal admission requirements and who have been away from studies for a number of years may apply as mature students. They must show by letter and interview that they would benefit from university studies.

Foreign students: Great Britain, West Indies, West Africa must present GCE with passes in at least five subjects of which two must be at A-level and one must be English.

Hong Kong: GCE as for Great Britain or University of Hong Kong matriculation certificate under same conditions as for GCE.

India, Bangladesh, Pakistan: bachelor's degree with first or second-class standing from recognized university or, in certain circumstances, first-class standing in intermediate examinations in arts and science with passes at university level in English, mathematics and a language other than English. Neither standing, however, is sufficient for admission to the sequential BEd program.

USA: first year at recognized university or similar institution of higher learning with minimum 30 semester hours. Students less qualified considered if they appear exceptionally well-qualified on the basis of CEEB scores or advanced placement work.

Other countries: write to the admissions office for further information.

Test of English as a foreign language may be required by certain departments for admission to graduate studies.

Students seeking admission to the faculties of arts, science and administrative studies are subject to the following application deadlines: Canadian students, August 1; foreign students, May 1; all students transferring to Dalhousie, July 1. Application dates vary for other faculties and students should write to the university for details.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require three years from senior matriculation, honors four years, unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years of study after a bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

Master of arts (MA) At least one year from honors BA or equivalent, or two years from general BA with high standing in at least four classes in field of specialization. Those with honors bachelor's degrees may complete requirement in one calendar year full-time study.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MA.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm) General and honors.

Certificate in public administration (CertPA) One academic year. May be taken on part-time basis.

Master of business administration (MBA)

Combined master of business administration and bachelor of laws (MBA/LLB) Four years following bachelor's degree.

DENTISTRY

Diploma in dental hygiene (DipDHyg) Two-year diploma course beyond senior matriculation.

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS) Four years following three years of arts or science beyond junior matriculation or two years of arts or science beyond senior matriculation.

Master of science in oral surgery [MSc(OralSurg)] Three years with thesis beyond DDS.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education integrated (BEd) Four years beyond senior matriculation for general BA or BSc and BEd or five years for honors BA or BSc and BEd.

Bachelor of education (BEd) One academic year. Sequential course for students with BA, BSc or BComm.

Bachelor of education for vocational teachers (BEd) Three years or equivalent after teaching experience in vocational schools or similar settings.

Master of arts in education [MA(Ed)] One year from BEd with at least second-class standing or after MA or MSc.

ENGINEERING

Preparation for entry to the Nova Scotia Technical College without a degree.

Architecture. Two years beyond senior matriculation.

Engineering. Two or three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in engineering [BSc(Engin)] Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science with honors in engineering physics [BSc(Eng-Phy)]

HUMAN COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

Master of science in speech pathology or audiology (MSc)

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from BA, BSc or BComm, or from three years university study beyond junior matriculation or two years university study beyond senior matriculation.

Master of laws (LLM) At least one year from LLB. Thesis required. Combined Master of business administration and Bachelor of laws (MBA/LLB) Four years beyond bachelor's degree.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Master of library service (MLS) Four-term course following bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing. May be taken on two-year schedule, one-year (12 months) schedule or part-time schedule (to be completed in five years).

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years following three years in arts or science beyond junior matriculation or two years beyond senior matriculation. One-year internship required following MD to meet licensing requirements.

Residency training programs approved by appropriate national accrediting agency available in a number of areas. Most require four years beyond internship; family practice requires two.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd)

NURSING

Bachelor of nursing (BN) Four calendar years from senior matriculation or three years following RN from recognized school of nursing.

Diploma courses. Applicants admitted one year after graduation from recognized school of nursing with RN standing and satisfactory period of professional experience.

Diploma in public health nursing (DipPHN) One year.

Diploma in outpost nursing (DipOPN) One academic year at Dalhousie and one-year supervised internship in northern Canada. Applicants already certified as midwives may complete program in 13 months.

Master of nursing (MN) Two years following bachelor's degree and RN qualification.

PHARMACY

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)]

Residency in hospital pharmacy. One year after BSc(Pharm).

Master of science (MSc) Normally two years after BSc(Pharm). Twelve months resident study and research minimum requirement.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE)

Bachelor of science in health education (BSc)

Master of science (physical education) [MSc(PhysEd)] One academic year plus thesis.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Bachelor of science (physiotherapy) [BSc(Physio)]

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Diploma in public administration (DPA) One year following bachelor's degree. May be taken in part-time study.

Master of public administration (MPA) Two-year program after bachelor's degree. Final year may be taken in part-time study.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors.

Master of science (MSc) At least two years from general BSc. Students with BSc honors or general degree of very high standing may complete requirements in one year if full time is devoted to course.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from honors bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree.

SOCIAL WORK

Master of social work (MSW)

Diploma of social work (DipSW) Two years without previous degree in exceptional cases.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Classes offered leading to degrees in arts, science, education, commerce and physical education. Mature students accepted. Regular courses, scheduled in late afternoon and evening, are open to both full and part-time students. Summer school courses are offered in two sessions, May-June and July-August. Students may take up to five credits in summer sessions, one per session.

For no university credit. Correspondence courses offered in municipal accounting and administration for assessors through Institute of Public Affairs. Evening courses offered in selected fields in late afternoon and evening classes with or without examinations. In-service programs provide professional courses through faculty of medicine and other professional faculties in co-operation with respective professional societies. Special lecture series, conferences, seminars and workshops offered by various departments in faculty of arts and science and by Institute of Public Affairs. Series of lectures and workshops offered through the computer centre on computer programming.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Transition-year program designed to assist educationally disadvantaged black and Indian students of Nova Scotia in preparation for entry to general undergraduate degree courses.

Experimental classes, differing in concept or content from regular offerings, may be arranged in faculty of arts and science in any session where demand is evident.

Coordinated and individual programs may be arranged within the BA general and BSc general degree requirements.

Interdisciplinary undergraduate-level programs may be arranged in African studies and Canadian studies.

Foundation-year program of University of King's College offers integrated, interdisciplinary first year in humanities and social sciences and is available to Dalhousie students who must also enrol at King's College.

Special arrangements exist for study toward honors degree jointly at Dalhousie and Mount Saint Vincent University.

Interdisciplinary graduate-level programs available in co-operation with Nova Scotia Technical College in fields of environmental studies and urban and regional studies.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES
Clinical Research Centre. Director: J.D. Hatcher, MD, PhD
Atlantic Research Centre for Mental Retardation. Director: M.W. Spence, MD, PhD
Centre for African Studies. Director: R.J. Smith, BA, MA, PhD
Centre for Foreign Policy Studies. Director: G.R. Winham, AB, DiplInternatLaw, PhD
Centre for International Business Studies. Director: D.J. Patton, BA, MA, DBA
Government Studies Program. Director: R.D. Foster, BA, MA, PhD
Institute of Environmental Studies. Director: R.J. Harrison, LLB, LLM
Institute of Public Affairs. Director: Kell Antoft, BA
Institute of Oceanography. Director: L.M. Dickie, BSc, MSc, PhD
Trace Analysis Research Centre. Director: D.E. Ryan, BSc, MA, PhD, DIC, DSC

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES University of King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 2A1. See separate entry.

Mount Saint Vincent University, Rockingham, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6. See separate entry.

Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2X4. See separate entry.

COLLÈGE DOMINICAIN DE PHILOSOPHIE ET DE THÉOLOGIE*

96, avenue Empress, Ottawa (Ontario) K1R 7G2
Téléphone: 613-233-5696
Régent des études: G.-D. Mailhiot, OP, BA, MST, SSL, Dipl'Ecbibl

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au régistraire, Jacques Marcoux, OP, BA, MA(Th), DoctScRel

Inscriptions 1976 - 1977: 1^er^ cycle à plein temps, 193; 1^er^ cycle à temps partiel, 441; 2^e^ et 3^e^ cycles à plein temps, 58; 2^e^ et 3^e^ cycles à temps partiel, 4.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1976 - 1977: 35.

Budget du collège. Les sources de revenus du collège sont les suivantes: province d'Ontario, 15 %; frais de scolarité, 33 %; Ordre des Dominicains, 49 %; divers, 3 %.

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral du collège, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de celui-ci.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT Le Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie existe depuis 1900, à Ottawa. Le 12 juin 1909, l'Ordre des Frères Prêcheurs le reconnaissait comme studium général de la province Saint-Dominique du Canada. Durant la même année, le 31 mars 1909, le collège était incorporé civilement dans la province de l'Ontario et, par les lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 6 octobre 1967, il devenait le Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie. Le 26 juin 1965, la Congrégation romaine des universités érigeait le département de théologie en Faculté universitaire pontificale. Le 22 mars 1967, le Collège dominicain se voyait octroyer une charte civile universitaire.

Le conseil d'administration du collège, composé de huit membres, établit les règlements concernant l'administration de chaque département, contrôle l'administration financière du collège et approuve les projets d'intérêt majeur pour le développement du collège. Le sénat assure la promotion de l'enseignement et de la recherche.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS Le collège est situé dans la ville d'Ottawa et met une bibliothèque spécialisée à la disposition de ses étudiants. Le département de théologie pastorale est situé à proximité du campus de l'Université de Montréal.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Le collège donne à ceux et celles qui le demandent les indications pour trouver un logement dans le voisinage du collège.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE La bibliothèque spécialisée met 70,000 volumes et 350 périodiques à la disposition des professeurs et des étudiants.

ASSOCIATION DES ÉTUDIANTS Les étudiants sont groupés en une association (AECDO), dont le comité directeur a pour fonction d'entretenir des rapports avec la direction et le conseil des professeurs, d'informer les étudiants, d'organiser des activités parascolaires et de participer à tout ce qui peut promouvoir le bien commun du collège.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Deux sessions régulières: du début de septembre au milieu de décembre, du début de janvier au début du mois de mai. Le collège offre également une session d'été.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS 85 %, excellent; 80 %, très bien; 70 - 79 %, bien; 60 - 69 %, passable; moins de 60 %, faillite.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les étudiants dont les parents résident dans la province de Québec peuvent bénéficier des prêts et bourses du gouvernement de cette province tandis que les étudiants laïques de la province d'Ontario peuvent bénéficier des prêts du service d'aide aux étudiants du ministère de l'Éducation du gouvernement de l'Ontario.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ
Étudiants à plein temps, $525; étudiants à temps partiel, $20 par crédit; étudiants en rédaction de thèse ou de mémoire de recherche, $40. Étudiants libres, $20. Frais d'inscription, $10 (étudiants réguliers); $5 (étudiants à temps partiel). Cotisation à l'association des étudiants, $15 par an.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION
Département de philosophie: le candidat doit avoir complété une année dans une faculté des arts, ou des études équivalentes.
Faculté de théologie: le candidat doit détenir un baccalauréat ès arts (BA) ou avoir fait des études collégiales qui le rendent admissible aux facultés de théologie des universités canadiennes.
Maîtrise en théologie et maîtrise ès arts en théologie: le candidat doit détenir un baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) ou avoir fait des études jugées équivalentes; il doit avoir une bonne connaissance de deux des langues suivantes,

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

latin, grec ou hébreu, et aussi de deux des langues suivantes, français, anglais ou allemand.

Doctorat en théologie: le candidat doit détenir une maîtrise en théologie (MTh) ou une maîtrise ès arts (MA) en théologie, ou avoir fait des études jugées équivalentes. Les candidats doivent soumettre leur demande d'admission avant le 1er août pour le trimestre d'automne, avant le 1er décembre pour le trimestre d'hiver et avant le 10 juin pour la session d'été.

COURS ET GRADES

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

PHILOSOPHIE

Grades civils

Baccalauréat avec concentration en philosophie [BA(Ph)] Deux ans après la première année de la faculté des arts ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh) Trois ans après le DEC avec concentration en philosophie ou le programme de philosophie équivalent dans une faculté des arts.

Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation conjointe en philosophie et en théologie (BASpPh) Trois ans après la première année des arts ou le Diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC).

Maîtrise ès arts en philosophie [MA(Ph)] Un an après le BPh. Mémoire.

THÉOLOGIE

Grades civils

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en théologie (MTh) Deux semestres après le BTh. Mémoire.

Maîtrise ès arts en théologie [MA(Th)] Quatre semestres après le BTh. Mémoire.

Doctorat de philosophie en théologie [PhD(Th)] Deux ans après la MTh. Thèse.

Grades canoniques

BTh, LTh, Doctorat en théologie.

PASTORALE (Institut de Pastorale, 2715, chemin de la Côte Ste-Catherine, Montréal 250 (Québec))

Grades civils

Baccalauréat en études pastorales (BEP) Un an après le DEC et deux certificats d'études pastorales ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en théologie pastorale (BThpast) Un an après le DEC et 60 crédits d'études théologiques ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise professionnelle en pastorale (MProfpast) Un an après le BTh ou le BThpast.

Maîtrise en théologie pastorale (MThpast) Un an après le BTh ou le BThpast. Mémoire

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Le collège offre des cours du soir et le samedi. Pour obtenir des renseignements sur les cours offerts, prière de communiquer avec le régistraire du collège.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH[*]

Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1
Telephone: 519-824-4120
Telex: 069-56540
President and Vice-chancellor: D.F. Forster, BA, AM

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, A.G. Holmes, BSA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 9,062; Part-time undergraduate 651; Full-time graduate, 670; Part-time graduate, 156.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 782.

Total operating income for 12-month ending April 30, 1976: $70,000,000 (government grants, 55%; contracted research services, 20%; fees, 12%; research grants, 9%; miscellaneous, 4%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Guelph faculty, see Guelph calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Guelph was created by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1964. Prior to this, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute operated as the federated colleges of the Ontario department of agriculture and were affiliated to the University of Toronto from 1888.

The Ontario Veterinary College was established under private charter in 1862. The Ontario Agricultural College was established by the province of Ontario in 1874. Macdonald Institute was established in 1903 as a division of home economics at the Ontario Agricultural College. Wellington College was established in 1964 for the teaching of arts and science at the university. The faculty of graduate studies was established in 1964.

In 1970 a major academic administrative reorganization was approved by senate. It restructured the colleges and schools to deal with the rapid growth and development of the university. The university now consists of seven colleges (Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College, College of Family and Consumer Studies, College of Arts, College of Biological Science, College of Physical Science and College of Social Science) and five schools (School of Agricultural Economics and Extension Education, School of Physical Education, School of Engineering, School of Landscape Architecture and Canada's only School of Hotel and Food Administration).

The University of Guelph is non-denominational and co-educational. It is administered by a 24-member board of governors and a senate of approximately 150 members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The 1,100-acre campus is situated on College Heights within the city limits. In addition to some 25 teaching and research buildings, there are a main library, a university centre, a physical education building, seven licensed dining halls, 6 fast-food shops, and a coffee shop. There are nine student residence buildings and married student townhouses.

New facilities since 1965, built at a cost of $105 million, include the arts building, crop science building, McLaughlin library, animal science building, physical science building, engineering building, alumni stadium, university centre/administration building and several residences.

In addition, existing academic buildings have been renovated to house offices, classrooms and academic departments, including computing science, landscape architecture and agricultural economics.

The University of Guelph arboretum, located on some 330 acres on the eastern part of the campus, was started in 1971 and will take 15 to 20 years to develop. It will be the only arboretum in Canada located in this particular climatic zone. The arboretum is expected to be a natural resource for the region, and the city of Guelph is co-operating in its development.

Three agricultural research stations, totaling about 1,700 acres and located in the towns of Elora, Cambridge and Arkell, are financially supported by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and operated by the university.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Nine residence buildings house 2,000 male students and 2,040 female students. In addition, the university has 140 townhouses for married students.

LIBRARIES The university library collection of 996,000 items is housed in the McLaughlin library and in a branch library in the Ontario Veterinary College.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student government at the university consists of the seven college councils and the Central Student Association which represents the common interests of all full-time undergraduate students. The councils and the association are independent organizations, financed by student monies and electorally responsible to the students they represent. They are financially accountable to the student body through the provision of a public annual financial report.

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[*] Ordinary member, AUCC

All graduate students are represented in the graduate student association whose governing body is the executive. The purpose of the association is to represent the graduate student body and its members in all matters pertinent to their welfare; to act as liaison between graduate students and the faculty, administration, and undergraduate students of the university; to promote social and cultural activities and service programs for the membership; and to provide a communicative link with the graduate students of other universities.

Students may participate in either intramural or, subject to any governing regulations, intercollegiate sports. A complete range of clubs, societies and student organizations is available.

Each student entering the university for the first time is required to submit a medical form completed by the student and, if necessary, the family physician. The university makes medical services available to the student body at all times. A medical clinic and infirmary have been established in Macdonald Hall to provide a comprehensive preventive medicine and treatment program. An immunization program is carried out annually among certain students exposed to possible infections. Mass tuberculosis surveys are also supervised. A physician is available during daily working hours in the out-patient clinic to provide advice and medical care. After hours, a qualified nurse is always on duty to provide advice, care and referral to a physician if necessary. A 12-bed infirmary provides service to students in residence or living off campus. It is staffed by qualified nurses on a 24-hour basis and provides an isolation facility for infectious diseases. Facilities are available to faculty and staff in emergency cases.

Students must have both OHIP and co-operative health services of Ontario coverage. The co-operative health services premium is included in the university fees. Exemptions from mandatory OHIP coverage are confined to: a) students from another province who are covered by their own provincial medicare program; b) foreign students whose studies are being supported or financed by agencies such as the Colombo plan; c) non-Ontario or non-Canadian students who have insurance coverage from their home area; d) postgraduate students.

The psychological and counselling services employ an experienced professional staff to assist undergraduate and graduate students with emotional and social problems. The basic method of service is a program of assessment and psychotherapy. A consultant service is available in cases involving non-students and staff but this service is second in priority to the service to students. Interviews and consultations are conducted by appointment only.

The career planning and placement office is available to assist students in finding part-time, seasonal and permanent employment. On-campus interviews and conferences are arranged with prospective employers from industry, business and education. Vocational counselling is available to students seeking to evaluate their educational and vocational goals. The reference section of the office contains vocational literature and company information. Sources of information on work, study, travel and volunteer service at home and abroad are also available.

ACADEMIC YEAR Commences with the spring semester. Spring semester: early May until early August. Fall semester: early September until end of December. Winter semester: early January until late April.

GRADING SYSTEM First-degree honors programs: distinction, cumulative average of 80 - 100% on all courses attempted; honors, cumulative average of 70 - 79%. Standing in individual courses graded as follows: A, 80 - 100%; B, 70 - 79%; C, 60 - 69%; D, 50 - 59%. Graduate studies: A, 80 - 100%; B, 70 - 79%; C, 60 - 69%; minimum B average required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Numerous scholarships and bursaries are available for students entering undergraduate programs, with the majority applicable to Ontario residents. Scholarships, fellowships and research, service and teaching assistantships are available for graduate studies.

FEES AND COSTS (1977 - 78)
For programs commencing September 1977. Full-time undergraduate per semester: fees range from $227.50 (agriculture) to $402.50 for landscape architecture. Associate diploma in agriculture, $120 per semester. Part-time undergraduate: $80 per course. Full-time graduate (fees under review): $2[illegible] per semester. Part-time graduate: $165 - $250 per semester. Other fees: $33 per semester. Visa students: undergraduate, $750 per semester; graduate, $650 per semester.
Residence: dorm-style accommodation $440 single, $410 double, $360 triple per semester plus compulsory meal contract. Apartment-style accommodation, $475 single $440 double, $390 triple, no food contract required. Married student townhouses $195 per month unfurnished, $206 per month furnished.
Health service fee: full-time undergraduates and graduates, $5. Extended health insurance, full-time students, $6.
Student fees: undergraduate fees determined by program range from $14.35 (arts and social science) to $17.85 (Ontario Veterinary College). Fees do not apply to part-time students. Graduate: $4 full-time, $2 part-time.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (six credits of year 5, grade 13-level courses) or equivalent; 60% minimum overall average required. Principal's report and recommendation with school record.

Graduate: first degree with second-class honors from recognized university and in a university program acceptable to faculty of graduate studies.

Mature students: candidates, 21 years of age and older in first month of session to which admission is sought, who cannot meet normal requirements may request specific consideration. Special test, written only at university, required prior to admission in arts; all other programs require senior matriculation in subject(s) specified by the faculty; interviews may be required.

Foreign students: certificates evaluated for equivalence to those for Canadian students.

England, West Indies, East and West Africa: GCE with either four subjects (at least three at A-level) or five subjects (at least two at A-level). Evidence of proficiency in English required; satisfactory scores on University of Michigan English language test, certificate of proficiency in English from University of Cambridge or TOEFL acceptable.

Candidates submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

Applications for spring semester must be submitted by March 22, for fall semester by August 1 and for winter semester by December 1. University cannot guarantee applications received after these dates will be considered.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's programs require eight semesters from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require minimum two semesters from honors bachelor's degree or equivalent unless otherwise specified. Doctoral programs require minimum five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's degree respectively.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc(Agr)]
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General program, with major or general studies, six semesters from senior matriculation. Honors program, eight semesters from senior matriculation.
Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of science in engineering [BSc(Eng)]
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FAMILY AND CONSUMER STUDIES

Bachelor of applied science (BASc)
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

HOTEL AND FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of commerce (BComm)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of landscape architecture (BLA)
Master of landscape architecture (MLA) Minimum four semesters from BLA, six semesters from bachelor's degree, or equivalent.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of science in human kinetics [BSc(HK)]
Master of science (MSc) Minimum three semesters from honors bachelor's degree or equivalent.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program, six semesters from senior matriculation. Honors program, eight semesters from senior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Doctor of veterinary medicine (DVM) Eight semesters following minimum four semesters science at acceptable university level. Professional program.
Intern/residency program (graduate diploma) Three semesters (one calendar year) from DVM or equivalent.
Master of science (MSc) Minimum two semesters from honors bachelor's degree or other first degree, or equivalent.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For no university credit. Lecture series, seminars and courses in arts, social sciences and languages offered by colleges of arts and social science. Normally they require no prerequisites or examinations. Some carry moderate fee while others are open to public without charge. Brochures issued each month by coordinators of continuing education, colleges of arts and social sciences. College of family and consumer studies offers courses for professional development in some areas. Ontario Agricultural College sponsors professional development courses for persons wishing to update science degrees. Other courses offered to agricultural and general public. Courses held on and off-campus. List of offerings available bi-monthly from coordinator of agricultural extension, OAC. Ontario Veterinary College conducts courses in conjunction with OVC alumni association and Ontario Veterinary Association. Courses, lectures, seminars and clinics of one to three days' duration presented throughout year to graduate veterinarians with view to updating practice of veterinary medicine. Eighty correspondence courses available in agriculture, horticulture and food science. Three-year program leading to Ontario diploma in horticulture offered for students interested in parks, nursery, landscape, commercial floriculture, processing crop production and turf management. One-year course in home gardening. Information available from director of correspondence study, university office of continuing education.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Arts and science programs offered on continuous year-round system of three semesters. In addition, agricultural science and family and consumer studies use modified form of trimester. Students in arts, science and some other degree programs commence university in September, January, and May each year. Ontario year-5 (grade 13) students may enter in May without completing year 5 (grade 13).

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The Centre for Educational Disabilities. Director: G.A.V. Morgan, BA, MA, PhD

The Centre for International Programs. Director: J.C. Cairns, BA, MA

The Centre for Resources Development. Director: D.W. Hoffman, BSA, MSA, PhD

Institute of Computer Science. Director: K. Okashimo, BA, MA, PhD

HURON COLLEGE*

London, Ontario N6G 1H3
Telephone: 519-438-7224
Principal: The Ven, J.G. Morden, BA, LTH, BD, STM, DTh, DD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Miss Catherine Ridley.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 619; Part-time undergraduate, 19.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 31.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Huron College faculty, see Huron College calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook* (University of Western Ontario entry).

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE   Huron College, the founding college of The University of Western Ontario, was established in 1863. As a result of its academic affiliation with The University of Western Ontario, students can take courses taught both at the college and at the university and have access to all academic and social resources of the university. Degrees are conferred by the university through Huron College. In 1956 the college became an associate member of the American Association of Theological Schools.

Huron College is an undergraduate co-educational, residential liberal arts college. The board of governors consists of thirteen members and the college comes under the senate of The University of Western Ontario.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS   Huron College is located in London, Ontario, a city of approximately 220,000. The forty-six acre college campus is situated adjacent to the campus of The University of Western Ontario.

STUDENT RESIDENCES   Residence accommodation is provided for 215 men and 100 women.

LIBRARY   The library holds 130,000 volumes and the collection grows at a rate of 500 volumes per month.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES   The Huron College student council and The University of Western Ontario student services are responsible for extracurricular activities. Huron College has a resident nurse and students have access to The University of Western Ontario health services. The college has a chaplain and warden in residence. Counselling is available at all times through the office of the dean and registrar. The Bookstore is located on the university campus and services all of the colleges.

ACADEMIC YEAR   Winter session: mid-September to first week in May.

GRADING SYSTEM   Same as The University of Western Ontario.

FEES AND COSTS
Full-time: $762.50 (theology); $765 (arts).
Part-time: $120 per course (theology); $160.30 per course (arts).
Residence: $1,680.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate: a minimum of six credits at the Ontario grade 13 level (or equivalent) with an average of not less than 66% for admission to the faculty of arts or social science. These six credits at level five must include: one credit in English; one credit in French, or a foreign language or mathematics; one credit each in two of biology, chemistry, English, French, foreign languages, geography, history, mathematics, music and physics; at least two other credits from subject areas specified above or from those approved by the Ministry of Education at level five. A student must have credit in at least four different subject areas.

Foreign students: five subjects with two at A-level and minimum "D" average in advanced level subjects on GCE certificate. English language test required. Students from USA must have grade 12 with first class standing or one year at junior college or university.

Mature students: must be 21 years of age and away from formal education for at least two years. Applicants must submit a letter to the admissions committee outlining activities since leaving secondary school to the present. An interview is required.

COURSES AND DEGREES   From Ontario grade 13 graduation, general bachelors' degrees require three years of study and honors bachelors' degrees require four years of study unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
Bachelor of arts (BA)

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* Ordinary member, AUCC. Affiliated to The University of Western Ontario.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The first two years only of this honors program are offered at the college. Students complete their third and fourth years at the school of business administration, The University of Western Ontario.

THEOLOGY

Bachelor of ministry (BMin) Three years beyond a bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years beyond a bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE*

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 2A1
Telephone: 902-423-7497
Telex: 019-21591
President: John Ferguson Godfrey, DPhil

Direct general correspondence to registrar, Mrs. G.S. Clark.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 339; Part-time undergraduate, 7.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 9.

Total income for year ending June 30, 1976: $801,689 (government grants 59.31%; endowments, 25.02%; gifts, 9.71%; fees, 5.96%). Income from ancillary enterprises: $334,645.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of King's College faculty, see calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of King's College was established in 1789 by an act of the provincial legislature at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Teaching began that year and the first degrees were probably awarded in 1802 or 1803. Following a fire in 1920, the university was re-established in Halifax in 1923 by means of private subscriptions and with the financial aid of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which endowed the teaching of liberal arts. The university became associated with Dalhousie University and, under the terms of this association, holds in abeyance its power to grant degrees, except in divinity and other faculties not forming a part of Dalhousie. In arts and science the two staffs are for the most part combined. King's also retains complete control over present endowments, administration of residences and all internal matters.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of King's College is situated on five acres of land on the northwest corner of the Dalhousie University campus in Halifax (metropolitan population 117,882). The principal building houses the offices of administration, classrooms and the library. In addition, there are the president's lodge, a dining hall, a chapel, a large recreation hall, a gymnasium and a swimming pool.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Alexandra Hall, the women's residence will accommodate 112 students. There is also accommodation for 113 men.

LIBRARY The library was founded in 1789. It now has about 58,000 volumes, principally in the humanities and theology. It is especially strong in English literature which is aided by the Dr. J. Burns Martin Memorial Fund, in Canadiana supported by the William Inglis Morse Endowment and in theology, philosophy and history. The Hon. W.J. Almon Memorial Fund and the Dr. T.H. Hunt Memorial Fund (a gift of the alumni) aid in the purchase of books.

Over the years the library has received many valuable and interesting gifts. Many of the forty incunabula in the collection were among a gift of books from T.B. Akins in 1872. The manuscript collection is small but it contains a number of illuminated medieval manuscripts. There is also a fine collection of United Empire Loyalist china given the university in 1881. Among the other interesting non-book items is a cuneiform tablet, date c.880 B.C. given in 1873, and swords that belonged to Sir John E. Inglis and Sir William Fenwick Williams, two noted Nova Scotians.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Union is the organization in which students enjoy their right of self-government and they endeavor to play a role in all aspects of university life. The main organs of the union are its executive, the Students' Council, and the Student Assembly.

There is an athletic association for men and women, a dramatic and choral society and debating and literary societies.

Health services and a small in-patient infirmary are provided for students. Further specialist services in a fully accredited medical centre are available by agreement with Dalhousie University. In addition, Dalhousie counselling services are available to King's students.

Opportunities exist for students to earn part of their college expenses by working in the library, gymnasium and dining hall. A year-round Canada Manpower Centre is maintained on campus to assist students in obtaining employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May.

GRADING SYSTEM A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE A wide range of scholarships, bursaries and prizes are offered. Information about scholarships available from registrar.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC. Associated with Dalhousie University.

112

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time arts and science, $680. Part-time, $155 per class. Incidental fees, approximately $300.
Residence: room and board 1976 - 77, $1,470 to 1,545.
Student fees: $41 (compulsory).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate requirements as for Dalhousie University. Last date for receipt of applications normally August 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES

NOTE: Also see Special Program below

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors. Offered through Dalhousie University.

DIVINITY

NOTE: King's holds in abeyance powers to grant degrees in divinity given its co-operation in Atlantic School of Theology. It continues to grant degrees in divinity on recommendation of the General Synod, Anglican Church.

Associate in theology (ATh) On recommendation of board of examiners of General Synod, Anglican Church of Canada.
Bachelor of divinity (BD) Three years from BA on recommendation of board of examiners of General Synod, Anglican Church of Canada.
Master of sacred theology (MST) Two years from bachelor's degree.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors. Offered through Dalhousie University.
NOTE: Also see Special Program below.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

No credit. Full-term evening courses in public relations and journalism. Academic requirements waived making both programs available to citizens in community as well as registered students. Courses commence in October. Other non-credit courses offered each year on variety of topics.

SPECIAL PROGRAM King's, in association with Dalhousie University, offers foundation year program designed for entering first-year students who wish to pursue studies in humanities and social sciences leading to BA or BSc without disciplinary or subject concentration in first year. Designed as integrated program of studies focussing attention on development of institutions and ideas in western societies. Students can develop choice of greater specialization for subsequent years. Successful completion will result in four credits towards BA or three towards BSc.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Institute of Pastoral Training. Secretary: Rev. E.V. Moriarty.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION

Atlantic School of Theology. Co-educational theological school combining the resources of former Anglican, Roman Catholic and United Church institutions (King's, Holy Heart Theological Institute and Pine Hill Divinity Hall). Founded in 1971, the purpose of the school is to prepare students for ordination in the above denominations and to provide opportunities for theological study for interested persons. Principal: Father L.J. Robertson, BA, BTh, MEd

KING'S COLLEGE*

266 Epworth Avenue, London, Ontario N6A 2M3
Telephone: 519-433-3491
Telex: 024-691
Principal and Dean: J.D. Morgan, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.H. Campbell, BA, BEd, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 1,044; Part-time undergraduate, 116.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 28.

Total operating income 1976 - 77: $2,300,000 (government grants, 70.8%; tuition fees, 25%; miscellaneous, 4.0%).

List of executive and administrative officers, dean of faculty available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of King's College faculty, see King's calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The College of Christ the King, an arts college for non-clerical students, was established in 1955 and its graduates received their degrees from The University of Western Ontario through an existing St. Peter's Seminary College of Arts affiliation. In 1966 the affiliation agreement with the university was transferred to King's College. All faculty appointed to and courses given by the college are approved by the university senate and the degrees conferred on all students are those of the university. The principal of the college is an ex-officio member of the university senate. The college is under the governance of an 18-member board of directors, and faculty committees, along with the dean of the college, supply academic guidance.

King's College is a co-educational undergraduate college of liberal arts and social sciences. It is sponsored by the Roman Catholic diocese of London and open to students of all beliefs.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS King's College is located in London (population 240,392) two blocks from The University of Western Ontario. An inter-lecture bus service operates between the college and the main campus and allows for an integration of courses from various parts of the university. The principal building houses faculty, student, administration offices, classrooms, a chapel, a cafeteria, lounges and a women's residence. There are three separate residence buildings as well as three buildings which house classrooms, seminar rooms, faculty and student offices.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The principal building on campus provides accommodation for approximately 100 women while additional residence accommodation is provided in three separate buildings for 60 women and 140 men.

LIBRARY The college library houses some 50,000 volumes. King's students, as members of the Western Ontario community, have full use of the libraries at Western. The theology department of St. Peter's Seminary provides further course and library facilities available with some restrictions to King's College students.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Students at King's College share the services offered to students of The University of Western Ontario. Included among these are athletic facilities, teams, clubs, employment services and voluntary military training.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as that of The University of Western Ontario. See separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
King's College offers a number of entrance scholarships. Students should make enquiries upon application for admission.

FEES AND COSTS
Tuition fees per year, full-time, $788. Part-time per course, $160.
Residence: room and board, winter session, $1,700.
Student fees: undergraduate, $76.50; graduate, $30.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Same as for The University of Western Ontario. See separate entry. For admission to bachelor of social work program, minimum average 70% required in first year at university in addition to acceptable departmental interview.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) General program, three years from senior matriculation in liberal arts and social sciences. Honors program four years from senior matriculation.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC. Affiliated with The University of Western Ontario.

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Four years beyond senior matriculation.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Social work and religious studies courses offered at the college during intersession and summer session as part of The University of Western Ontario summer program. Courses available to the community through the continuing education program of the college.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS From time to time the college offers special programs supplementary to the large number offered by The University of Western Ontario.

LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY*

Oliver Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1
Telephone: 807-345-2121
Cables and Telegrams: Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario
Telex: 073-4594
President and Vice-chancellor: Andrew Booth, BSc, PhD, DSc

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, W.J. McDonnell, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,188; Part-time undergraduate, 1,372; Full-time graduate, 105; Part-time graduate, 87.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 240.

Total operating income 1976 - 77: $15,071,000 (government grants, 81%; fees, 16%; other, 3%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Lakehead University faculty, see Lakehead calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Lakehead University evolved from Lakehead Technical Institute which was established in 1946 by order-in-council of the province of Ontario. Classes began in 1948 and, in the same year, first-year university courses were added to the curriculum. Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology was established by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1957. The governance and control of Lakehead Technical Institute were transferred to the board of governors of Lakehead College. The present university site, donated by the city of Port Arthur, was occupied in 1957. Second-year arts courses were added in 1960-61 and in 1962, the original Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology Act was amended to give the college university powers to establish faculties, and to confer university degrees in arts and science. The Lakehead University Act, was proclaimed in 1965 and the first degrees in arts and science were conferred in the same year.

Lakehead University is a co-educational and non-denominational institution. Control is vested in a board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Lakehead University is situated in the heart of Thunder Bay (population 111,476) and comprises some 295 acres of land. Thunder Bay is located in northwestern Ontario at the head of Lake Superior on the Great Lakes, about 48 miles east of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The first college building opened in 1957 and a new library wing was added in 1960. In 1969 two extensions providing additional lecture rooms and laboratory space were opened. A new residence was opened in 1962 and expanded in 1966. A $2,750,000 residence village comprising 10 new buildings is now complete and is situated on the McIntyre River within walking distance of all university buildings. The university centre has a 380-seat theatre-auditorium, lecture and seminar rooms, club rooms, a residence dining room and a cafeteria. From 1965 to 1969 the university continued to grow. A new library building was erected and expanded; an athletic centre gymnasium was constructed; and the Centennial Building was opened to house science and technology laboratories, classrooms and faculty offices. An addition to the athletic centre which includes an Olympic-size swimming pool, three squash courts, a general-purpose training room, a wrestling room, two classrooms, shower rooms and additional office space, opened in 1972. Also in 1972, a new academic building which provides additional faculty offices and classroom space was opened.

A man-made lake is in the centre of the campus. It was planned with the regional conservation authority and acts as an important flood control project for the McIntyre River which runs through the campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation is available for 228 women and 413 men. Single and double-room accommodation is available in both university residences. The university also maintains an off-campus housing office which compiles a list of rooms, room and board, apartments and houses in the community.

LIBRARIES The university library holds approximately 245,000 accessioned and catalogued books and bound periodicals and is growing at a rate of about 15,000 volumes each year. The university collection is supplemented by microfilms and microcards, of both books and periodical runs, amounting to another 50,000 volumes. There are also some 2,000 volumes of unbound periodicals. More than 3,300 journal titles are currently received by subscription and others are received by donation. The faculty of education library comprises approximately 26,000 accessioned and catalogued volumes and 400 periodicals supplemented by microfilms, microcards, filmstrips, slides and 5,000 mounted prints of pictures. This collection is largely related to the fields of elementary and secondary education.

Special collections include the Seaway collection consisting of 500 books, pamphlets and reports going back to the earliest engineering surveys; the local history collection of documents, journals, papers and over 300 pictures relating to the history of northwestern Ontario; and a small manuscript collection.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Lakehead University Student Union fee automatically entitles the student to membership in the society. The funds help subsidize student publications, the winter carnival, folk spectaculars, dances and other student events in addition to all student clubs and associations. These funds are administered by the society which is composed of elected student representatives.

The university has a wide variety of extracurricular activities in which students may participate. Students compete for western Canadian championships in sports such as golf, fencing, volleyball, skiing, wrestling, baseball, track and field, swimming and football.

The university maintains a health centre on campus with a registered nurse in attendance 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A physician is available for consultation on campus throughout the week. The university also provides a 10-bed infirmary for students and uses the neighboring hospitals to provide treatment for serious illnesses and accidents.

Students are free to discuss educational programs, choice of careers and personal problems with the dean of their faculty, other officers of the administration or members of the teaching staff. The physician and the dean of students are especially qualified to assist students in resolving their personal problems.

The Thunder Bay office of Canada Manpower, in cooperation with the university, maintains a student placement service on campus. Since the scope of the Canada Manpower service is nation-wide, students have access to employment opportunities from employers across Canada. Many of these employers arrange on-campus interviews at Lakehead as part of their personnel recruiting program.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Spring session: May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM A+, 90 - 100%; A, 80 - 89%; B, 70 - 79%; C, 60 - 69%; D, 50 - 59%; E, 40 - 49%; F, 0 - 39%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Entrance scholarships include Lakehead University entrance scholarships and the C.J. Sanders scholarship. Also available are undergraduate scholarships including the Allied Chemical Canada, Ltd. scholarship; the J.P. Bickell Foundation scholarship; the Great Lakes Paper Company forestry scholarship; the Great West Timber scholarship; and the Dr. Crawford C. McCullough memorial scholarship. Entrance bursaries and awards offered include the Imperial Oil higher education awards; the IBM-Thomas J. Watson memorial bursaries; the Inco bursary; the Lions Club bursary; the Joseph Marien memorial bursaries; and the Marion E. Tomlinson memorial bursary. Undergraduate bursaries and awards include the Atkinson Charitable Foundation bursaries; the A.T.A. Trucking Industry Education Foundation Inc. bursaries; the IBM-Thomas J. Watson memorial bursaries; International Pipe Line Company bursaries; Ontario Department of Health bursaries for public health nursing; and the Thunder Bay Medical Association bursary. In addition to the Lakehead University graduate fellowships, a number of other fellowships are available and are listed in the Lakehead University calendar.

FEES AND COSTS

First degree per year: arts, commerce, physical and health education, education, graduate diploma in business administration, nursing, $715; science, forestry, $725; applied science, $770. Master's degrees: arts, science, $375 per term; university schools, $450. Part-time, $155 per subject on pro rata basis.
Residence: board and room, (single), $1,617, (double), $1,532.
Student fees (including athletics): $62.50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate. Diploma programs: successful completion of grade 12 program or equivalent which would allow student to proceed to full Ontario grade 13 program. Overall average at least 60%. Certain programs require specified subjects at grades 11 and 12 levels. Principal's recommendation and school record required. Equivalent certificates required for applicants from other provinces. Degree programs: successful completion of Ontario grade 13 or equivalent embracing at least three distinct subject areas acceptable to the university. Overall average at least 60%. In addition, candidates must include in matriculation programs subjects that interlock with planned university majors. Applicants with high standing in grade 12 will be considered on individual basis. Principal's recommendation and school record required. For admission to both degree and diploma programs, applicants lacking required subject may be considered for admission if level of achievement in associated subjects is better than average. Each case considered individually.

Graduate: first degree with at least second-class standing in appropriate subjects.

Mature: for faculty of arts and university school programs, applicants who are at least 23 years of age in calendar year of entry, residents of Canada, and have not attended postsecondary institutions for two years prior to application for admission, will be considered as adult students. Those considering program in faculty of science or school of engineering on mature-student basis should discuss necessary preparatory work with admissions officer. Mathematics to admissions level and preferably some sciences required.

Foreign: applicants from Commonwealth countries require GCE or equivalent with passes in five subjects with two at A-level or passes in four subjects with three at A-level.

USA: first-year university credits, minimum 30 semester hours from accredited institution.

Applicants whose mother tongue is not English must submit evidence of facility in English.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require minimum one year from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) General program three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.
Honors bachelor of social work (HBSW)
Master of arts (MA)

EDUCATION
Concurrent degree programs for elementary and secondary school teachers (BA-BEd, BSc-BEd).
Bachelor of education (BEd) One year from first degree.
Master of education (MEd) Full and part-time.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) General program, three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc)

UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Bachelor of commerce (BCom)
Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin) Three years beyond junior matriculation.
Diploma in business administration (computer systems option) Three years beyond junior matriculation.
Graduate diploma in business administration. One year after first degree.

ENGINEERING
Bachelor of applied science (BEng)
Bachelor of engineering (BEng) Two years beyond three-year diploma in engineering technology.
Diploma in engineering technology (DipEngTechnol) Three years beyond junior matriculation.

FORESTRY
Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF)
Diploma in forest technology (DipForTechnol) Two years beyond junior matriculation.
Certificate in environmental forest technology. One year after forest diploma.
Certificate in logging technology. One year after forest diploma.
Master of science (MSc) Minimum one year from BScF or allied science with B average.

LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY
Diploma in library technology (DipLibTechnol) Two years beyond junior matriculation.

NURSING
Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Three years (post-basic). Four years (basic).

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION
Bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE)
Bachelor of physical education in outdoor recreation resources studies. Three years from senior matriculation.
Master of arts (MA) Minimum one year after honors degree in physical and health education.
Master of science (MSc) Minimum one year after honors degree in physical and health education.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Off-campus undergraduate courses offered in arts for students proceeding to degree and for teachers wishing to improve professional qualifications. Courses presently offered at Atikokan, Dryden, Fort Frances, Geraldton, Kenora, Manitouage, Marathon, Nipigon/RedRock, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Terrace Bay. Evening undergraduate courses offered in arts and science. Spring and summer session courses offered in arts and science for undergraduates proceeding to degree and for teachers wishing to upgrade professional qualifications through degrees and diplomas in education. Limited number of courses in physical education offered.

For no university credit. Adult education services offer systematic courses in humanities and other areas. Special short professional or maintenance courses offered.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS These include Canadian studies, environmental planning, humanistic studies, industrial relations, international studies, liberal science, Taiga studies and theatre arts.

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY OF SUDBURY*

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows
Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6
Telephone: 705-675-1151
Cable: Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario
Telex: 067-7569
President: H.B.M. Best, BA, MA, DPh

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.M. Porter, BBA, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,470; Part-time undergraduate, 2,426; Full-time graduate, 54; Part-time graduate, 88.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 274.

Total operating income for year ending April 30, 1976: $13,998,233 (Ontario government, 68.99%; fees, 14.63%; debenture interest grants, 9.84%; gifts, 3.5%; miscellaneous, 2.26%; interest earned, 1.03%). Provincial operating assistance, $9,656,721; capital assistance, $408,000; grant for debenture interest, $1,377,397.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Laurentian University faculty, see Laurentian calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Laurentian University was established by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1960. Teaching began that year and the first degrees were conferred in 1961. The provincial act provided for the federation of denominational universities or colleges with Laurentian University. In 1960, the University of Sudbury (Roman Catholic), founded in 1913, and Huntington University (United Church), incorporated in 1960, federated with Laurentian. Thorneloe University (Anglican) joined the federation in 1963. By the acts of federation, the degree-granting powers of the federated colleges are held in abeyance except in theology.

At present, the federated colleges limit their instruction to philosophy and religious studies; philosophy is also offered within the joint university department of philosophy. All students receive their degrees from Laurentian University.

Laurentian is a non-denominational, bilingual, coeducational institution. It is governed by a senate and a board of governors. The senate consists of 38 voting and 10 non-voting members and the board of governors is composed of 25 voting and eight non-voting members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located on an 800-acre campus, within the limits of the city of Sudbury (population, 97,741; region, 166,121), only a 10 minute drive from downtown Sudbury. The first two phases of Laurentian University's master plan have been completed. They include the H.J. Fraser science building with classrooms, laboratories, offices, shops, three auditoria which can be combined to form one large auditorium, a planetarium and an astrodome; a classroom building with amphitheatre; the arts and humanities building housing faculty offices, seminar rooms and four language laboratories; the dining assembly building; and finally the administration and library tower or Ralph D. Parker building containing the library and the university's administrative offices. All these buildings are connected and allow passage through the whole complex under cover.

To the east and southeast of the main campus are the college residences and the Laurentian University residence complex where approximately 15,000 square feet are designated as a campus centre for centralized social facilities. Also located on campus is a sports complex including the Benjamin F. Avery physical education centre with a 50-metre swimming pool, football and soccer fields, an Olympic-designed track, and tennis courts.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Huntington, Thorneloe, and Sudbury Colleges have residence accommodation for 400 men and women in single and double rooms. The Laurentian University residence complex includes the University College residence accommodating 250 students, a single-student apartment building accommodating 396 students, and a married student high-rise tower with 129 apartments.

LIBRARIES The Ralph D. Parker building contains the library which holds 400,000 volumes and 4,000 periodicals. The Science library in the Horace J. Fraser science building offers documentation in the pure and applied sciences. Located in the Benjamin F. Avery Physical Education Centre is the physical education reading room and the library of the school of education is in the school's own building. The colleges also maintain libraries and reading rooms.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' General Association, through its council and committees, represents the students and is responsible for student functions. The individual colleges and professional schools also have student councils, and the residences have residence councils. Students are also represented on the university board of governors, senate, standing committees, and departmental committees.

The Students' General Association provides a calendar of events and sponsors activities such as drama, publications, political clubs, faculty organizations and service clubs. Sports facilities are available through the division of physical and health education for intercollegiate and intramural programs, recreational clubs, and elective instructional classes.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Medical services, under the direction of a physician, are broad in scope and encompass preventive medicine, psychological disturbances and medical care.

Student counselling services are provided and include pre-university counselling, personal, academic and vocational counselling.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the university, maintains a full-time Canada Manpower Centre on campus on a year-round basis. The purpose of the centre is to assist graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer or part-time employment, and to assist employers wishing to recruit at Laurentian.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: a six-week day session from early July to mid-August and an evening intersession from mid-April to end of June.

GRADING SYSTEM The grading scale for courses in the faculties of humanities, social sciences and science is as follows: A, 80 - 100%; B, 70 - 79%; C, 60 - 69%; D, 50 - 59%; F, 0 - 49% (failure); I, incomplete; W, honourable withdrawal. The grading systems in the professional schools vary, and students should consult the calendar. Unless an incomplete course is completed by the last day of May for the winter session, or for other sessions within a month of the examination, the course will be graded "F". However, the dean of the faculty concerned may grant an extension of the prescribed period.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Students are considered for a number of entrance scholarships which are awarded on the basis of academic merit. There are 40 tuition scholarships for full-time first-year students with 80% or better out of high school. In-course scholarships and bursaries are awarded on the basis of academic merit or financial need or both where terms specify. The university participates in the Ontario student assistance program.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate tuition per year, $690. Graduate tuition, under review: degree fee, $300; registration fee, $100 per term to $900; continuation fee, $50 per term. Extension and part-time tuition fees per full course, in Sudbury, $150; off-campus, $155 (compulsory fee of $7 in both cases). Part-time graduate per course, $225. Thesis fee after completion of formal course work per term up to three terms, $150.

Residence: per academic year, $780-$850 (single room); $650-$750 (double room). Meals available on cash basis or meal card may be purchased. One-bedroom married student apartments, $150 per month.

Student fees: $41.50. Included in *miscellaneous compulsory* fees of $93.50

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: certificates equivalent to Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) with three subjects (six credits) and minimum average of 60%. Subject to certain conditions, year five or grade 13 students may take university courses concurrently with secondary school program but credit will not be granted until student has completed normal basis for admission. Ontario students who complete three-year college of applied arts and technology program with at least an overall average of 66% are admissible with possible advanced standing in maximum of five courses. British Columbia applicants must graduate from grade 12 academic-technical program with C+ or better. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba applicants require grade 12. Quebec students who have completed two-year CEGEP or two-year collegial program are admissible with possible advanced standing. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick applicants require grade 12 with first-class standing in grades 10, 11 and 12. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland applicants require first year at the provincial university. A limited number of exceptional grade 12 students will be admitted. Such candidates must maintain an "A" average throughout secondary school, submit a personal biography and a positive recommendation from their guidance counsellor and/or principal and be interviewed.

Graduate: honors bachelor's degree or equivalent with at least second-class standing (B) required in appropriate area of study.

Mature: candidates 21 years of age or over on October 1 of current year, who cannot meet normal admission requirements may be admissible. For details, candidates should write mature applicant counsellor.

Foreign: certificates evaluated for equivalence to normal requirements. Notarized English and French translations of certificates not in English or French are required.

USA: first-year standing at accredited college or university with minimum 30 semester hours in appropriate subjects. Applicants with high standing in secondary schools, advanced placement tests, may apply to office of admissions for special consideration.

UK, West Indies, East and West Africa, Hong Kong: GCE or University of Hong Kong matriculation certificate with either four subjects (at least three A-level) or five subjects (at least two A-level). Scottish leaving certificate acceptable. Other school or high school certificates may be acceptable.

Applicants without English or French as a first language must pass the test of English as a foreign language.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require one year beyond honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) General program, normally three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, normally four years from senior matriculation.
Law and justice. One-year certificate after grade 13 and one-year diploma after a bachelor's degree.
Master of arts (MA)

SCIENCE
Bachelor of general science (BGS) Three-year general program.
Bachelor of science (BSc) General program, three years. Honors program, four years.
Master of science (MSc)

PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS

COMMERCE
Honors bachelor of commerce (BCom)
Honors bachelor of commerce in sports administration [BCom(sports administration)] Offered jointly by school of commerce and administration and school of physical and health education.
Graduate diploma in business administration. Awarded upon successful completion of one-year program open to those who have obtained undergraduate degree in discipline other than commerce or business administration.

EDUCATION
Sudbury Teachers' College on campus was integrated with Laurentian University on September 1, 1974 as the school of education. Offers programs leading to teaching certificate for teaching French as a second language.
Bachelor of arts (BA) Three-year program with concentration in education.
Bachelor of education (BEd) One year after BA. Graduates qualify for ESTC 4. Also offered in faculty of education at Nipissing College in North Bay. One-year program leading to certification of elementary school teachers who have completed Ontario grade 13 in an Ontario school. Gradually bachelor's degree will be required for admission.

ENGINEERING
First-year general engineering offered. Second year offered specializing in chemical, civil, mineral processing, mining or mechanical engineering. Third-year mineral processing and mining engineering offered (with the fourth year approved in principle).

LANGUAGE
Honors bachelor of science in language (BSL)

NURSING
Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Since 1975, registered nurses are admitted to program and may challenge third-year nursing courses.

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION
Honors bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE)

SOCIAL WORK
Honors bachelor of social work (BSW)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
Centre for continuing education directs summer session and evening intersession on the Sudbury campus and in other Northern Ontario centres. Also offers part-time winter session courses in Sudbury, Blind River, Chapleau, Elliot Lake, Espanola, Kirkland Lake, Manitoulin Island, New Liskeard, Parry Sound, Sturgeon Falls, Iron Bridge, North Bay, Timmins, Huntsville, Capreol, Bracebridge and St. Charles. Summer and intersession courses offered in some of these areas. Some courses offered by correspondence.

For university credit. Full BA program offered. During regular session, part-time and full-time programs are integrated, with some courses offered on campus in the evening. Undergraduate courses in evening intersession in arts, science and in professional schools. Undergraduate summer session courses in arts and science and professional school subjects for undergraduates proceeding to degree and for teachers who wish to improve professional status. To receive a degree, student must complete at least five full Laurentian courses (normally the last five). Television and videotapes used for credit courses.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Special programs can be arranged to prepare students for entrance to professional faculties elsewhere. The following interdisciplinary programs are offered: law and justice (BA, certificate and diploma programs); Canadian studies (BA); bachelor of commerce in sports administration. Certificate of bilingualism awarded to student receiving general or honors bachelor's degree on successful completion of written and oral examinations.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE

University College, Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. Founded 1960. Bilingual, coeducational and non-denominational. Constituent college within the university faculties of humanities, social sciences and science. Offers residential accommodation. Principal, dean of students and registrar: Rand Dyck, PhD

FEDERATED UNIVERSITIES

Huntington University, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. Coeducational. United Church. Established and federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury, 1960. Offers undergraduate courses in religious studies. Credits transferable to Laurentian University of Sudbury. Offers residence accommodation. President: L.J. Winckel, BA, ThM, DTh

Université de Sudbury/University of Sudbury, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. Co-educational and bilingual. Roman Catholic (Jesuit). Established 1913 and federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury in 1960. Offers courses in philosophy and religious studies. Credits transferable to Laurentian University of Sudbury. Provides residential accommodation. President: Lucien Michaud, sj, BA, BPh, EdD

Thornloe University, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. Coeducational and Anglican. Established 1961. Offers undergraduate courses in religous studies. Credits transferable to Laurentian University of Sudbury. Residence accommodation provided. Vice-chancellor and provost: E.B. Heaven, MA, LTh, STB

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Algoma College, Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario P6A 2G4. Affiliated with Laurentian University of Sudbury on December 17, 1965. First-year students enroled in September 1967. Offers full-time first-year science, first and second-year commerce and social work, and three-year general arts, leading to BA awarded by Laurentian University. President: D.G. Howell, BSc, PhD, DipBact, MRCUS

Nipissing College, North Bay, Ontario P1B 8L7. Established 1967 and affiliated with Laurentian University of Sudbury. Offers first-year courses in science and social work, first and second-year courses in commerce, three-year general arts leading to BA awarded by Laurentian University, and bachelor of education which requires one year after an approved degree. Residence accommodation provided. Principal: G. Zytaruk, BA, BEd, MA, PhD

University College of Hearst, Hearst, Ontario P0L 1N0. Founded 1953. Non-denominational, bilingual and coeducational. Affiliated with the University of Sudbury in 1957 and with Laurentian University in 1963. Offers program leading to BA degree awarded by Laurentian University. Concentration subjects are English, français, history, philosophy, psychology, sociology, Canadian studies and commercial studies. First-year commerce and first and second-year social work offered. Director of studies: Raymond Tremblay, BA, BSc, MA

UNIVERSITÉ LAURENTIENNE DE SUDBURY*

Chemin du Lac Ramsey, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6
Téléphone: 705-675-1151
Adresse-câble: Université Laurentienne, Sudbury (Ontario)
Télex: 067-7569
Recteur: M. H.B.M. Best, BA, MA, DPh

Prière d'adresser la correspondance générale au secrétaire général. M. J.M. Porter, BBA, MEd

Inscriptions en 1976 - 1977: Baccalauréat, à plein temps, 2,470; baccalauréat, à temps partiel, 2,426; études supérieures, à plein temps, 54; études supérieures, à temps partiel, 88.

Professeurs à plein temps en 1976 - 1977: 274.

Revenu global d'exploitation pour l'année terminée le 30 avril 1976: $13,998,233 (gouvernement de l'Ontario, 68.99 p. 100; droits de scolarité, 14.63 p. 100; subventions pour intérêts sur les obligations, 9.84 p. 100; dons, 3.5 p. 100; divers, 2.26 p. 100; intérêts perçus, 1.03 p. 100). Aide provinciale à l'administration, $9,656,721; aide à l'immobilisation, $408,000; subventions pour intérêts sur les obligations, $1,377,397.

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université Laurentienne ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT L'Université Laurentienne a été établie en vertu d'une loi de l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario, en 1960. Elle a commencé son enseignement la même année et a conféré ses premiers grades en 1961. La loi provinciale prévoit la fédération des universités ou collèges confessionnels avec l'Université Laurentienne. En 1960, l'Université de Sudbury (catholique), fondée en 1913, et la Huntington University (Église-Unie), ayant obtenu son incorporation en 1960, se sont fédérées avec l'Université Laurentienne. La Thorneloe University (anglicane) s'est jointe à la fédération en 1963. En vertu des accords de fédération, le pouvoir de décerner des grades détenu par les collèges fédérés est maintenu en suspens, sauf pour la théologie.

À l'heure actuelle, les collèges fédérés limitent leur enseignement à la philosophie et aux sciences religieuses; la philosophie est également enseignée dans le cadre du département conjoint de philosophie. Tous les étudiants obtiennent leurs grades de l'Université Laurentienne.

L'Université Laurentienne est une institution non confessionnelle, bilingue et mixte. Elle est régie par un Sénat et un Conseil des gouverneurs. Le Sénat se compose de 38 membres votants et de 10 membres non votants et le Conseil des gouverneurs, de 25 membres votants et de 8 membres non votants.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université est située sur un campus de 800 acres dans les limites de la ville de Sudbury (dont la population est de 97,741 âmes et la population de la région, de 166,121 âmes) à 10 minutes seulement de trajet du centre de la ville. Les deux premières phases du plan directeur de construction de l'Université Laurentienne sont terminées; il s'agit de l'édifice des sciences H.J. Fraser, avec salles de cours, laboratoires, bureaux, ateliers, trois auditoriums pouvant être combinés en une seule grande salle, un planétarium et un observatoire; d'un édifice des salles de classe avec amphithéâtre; de l'édifice des arts et des humanités où se trouvent les bureaux des professeurs, des salles de séminaires et quatre laboratoires de langue; de l'édifice de réception et de restauration et, enfin, de l'édifice Ralph D. Parker ou tour de l'administration et de la bibliothèque qui abrite la bibliothèque et les bureaux d'administration de l'université. Tous ces édifices communiquent entre eux et l'accès de l'un à l'autre est possible sans sortir à l'extérieur.

À l'est et au sud-est du campus principal se trouvent les résidences des collèges et le complexe de logement de l'Université Laurentienne dans lequel environ 15,000 pieds carrés sont affectés à un centre universitaire destiné aux activités sociales. Il se trouve également sur le campus un complexe réservé aux sports, comprenant le Centre d'éducation physique Benjamin F. Avery avec une piscine de 50 mètres, des terrains de football et de soccer, une piste de course olympique et des courts de tennis.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les collèges d'Huntington, de Thorneloe et de Sudbury ont des résidences qui peuvent loger 400 hommes et femmes dans des chambres à un lit ou à deux lits. Le complexe de logement de l'Université Laurentienne comprend la résidence du Collège universitaire pouvant loger 250 étudiants, un édifice d'appartements pour un seul étudiant, pouvant loger 396 étudiants et une tour de 129 appartements pour étudiants mariés.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES L'édifice Ralph D. Parker abrite la bibliothèque qui contient 400,000 volumes et 4,000 périodiques. La bibliothèque des sciences, dans l'édifice des sciences Horace J. Fraser, contient de la documentation dans les sciences pures et les sciences appliquées. Dans le Centre d'éducation physique Benjamin F. Avery se trouve la salle de lecture de l'éducation physique et la bibliothèque de l'École des sciences de l'éducation se trouve dans l'édifice de l'école. Les collèges ont aussi leurs bibliothèques et salles de lecture.

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS

L'Association générale des étudiants, par l'intermédiaire de ses comités et conseils, représente les étudiants et assume la responsabilité des activités étudiantes. Chacun des collèges et chacune des écoles professionnelles ont aussi leurs conseils d'étudiants et les résidences ont des conseils de résidence. Les étudiants sont également représentés au Conseil des gouverneurs, au Sénat, aux comités permanents et aux comités de département de l'université.

L'Association générale des étudiants établit un annuaire des événements et parraine les activités par exemple dans les domaines du théâtre, des publications, des clubs politiques, des organisations de faculté et des clubs sociaux. Des installations sont disponibles pour les activités sportives par l'entremise de la division de l'éducation physique et de l'hygiène, aux fins de programmes intercollégiaux et intra-muros, de clubs récréatifs et de cours facultatifs.

Des services d'orientation des étudiants sont offerts et comprennent l'orientation pré-universitaire, l'orientation personnelle, l'orientation universitaire et l'orientation professionnelle.

Le ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration, en collaboration avec l'université, maintient un Centre de main-d'oeuvre du Canada à plein temps sur le campus, à l'année longue. Ce centre a pour but d'aider les diplômés et les étudiants à se trouver un emploi permanent, un emploi d'été ou un emploi à temps partiel, et de faciliter le travail aux employeurs qui désirent recruter du personnel à l'Université Laurentienne.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session d'hiver: de la mi-septembre au début de mai. Session d'été: une session de jour de six semaines, du début de juillet à la mi-août et une intersession du soir, de la mi-avril à la fin de juin.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS L'éventail des cotes pour les cours dans les humanités, les sciences sociales et les sciences est le suivant: A, 80-100 p. 100; B, 70-79 p. 100; C, 60-69 p. 100; D, 50-59 p. 100; F, 0-49 p. 100 (échec); I, incomplet; W, retrait pour un motif valable. Le système de mentions diffère dans les écoles professionnelles et les étudiants voudront bien consulter l'annuaire. À moins qu'un cours incomplet ne soit terminé au dernier jour de mai, pour la session d'hiver, ou dans un délai d'un mois de la date de l'examen, pour les autres sessions, le cours sera coté "F". Le doyen de la faculté en cause peut, cependant, accorder un sursis.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES AUX ÉTUDIANTS

Les étudiants sont admissibles à un certain nombre de bourses d'entrée qui sont accordées selon les points conservés dans les études. Quarante bourses sont accordées pour acquitter les frais de scolarité d'étudiants de première année, à plein temps, qui ont conservé au moins 80 p. 100 des points à l'école secondaire. Des bourses sont attribuées au cours des études, selon le mérite scolaire ou selon les besoins financiers, ou encore selon les deux à la fois, d'après les conditions stipulées. L'université participe au programme d'aide financière aux étudiants de l'Ontario.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET AUTRES FRAIS

Droits de scolarité pour les étudiants à plein temps, au niveau du baccalauréat, $690 par année. Droits de scolarité au niveau des grades supérieurs (en révision): droits pour le diplôme, $300; droits d'inscription, $100 par semestre jusqu'à concurrence de $900; réinscriptions subséquentes, $50 par semestre. Droits pour un cours complet extra-universitaire, à temps partiel, à Sudbury, $150; hors-campus, $155 (droits obligatoires de $7 dans chacun des deux cas). Études supérieures, cours à temps partiel, $225 par cours. Droits de thèse, une fois tous les cours terminés, $150 par semestre jusqu'à concurrence de trois semestres.

Résidence: par année universitaire, $780-$850 (chambre à un lit); $650-$750 (chambre à deux lits). Des repas sont offerts au comptant; on peut, d'autre part, acheter une carte de repas. Appartements d'une chambre à coucher, pour étudiants mariés, $150 par mois.

Droits d'étudiant: $41.50 compris dans les droits divers obligatoires de $93.50.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Étudiants au niveau du baccalauréat: certificats équivalant au diplôme de fin d'études spécialisées de l'Ontario (13^{e} année) avec trois matières (six crédits) et une moyenne minimale de 60 p. 100. Sous réserve de certaines conditions, les étudiants de la dernière année d'un cours de cinq ans ou les étudiants de la 13^{e} année peuvent suivre des cours de l'université en même temps que leurs études secondaires mais des crédits ne leur seront accordés qu'une fois qu'ils auront satisfait aux conditions normales d'admission à l'université. Les étudiants de l'Ontario qui ont terminé un cours de trois ans dans un collège d'arts appliqués et de technologie et ont conservé une moyenne générale d'au moins 66 p. 100 sont admissibles, parfois à un niveau plus avancé, dans au plus cinq cours. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique doivent avoir terminé la 12^{e} année d'un cours théorique-technique et conservé au moins la cote C+. Les étudiants de l'Alberta, de la Saskatchewan et du Manitoba doivent avoir terminé la 12^{e} année. Les étudiants du Québec qui ont terminé un cours de deux ans au CEGEP ou dans un collège sont admissibles parfois à un niveau plus avancé. Les candidats de la Nouvelle-Écosse et du Nouveau-Brunswick doivent avoir terminé la 12e année et avoir obtenu une mention de première classe pour les 10e, 11e et 12e années. Les candidats de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et de Terre-Neuve doivent avoir terminé la première année à l'université de leur province. On admettra un nombre limité d'élèves de la 12e année classés comme exceptionnels. Ces candidats doivent avoir conservé une moyenne "A" tout au long de leurs études secondaires, présenter une biographie personnelle et une recommandation positive de leur orienteur et(ou) du directeur de leur école et, enfin, se soumettre à une entrevue.

Étudiants au niveau des études supérieures: un baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent et une cote minimale de deuxième classe "B" dans le domaine d'études approprié.

Étudiants adultes: les candidats âgés de 21 ans ou plus au 1er octobre de l'année courante, qui ne peuvent satisfaire aux conditions normales d'admission peuvent être reçus. Pour obtenir des détails, les candidats doivent écrire au conseiller des étudiants adultes.

Étudiants étrangers: certificats jugés équivalents à ceux qui sont normalement exigés. Il faut produire des traductions authentiquées en anglais ou en français des certificats qui ne sont pas établis dans une de ces deux langues.

Étudiants américains: avoir terminé les cours de première année d'une université ou d'un collège reconnus et compter au moins 30 heures-semestre dans les matières appropriées. Les candidats ayant conservé des notes élevées à l'école secondaire et subi les épreuves avancées de placement peuvent s'adresser au bureau des admissions pour solliciter un traitement spécial.

Candidats du Royaume-Uni, des Indes occidentales, de l'Afrique (est et ouest), de Hong Kong: le certificat d'études générales ou le certificat d'immatriculation de l'Université de Hong Kong avec quatre matières (au moins trois de niveau A) ou cinq matières (au moins deux de niveau A). Le certificat de fin d'études écossais est accepté; peuvent également être acceptés les certificats d'autres écoles ou écoles secondaires.

Les candidats qui ne possèdent ni le français ni l'anglais comme langue première doivent subir l'épreuve d'anglais comme langue étrangère.

Les candidats qui détiennent un baccalauréat international peuvent être admis.

COURS ET GRADES Le baccalauréat exige quatre années d'études après l'immatriculation senior, à moins d'indication du contraire. La maîtrise exige une année au-delà du baccalauréat spécialisé, à moins d'indication du contraire.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Programme général, normalement trois ans après l'immatriculation senior. Programme spécialisé, normalement quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior.
Droit et justice. Certificat d'un an après la 13e année et diplôme d'un an après le baccalauréat.
Maîtrise ès arts (MA)

SCIENCES

Baccalauréat ès sciences générales (BGSc) Programme général de trois ans.
Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Programme général de trois ans. Programme spécialisé de quatre ans.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)

PROGRAMMES PROFESSIONNELS

COMMERCE

Baccalauréat spécialisé en commerce (BCom)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en commerce, administration des sports [BCom (administration des sports)] Offert conjointement par l'École de commerce et d'administration et l'École d'éducation physique et d'hygiène.
Diplôme supérieur en administration des affaires. Accordé une fois que l'étudiant a terminé avec succès un programme d'un an auquel sont admissibles ceux qui ont obtenu un baccalauréat dans une discipline autre que le commerce ou l'administration des affaires.

ÉDUCATION

Le Collège d'éducation de Sudbury, qui se trouve sur le campus, a été intégré dans l'Université Laurentienne le 1er septembre 1974 en tant qu'École d'éducation. On y offre des programmes en vue de l'obtention d'un brevet d'enseignement aux fins de l'enseignement du français en tant que langue seconde.
Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Programme de trois ans avec concentration en éducation.
Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd) Une année après le BA. Les diplômés ont droit au ESTC 4. Offert également à la faculté d'éducation du Collège Nipissing de North Bay.
Programme d'un an en vue du brevet, pour les instituteurs des écoles primaires qui ont terminé la 13e année dans une école d'Ontario. Graduellement, on exigera un baccalauréat aux fins de l'admission.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET HYGIÈNE

Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation physique et hygiène (BEPH)

GÉNIE

On offre une première année d'études générales en génie et une deuxième année de spécialisation en génie chimique, génie civil, génie métallurgique, génie minier et génie mécanique. La troisième année est offerte en génie métallurgique et en génie minier (et la quatrième année est approuvée en principe).

LANGUES

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences du langage (BSL)

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières (BScN) Depuis 1975, les infirmières diplômées sont admises au programme et peuvent s'attaquer aux cours de troisième année en sciences infirmières.

SERVICE SOCIAL

Baccalauréat spécialisé en service social (BSW)

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Le Centre d'éducation permanente organise des cours d'été et des cours du soir en intersession sur le campus de Sudbury et dans certains autres centres du Nord de l'Ontario. Il offre en outre des cours d'hiver à temps partiel à Sudbury, Blind River, Chapleau, Elliot Lake, Espanola, Kirkland Lake, Manitoulin Island, New Liskeard, Parry Sound, Sturgeon Falls, Iron Bridge, North Bay, Timmins, Huntsville, Capreol, Bracebridge et St. Charles. Des cours d'été et des cours d'intersession sont offerts en certains de ces endroits. Certains cours sont offerts par correspondance.

En vue de crédits universitaires. Programme complet du baccalauréat ès arts. Durant la session régulière, des programmes à temps partiel et à plein temps sont combinés avec certains cours offerts sur le campus le soir. Cours au niveau du baccalauréat en intersession, le soir, en arts, sciences et dans les écoles professionnelles. Cours d'été au niveau du baccalauréat en arts et sciences et dans les matières des écoles professionnelles, à l'intention des candidats au baccalauréat et des enseignants qui désirent améliorer leur situation professionnelle. Pour obtenir un grade, l'étudiant doit suivre au moins cinq cours au complet de l'Université Laurentienne (normalement les cinq derniers). On peut suivre des cours ouvrant droit à des crédits à la télévision ou sur bandes magnétoscopiques.

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX Des programmes spéciaux peuvent être établis pour préparer les étudiants à l'admission aux écoles d'enseignement professionnel ailleurs. Les programmes interdisciplinaires suivants sont offerts: droit et justice (BA, programmes en vue du certificat et du diplôme); études canadiennes (BA); baccalauréat en commerce, administration des sports. Un certificat de bilinguisme est accordé à l'étudiant qui se voit décerner un baccalauréat général ou un baccalauréat spécialisé, pourvu qu'il ait subi avec succès des examens oraux et des examens écrits.

COLLÈGE CONSTITUANT

Collège universitaire, Chemin du Lac Ramsey, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6. Fondé en 1960. Bilingue, mixte et non confessionnel. Collège constituant dans les facultés universitaires des humanités, des sciences sociales et des sciences. Résidences. Directeur, doyen des étudiants et secrétaire général: M. Rand Dyck, PhD

UNIVERSITÉS FÉDÉRÉES

Huntington University, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6. Mixte. Église-Unie. Établie et fédérée avec l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury en 1960. Offre des cours en sciences religieuses, au niveau du baccalauréat. Crédits transférables à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Résidences. Président: M. L.J. Winckel, BA, ThM, DTh

Université de Sudbury, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6. Mixte et bilingue. Catholique (Jésuites). Établie en 1913 et fédérée avec l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury en 1960. Offre des cours en philosophie et en sciences religieuses. Crédits transférables à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Résidences. Recteur: R.P. Lucien Michaud, sj, BA, BPh, EdD

Thorneloe University, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6. Mixte et anglicane. Établie en 1961. Offre des cours en sciences religieuses au niveau du baccalauréat. Crédits transférables à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Résidences. Principal et vice-chancelier: M. E.B. Heaven, MA, LTh, STB

COLLÈGES AFFILIÉS

Algoma College, Sault Ste-Marie (Ontario) P6A 2G4. Affilié à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury le 17 décembre 1965. Étudiants de première année inscrits en septembre 1967. Offre des cours à plein temps, de première année, en sciences, de première et de deuxième années en commerce et en service social, et un cours général de trois ans en arts, conduisant au BA décerné par l'Université Laurentienne. Président: M. D.G. Howell, BSc, PhD, DipBact, MRCUS

Nipissing College, North Bay (Ontario) P1B 8L7. Établi en 1967 et affilié à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Offre des cours de première année en sciences et en service social, des cours de première et de deuxième années en commerce, un cours général de trois ans en arts conduisant au BA décerné par l'Université Laurentienne et un baccalauréat en éducation qui exige une année d'études au-delà d'un grade approuvé. Résidences. Principal: M. G. Zytaruk, BA, BEd, MA, PhD

Collège universitaire de Hearst, Hearst (Ontario) P0L 1N0. Fondé en 1953. Non confessionnel, bilingue et mixte. Affilié à l'Université de Sudbury en 1957 et à l'Université Laurentienne en 1963. Offre un programme conduisant au BA décerné par l'Université Laurentienne. Matières de concentration: anglais, français, histoire, philosophie, psychologie, sociologie, études canadiennes et études commerciales. Première année de commerce et première et deuxième années de service social. Directeur des études: M. Raymond Tremblay, BA, BSc, MA

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL*

Cité universitaire, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4
Téléphone: 418-656-2131
Télex: 051-3560
Adresse télégraphique: REGUNLAVAL
Recteur: Jean-Guy Paquet, DSc

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au régistraire, Marc Boucher, BA, BSc

Inscriptions 1976 - 1977: 1er cycle à plein temps, 14,094; 1er cycle à temps partiel, 3,914; 2e et 3e cycles à plein temps, 1,583; 2e et 3e cycles à temps partiel, 1,107.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1975 - 1976: 1,341.

Budget total de fonctionnement 1975 - 1976: $118,516,557 (droits de scolarité, 8.2 p. 100; services auxiliaires, 6.9 p. 100; subventions de fonctionnement, 64 p. 100; subventions de recherche, 11.1 p. 100; autres sources, 9.1 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université Laval, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université Laval ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT L'Université Laval doit sa naissance au Séminaire de Québec, fondé par Mgr de Laval en 1663. Le 8 décembre 1852, sa majesté la Reine Victoria signait à Londres la charte royale qui octroyait au Séminaire de Québec les droits et privilèges d'université. Ce sont les dirigeants de ce Séminaire de Québec qui ont assumé la direction et l'administration de l'université depuis les débuts jusqu'à la fin de la deuxième guerre mondiale. L'Université Laval a décerné ses premiers diplômes en 1854. Le 8 décembre 1970, l'assemblée nationale du Québec accordait une nouvelle charte à l'Université Laval, charte qui fut promulguée en même temps que les premiers statuts de la nouvelle Université Laval, le 1er septembre 1971.

Selon la nouvelle charte et les nouveaux statuts, le conseil de l'université est l'autorité suprême de cet établissement. À ce titre, il exerce tous les droits et pouvoirs de l'université. Il est composé de 51 membres auxquels s'ajoutent cinq personnes qui ont voix consultative et qui ont le droit de faire des propositions mais non celui de voter. Le conseil de l'université est présidé par le recteur qui est la première autorité dans l'université et qui a la responsabilité générale de la marche et du progrès de l'université.

Le conseil exécutif exerce tous les pouvoirs de l'université, à l'exception de ceux que la charte ou les statuts attribuent exclusivement au conseil de l'université, à un organisme ou à un administrateur de l'université, et de ceux que le conseil de l'université, par simple résolution se réserve ou réserve à d'autres organismes ou administrateurs. Le conseil exécutif a pour tâche principale de régler au jour le jour les problèmes que présente l'administration de l'université.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS Le campus principal de l'Université Laval est situé dans les territoires des cités de Sillery et de Ste-Foy à l'ouest de la ville de Québec, capitale de la province de Québec. La cité universitaire couvre une superficie de 411.2 acres; y sont situés, entre autres édifices, 13 pavillons d'enseignement, une bibliothèque générale, une arêna et quatre résidences d'étudiants.

L'université possède aussi des propriétés à l'extérieur de la cité universitaire: à St-Augustin de Portneuf, une station agronomique; à St-David de l'Auberivière, une ferme; dans le parc des Laurentides, un pavillon pour l'enseignement et la recherche en sciences forestières et à St-Elzéar de Beauce, un observatoire d'astronomie. De plus, l'université a acquis un terrain à Soloi dans l'Ile de Chypre en 1968 et y a construit une résidence en 1969.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les résidences comptent 2,282 chambres simples et 56 chambres doubles. Il y a trois résidences pour les hommes avec un total de 1,357 chambres simples et de 35 chambres doubles. Pour les femmes, il y a trois résidences avec un total de 925 chambres simples. Une liste des appartements, des chambres et des pensions en dehors de la cité universitaire est préparée par le Service de logement et distribuée dans les secrétariats des facultés, des écoles et des résidences de l'université dès le milieu du mois d'août.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Le réseau des bibliothèques de l'université comprend la bibliothèque générale qui contient les collections des sciences humaines, 916,423 volumes et 17,110 titres de périodiques, et la bibliothèque scientifique qui contient les collections des sciences fondamentales et appliquées, 254,371 volumes et 7,209 titres de périodiques. Les services spécialisés de la bibliothèque de l'université sont le service des archives, l'audio-vidéothèque et la cartothèque.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Au niveau du 1er cycle, aucune association officielle ne représente l'ensemble des étudiants. Toutefois certaines facultés ont des associations locales. Par contre, l'Union des gradués inscrits à Laval (UGIL) est reconnue officiellement par l'université. L'UGIL a pour but de promouvoir les intérêts du diplômé et d'assurer sa contribution au progrès de la communauté universitaire.

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

La Direction de la Vie étudiante est l'organisme de l'université qui regroupe les services offerts aux étudiants, c'est-à-dire le service des bourses et de l'aide financière, le service d'orientation et de counselling, le service de placement, le service aux étudiants étrangers, le service de santé, le service pastoral et groupements religieux, le service des loisirs socio-culturels et le service des activités sportives.

Les services médicaux offerts aux étudiants sont les consultations médicales, la clinique psychiatrique et la clinique générale. Tous les services médicaux sont gratuits.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Trimestre d'automne: début septembre - fin décembre. Trimestre d'hiver: début janvier - fin avril. Trimestre d'été: début mai - fin août. Cours d'été - 1ere session: début mai - fin juin (en majorité, cours donnés le soir et le samedi); 2e session: début juillet - mi-août. La faculté des sciences de l'administration offre son enseignement durant toute l'année, soit durant trois trimestres.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS L'étudiant doit satisfaire aux exigences d'une côte moyenne de succès pour tous les cours suivis, côte dite moyenne cumulative. Il doit obtenir une moyenne cumulative de 2.5 alors que la note 2.0 suffit dans chacun des cours du programme.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Le Service des bourses au mérite a pour fonction de veiller à l'administration de toutes les bourses d'études au mérite offertes par l'université, par les organismes nationaux, internationaux et gouvernementaux, par les compagnies et autres. Parallèlement à ce Service des bourses au mérite, le Service de l'aide financière a la tâche de distribuer les prêts et les bourses conformément aux politiques et directives gouvernementales et universitaires.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET COÛTS DE RÉSIDENCE Études à plein temps au 1er cycle par trimestre: arts et lettres, $260; sciences pures et appliquées, $285; médecine et art dentaire, $335; sciences de la santé, $285; sciences humaines et sociales, $260; sciences de l'administration, $285. Le coût entier d'un programme de 2e ou de 3e cycle correspond à autant de fois $10 que le programme comporte de crédits. Par conséquent, le coût entier d'un programme de 45 crédits est de $450, celui d'un programme de 90 crédits, $900. L'étudiant à temps partiel doit payer $20 par crédit. Les frais mensuels pour la location d'une chambre en résidence sont de $520 pour les trimestres d'automne et d'hiver (étudiants à temps complet). Les étudiants des cours d'été paient $22 par semaine.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION
1er cycle: les étudiants du Québec doivent posséder le diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) ou l'équivalent. Pour connaître les exigences particulières à certains programmes de cours, l'étudiant doit consulter la brochure "Renseignements généraux" que l'université publie annuellement. On conseille aux candidats des autres provinces de consulter le "Livret à l'usage des étrangers et non québécois".

2e et 3e cycles: le candidat doit posséder au préalable le diplôme approprié du 1er cycle. Un comité d'admission se réserve le droit de décider de l'admissibilité du candidat en fonction de ses aptitudes aux études supérieures et à la recherche.

Candidats adultes: les personnes âgées d'au moins 23 ans et ayant complété des études secondaires peuvent soumettre leur candidature au Service d'accueil de l'université en vue d'une admission à un programme d'enseignement régulier. En règle générale, compte tenu de leur scolarité, les candidats adultes doivent, avant leur admission définitive, suivre avec succès un certain nombre de cours préalables.

Étudiants étrangers: les candidats des autres pays sont priés de consulter la brochure intitulée "Livret à l'usage des étrangers et non québécois".

États-Unis: deux ans de "Junior College", c'est-à-dire la scolarité complète du "Lower Level".

France: pour les programmes des sciences humaines - baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire; pour les programmes de sciences - baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire plus une année d'université en sciences.

Angleterre: le "general certificate of education" (GCE de niveau A dans au moins trois disciplines - mathématiques, physique, chimie).

L'enseignement à l'Université Laval se donne en français et tous les étudiants doivent avoir une connaissance suffisante du français écrit et parlé, à la satisfaction du comité d'admission et de surveillance.

Les candidats aux études du 1er cycle doivent soumettre leur demande d'admission avant le 1er mars pour le trimestre d'automne et avant le 1er novembre pour le trimestre d'hiver. Les candidats aux études des 2e et 3e cycles doivent présenter leur demande d'admission avant le 1er mai pour le trimestre d'automne et avant le 1er octobre pour le trimestre d'hiver.

COURS ET GRADES L'Université Laval distingue fondamentalement trois types de baccalauréat: (1) le programme spécialisé, dont la plupart des cours portent de façon marquée sur une même discipline ou un même champs d'études; (2) le programme avec majeure: a) avec majeure et mineure, dont les cours portent en grande partie sur deux disciplines, dont l'une est étudiée de façon plus approfondie que l'autre, b) avec majeure seulement, dont les cours portent de façon principale sur une discipline ou champs d'études et de façon secondaire sur d'autres disciplines ou champs d'études; (3) le programme général, dont les cours portent sur plusieurs disciplines ou champs d'études. L'obtention du baccalauréat requiert la réussite de 90 crédits. Les maîtrises exigent de trois à quatre trimestres, soit 45 ou 60 crédits, tandis que les doctorats requièrent de six à huit trimestres, soit 90 à 120 crédits.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ACTIVITÉ PHYSIQUE
Baccalauréat en sciences de l'activité physique
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)

ARCHITECTURE
Baccalauréat en architecture (BArch)
Maîtrise en architecture (MArch)

ARTS
Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Baccalauréat en arts visuels (BArtsvis)
Maîtrise ès arts (MA)
Doctorat (PhD)

ÉDUCATION
Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement élémentaire (BEPEO)
Baccalauréat en enseignement secondaire (BES)
Baccalauréat pour l'enseignement secondaire professionnel (BESP)

LETTRES
Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Maîtrise ès arts
Doctorat (PhD)

MUSIQUE
Baccalauréat en musique - sans concentration (BA)
Baccalauréat en musique (BMus)
Maîtrise en musique (MMus)
Doctorat en musique (DMus)

SCIENCES
Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)
Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'actuariat (BScact)
Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA)
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)
Doctorat (PhD)

SCIENCES AGRONOMIQUES ET DE L'ALIMENTATION
Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA)
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)
Doctorat (PhD)

SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ
Baccalauréat ès sciences de la santé (BScsanté)
Baccalauréat en pharmacie
Maîtrise ès sciences
Doctorat en médecine (MD) Un an après le BScsanté.
Doctorat en médecine dentaire (MDD) Un an après le BScsanté.
Doctorat (PhD)

SCIENCES FORESTIÈRES ET GÉODÉSIQUES
Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA)
Maîtrise ès sciences
Doctorat (PhD)

SCIENCES HUMAINES ET SOCIALES
Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Baccalauréat ès sciences sociales (BScsoc)
Baccalauréat en cathéchèse (BCat)
Baccalauréat en droit (LLB)
Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd)
Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh)
Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPsy)
Baccalauréat en sciences de l'administration (BScadm)
Baccalauréat en service social (BServsoc)
Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh)
Maîtrise ès arts (MA)
Maîtrise en droit (LLM)
Maîtrise en administration (MBA) Deux années depuis le 1er cycle. Deux plans sont offerts: plan A, pour les titulaires d'un premier diplôme universitaire; plan B, pour ceux qui ont un premier diplôme en administration.
Maîtrise en service social (MServsoc)
Doctorat en droit (LLD)
Doctorat (PhD)

DIPLÔMES ET CERTIFICATS
L'université décerne un diplôme à l'étudiant qui suit avec succès un programme de diplôme, programme à composante unique de 60 crédits. Elle décerne un certificat à l'étudiant qui parcourt avec succès un programme de certificat, programme à composante unique de 30 crédits.

On trouvera des renseignements sur les programmes de diplômes et de certificats à la section traitant des cours et grades, aux pages 301 à 354.

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX L'université n'offre pas de programmes coopératifs. Au niveau des 2e et 3e cycles, certains programmes de cours et surtout de recherche sont interdisciplinaires, notamment en ce qui concerne l'aménagement du territoire et la mise en valeur de la région.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Le Service de promotion d'éducation permanente indique particulièrement les voies et moyens pour faciliter l'accès des adultes à l'enseignement universitaire. Le Service assume l'administration des cours d'été, du soir et du samedi, donnés tant sur le campus que hors campus.

EXTENSION DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT UNIVERSITAIRE

Organisés en collaboration avec les facultés et écoles, les cours qu'offre l'extension de l'enseignement portent sur des matières qui se rattachent à l'une ou l'autre des disciplines enseignées à l'université: agriculture, arts, droits, foresterie et géodésie, lettres, médecine, musique, psychologie, sciences infirmières, sciences sociales, théologie et autres. Les candidats qui désirent poursuivre des études dans le cadre de l'extension de l'enseignement universitaire doivent s'inscrire selon le mode propre à cet organisme.

CENTRES DE RECHERCHES

Centre de recherches de l'état solide. Directeur: Fernand Claisse, DSc

Centre de recherches en aménagement et en développement. Directeur: Pierre Guertin, BArch, DUrb

Centre de recherches en bionique. Directeur: Jean-Marie Langlois, DSc

Centre de recherches en nutrition. Directeur: Germain Brisson, BScAgr, MSc, PhD

Centre de recherches en sociologie religieuse. Directeur: Jean-Paul Rouleau, BTh, LPh, DScSoc

Centre de recherches sur l'eau. Directeur: Jose Llamas, PhD

Centre de recherches sur les atomes et les molécules. Directeur: Jean-Denis Carette, BScA, DSc

Centre d'études nordiques. Directeur: Roger Lejeune, MSc

Centre international de recherches sur le bilinguisme. Directeur: Jean-Guy Savard, LèsL, LPéd, DES

Institut supérieur des sciences humaines. Directeur: Guy Godin, LTh, DPh

THE UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE*

4401 University Drive, Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4
Telephone: 403-329-2111
Telex: 038-49101
President and Vice-chancellor: W.E. Beckel, BA, MSc, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.D. Oviatt, BEd

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 1,471; Part-time undergraduate, 513.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 154.

Total income 1975-76: $6,448,911 (provincial grants, 88%; tuition fees, 10%; other, 2%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Lethbridge faculty, see Lethbridge calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Lethbridge was established in 1967 within the Universities Act of the province of Alberta. The first students were registered in the 1967 summer session. In the fall of 1967, the university inaugurated undergraduate degree programs in the faculty of arts and science and in the faculty of education.

The university is a co-educational, non-denominational, provincial institution. It is controled by a 14-member board of governors, a 21-member general faculties council and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university occupies a new campus consisting to 450 acres bordering the Oldman River in west Lethbridge, a city of 44,000. Construction of the first academic building began in 1970, and the academic/residence building and the physical education and fine arts building were completed in 1971. These provide library, classroom/laboratory facilities, a 400-seat cafeteria and dining centre, a 13,000 square-foot gymnasium, and residence accommodation. These facilities represent Phase 1 of development of the new campus. The faculty of education and the faculty of arts and science have initiated research in a number of areas and have special research facilities as necessary to their operations.

In the academic/residence complex, the lower levels provide space for the university residences while the upper four levels include academic, research, student affairs, food services, library and general-use space. The physical education and fine arts building is located west of the academic/residence building on a plateau at the end of the valley occupied by the main building.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation is provided for 390 students in suite arrangements with combinations of two single and two double rooms located around a lounge area and washroom. Rooms are available to either men or women.

LIBRARY The library consists of the curriculum laboratory section, media distribution section, reader services division and technical services division. It is designed to accommodate, in its first phase, a collection of approximately 200,000 volumes and study space for over 400 students. At the beginning of the fall 1976 semester, the main collection exceeded 157,000 volumes. There is also a collection of microfilms exceeding 86,000 items, a government documents collection of 57,000 titles and a developing curriculum laboratory containing 29,000 items. Approximately 2,300 current serials are received on subscription. The collections are being assembled with the requirements of the present curriculum in mind and research needs are met through the interlibrary loan service.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Union was established by authority of the Alberta Universities Act and all full-time students are members. The union administers student affairs including the development and management of student institutions, the development and enforcement of a system of student law and the promotion of the general welfare of students. The Student Council is elected from the student body to manage the business and affairs of the union and it is the official medium of communication between the students and the board and general faculties council.

Students sit as full voting members on all governmental and administrative committees and councils within the university. They are also invited to participate in numerous departmental, sports or general interest clubs and in the publication of the student newspaper.

The university maintains a health services clinic staffed by appropriate personnel and visiting physicians. The university does not assume responsibility for the costs of medical treatment.

A professional counselling staff is available to offer a variety of services to prospective and enrolled students. Personal, vocational and academic counselling is offered on either an individual or group basis.

All students seeking permanent employment through the placement service are encouraged to register as early as possible during the fall semester, as industry and government agencies begin recruiting in October. A limited number of part-time and summer jobs are available through the placement service. The placement of teachers is handled by the faculty of education.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

ACADEMIC YEAR Summer session: early May to mid-August. Fall semester: early September to late December. Spring semester: mid-January to late April.

GRADING SYSTEM The university uses a letter and point system of grading as follows: A (excellent), 4; B (superior), 3; C (average), 2; D (poor), 1; F (failure), 0; Cr (credit), no grade points; NC (no credit), 0.

Credit/non-credit courses are offered by the university to encourage students to enrol in courses outside their fields of major interest and to receive either credit (Cr) or non-credit (NC) for the course in place of the usual letter grade. A student may enrol in a maximum of two credit/non-credit courses per semester but may not enrol in, and complete successfully or otherwise, more than a total of eight for credit towards a degree.

Credit/non-credit courses are not considered in computing the student's grade-point average. Substitution of "credit" by a letter grade is permitted until 30 days after grades have been mailed, if requested by the student. In such cases, the letter grade is included in the grade-point average computation. Replacing a "credit" with a letter grade in any credit/non-credit course does not enable the student to enrol in, and complete successfully or otherwise, any more than a maximum of eight such courses.

Students may not enrol in credit/non-credit courses in their major field, nor in required courses in education.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A number of awards are administered by the University of Lethbridge and are available to students entering the university for the first time. Scholarships are not awarded to those who do not apply and students are encouraged to apply for awards when making application for admission to the university. Financial aid is also available through the Queen Elizabeth scholarship fund and the Canada Student Loans Plan.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time per semester: $250. Part-time per course: $65. Residence: single room, $280 per semester. Shared room, $225 per semester. In addition, there is a student rate of $3 per day and a conference rate of $5.50. All of the above residence fees cover the costs of room only. Meals are available from the food services cafeteria and costs vary.

Student fees: per semester, $20.25; part-time (optional) $6.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Alberta high school diploma with four 30-level subjects including English 30, minimum average of 60% with no subject less than 50%. A fifth subject (30-level or 5-credit grade 12) is required with a minimum 50%. Certificates of equivalent standing are required from other provinces. All freshman students are admitted to the faculty of arts and science and after special criterion has been met, consideration for admission to other faculties and programs will be given.

A non-refundable $10 application fee must accompany each application for admission from all students. It will be deducted from tuition fees at registration.

Mature students: students 19 years of age or over who do not meet normal requirements for admission should write to the registrar for details of special admission requirements.

Foreign students: UK: GCE with at least two appropriate subjects at A-level and at least three other subjects at 0-level.

Other Commonwealth: admission requirements as for home universities with GCE as for UK or CEEB as for USA.

USA: academic high school graduation with satisfactory SAT and three CEEB achievement test scores related to desired major.

Europe: requirements as for admission to a European university and satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English.

Middle East, Asia, West Indies, South America: bachelor's degree in division one or CEEB or GCE as above and satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Applications for admission must be received by August 1 of the year in which admission is sought for the fall semester and by December 1 of the preceding year for the spring semester. Foreign students should apply two months in advance of these dates.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years of study beyond matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS AND SCIENCE
Bachelor of arts and science (BA)

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years beyond senior matriculation, In addition to all subject majors in the faculty of education, it is possible for students to plan their programs to include a concentration of courses in one area of professional education such as library, media, special education, administration, counselling, curriculum, early childhood education, education foundations, native teacher training, reading research and subject areas.
Combined BA/BEd program. Five year program leading to BA and BEd degrees.
Diploma Program (PDE). One year beyond BEd degree.

FINE ARTS
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)

MANAGEMENT ARTS
Bachelor of management arts (BMA)

MUSIC
Bachelor of music (BMus)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Evening session: undergraduate courses in arts, science and education. Summer session: undergraudate courses in arts, science and education.

For no university credit. A variety of non-credit courses as well as a number of workshops and teach-ins are offered in each semester.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Native American studies (faculty of arts and science). Program of courses and support services to study and research language, history, culture and development of native communities, fostering cross-cultural understanding.

Student-oriented curricula. The university has removed from its curricula the concept of "compulsory subjects". Both faculties are pledged to meet the individual needs of each student. Curricula and faculty advisors exemplify the effort to preserve each student's individuality. Degree programs are based on general guidelines, designed to ensure adequate major and breadth requirements.

Student-initiated courses. Provision is made for students to initiate courses. As a result, credit courses may be designed which are relevant to contemporary issues and unusual or pertinent topics which otherwise might not be part of the structured curriculum.

Independent study. Independent study courses carry full degree credit and may take a variety of forms such as field of study, laboratory research projects, library research and study at other universities, in close association with members of the faculty.

Multidisciplinary major. Multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary majors allow students to concentrate on more than one subject area in meeting their degree requirements. This allows students to generalize or specialize as they see fit.

Colloquium study. Persons registered in the colloquium develop their studies in consultation with advisors and appropriate resource persons from the faculty or elsewhere. An experimental project, colloquium study is an integral part of the faculty of arts and science intended to foster self-directed learning in a multidisciplinary colloquium of students and instructors.

Co-operative studies. An experimental program including work and formal study aspects of student education.

LUTHER COLLEGE*

University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2
Telephone: 306-584-0255
President: Morris A. Anderson, BA, BEd, MA, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Thelma Whitley.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 199; Part-time undergraduate, 25.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 6.

Total operating budget 1976 - 77: $763,151 (government grants, 32.8%; fees, 4.9%; other 62.3%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Luther College faculty, see Luther College calendar or University of Regina in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The college was founded in Melville, Saskatchewan in 1913 as Luther Academy. In 1926 the academy moved to Regina and became a junior college in affiliation with the University of Saskatchewan. This affiliation continued until 1971 when the college federated with the university. New buildings were erected on the university campus and a mutually supportive program developed involving the university, Campion College and Luther College. In 1974, Luther College became a federated college of the new University of Regina with emphasis on personalized student-centred education.

Luther College is a co-educational liberal arts college and, while it retains a traditional affiliation with the Lutheran Church, is open to students of all denominations, creeds and backgrounds. It is governed by its own board of regents consisting of not more than 21 members and by the senate of the University of Regina on which the college is represented by its president. Degrees are conferred by the University of Regina. Luther College professors are members of the staff of both the college and the university.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located on the university campus in Regina, a city with a metropolitan population of 151,191. It houses classrooms, seminar rooms, study areas, a library, music listening and practice rooms, a worship centre, an auditorium, administrative and student offices, a residence and a cafeteria.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The Luther College residence is co-educational and provides accommodation for 216 students, including those of the university. Complete food services are available to residents in the college cafeteria.

LIBRARIES The University of Regina library holds approximately 330,000 volumes. Luther College maintains a 7,000-volume library of standard reference materials and texts relative to courses taught at the college.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Students of the college are members of the Luther College Students' Association and the University of Regina Student Union.

Athletic facilities are available and include the physical education centre which houses two gymnasia for basketball, volleyball, badminton and floor hockey. The centre also contains a teaching wing, study area, gymnastic area, and areas for fencing and judo. Luther College students participate in a full range of intramural and intercollegiate sports under the direction of the athletic department of the University of Regina.

Food and housing services and choral opportunities exist on campus and students may use the university health centre, bookstore, counselling services and the Canada manpower centre on campus. Regular chapel services are conducted on weekdays and Sundays for all students of the college and the university who wish to attend. The college chaplains are available to all its students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall semester: early September to end of December. Winter semester: January to end of April. Intersession: early May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as University of Regina. See separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Students of the college are eligible for all scholarships, bursaries, prizes and loans available to arts and science students of the university and for other awards from private donors and government sources. The college offers $6,400 annually in scholarships and bursaries to its own students.

FEES AND COSTS
Tuition for arts and science students for one semester, $73 per four credit hour class or a total of $292. Two semesters, $584.
Residence: room and board per year, $1,598 (private); $1,552 (semi-private).
Student fees: $39.25 per year (compulsory).

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*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with the University of Regina.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Same as University of Regina. See separate entry.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Associate in arts (AA) Two years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

FINE ARTS
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)

MUSIC
Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of music (BMus)

RELIGIOUS STUDIES
Luther College participates in a new program of religious studies in the university. Those wishing to teach Christian ethics in the schools may obtain a minor in religious education through the faculty of education using classes in religious studies taught by Luther College, Campion College or the university. Students may obtain a major in religious studies leading to BA degree.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of arts(BA) Three years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of science (BSc)

COMBINED COURSES
Combined courses in arts and science and administration, dentistry, education, engineering, law, medicine and music enable a student to complete the BA, BSc or professional degree in less time than if the two were taken separately.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Evening, intersession and summer school classes offered in conjunction with the University of Regina.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs in French-Canadian studies, Canadian plains studies and religious studies leading to BA or BSc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA*

Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2
Telephone: 204-474-8880
Telex: 07-587721
President and Vice-chancellor: Ralph Campbell, BA, BA, MA, DFC, Hon. LLD

Direct general correspondence to director of student records, J.B. Salt.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 11,853; Part-time undergraduate, 5,900; Full-time graduate, 1,605; Part-time graduate, 1,352.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 1,239.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $87,248,424 (government grants, 71%; fees, 9%; sponsored or assisted research, 14%; and other sources, 6%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of The University of Manitoba faculty, see Manitoba calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Manitoba was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Manitoba in 1877. Prior to that, three church colleges were offering higher education, but did not have power to confer degrees. The new institution was conceived in the model of the University of London as an examining and degree-conferring body, with instruction being offered in affiliated colleges. The first degrees were awarded by the university in 1880. An amendment to the University Act in 1900 gave the university power to offer instruction which began in 1904 with the establishment of six professorships. Present authority is that given by the University Act of 1968 providing for government by a board of governors and a senate. The board of governors is comprised of 32 members.

The University of Manitoba is a provincial university. It is non-denominational and co-educational.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated in the suburb community of Fort Garry about seven miles from the centre of the city of Winnipeg (population 560,874). The Red River forms the eastern boundary of the 685-acre campus. There are 35 teaching buildings and, as well, the facilities of two member colleges, St. John's and St. Paul's, one constituent college, University College, and an associated college, St. Andrew's, which are located on the campus. The university also operates its own agricultural experimental station of 1,100 acres at Glenlea, 16 miles south of the Fort Garry campus. The faculties of medicine and dentistry, the school of medical rehabilitation and the school of dental hygiene are situated in close proximity to the Winnipeg Health Sciences Centre in Winnipeg. On the Fort Garry campus there are the Agriculture Canada research laboratory, the agricultural services building, the federal experimental swine-testing station, the provincial fur farm, and the freshwater institute.

Facilities on-campus include two gymnasia with seating for 1,800, two recreation halls, a curling rink, an ice rink, a swimming pool, rifle and archery ranges, outdoor tennis courts, playing fields, a track and field stadium and a new athletic centre housing handball and squash courts, a gymnastics gymnasium, two multi-purpose gymnasia, a wrestling and judo room, an exercise and weight training room, a golf driving range and an indoor jogging and running track.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university provides accommodation for 650 men and 350 women. In addition, St. John's College provides space for 51 men and 43 women and St. Andrew's College accommodates 65 men and 35 women.

LIBRARIES The holdings of the university libraries approach 1,000,000 volumes. In addition there are 9,579 periodical subscriptions, 4,057 phonorecords, 7,704 slides, video tapes, 87,454 maps and sheet music, and professional collections in education and an instructional materials centre. The main library, (Elizabeth Dafoe) serves primarily the broad fields of the humanities and the social sciences. In addition there are science and technology, architecture and fine arts, medical and dental, and law libraries.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All students registered at the university are members of, and pay compulsory fees to, The University of Manitoba Students' Union. The governing body of UMSU is the UMSU Council. It consists of at least one representative from each faculty; large faculties may have two or three. There also exists a seven-person executive comprised of the president and six commissioners. The executive, aside from the president, is elected by the council and is responsible to that body. All of the executive members are full-time and are paid a salary. It is the responsibility of the executive to act upon the decisions of the council and to administer the affairs of UMSU between council meetings. UMSU is at present involved in many programs. These include academic areas such as research and course evaluations; student service areas such as a used-book store and steno referral service; and programing of concerts, art shows, and the annual, week-long "festival of life and learning".

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The Graduate Students' Association represents all students registered in the faculty of graduate studies. The governing body is the GSA Council comprised of an executive and representatives from five functional areas within the faculty.

Under the auspices of the student union, students organize debating, drama, choral and music groups; a student newspaper and yearbook; a film society; the "festival of life and learning"; campus radio; professor-course evaluation; and "speakeasy" (an open forum held frequently in the student lounge). Innumerable sports activities are offered intramurally or extramurally.

The student health centre includes doctor's offices for the ambulant and an infirmary for bed care. The full-time medical staff includes a general practitioner, a psychiatric consultant, a general surgeon and a nursing staff, on duty 24 hours a day during the regular session. The centre is maintained at no charge to the student.

Counselling services include individual counselling, personal development groups, individual and group instruction in study skills and psychiatric consultation.

Throughout the academic year, Canada Manpower operates a student placement service on campus to assist students, at all levels of their academic careers, in obtaining permanent, part-time, or summer employment. Facilities are also provided for employers to conduct interviews during their recruiting visits. Notices of job opportunities and employer recruitment are posted on bulletin boards in all faculties.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: September 16, 1977 to April 9, 1978. Evening session: September to May. Summer session: July to August. Summer evening session: early May to August.

GRADING SYSTEM Consists of seven passing grades: A+, exceptional accomplishment; A, excellent; B+, very superior; B, superior; C+, better than average; C, average; D, marginal. In a number of faculties and schools, special requirements in respect of averages and standing in professional subjects must be met. Faculty of medicine has recently introduced pass/fail grading in MD program.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Major bursary funds provided by Manitoba Department of Colleges and Universities Affairs and are available to students in the province. In addition, industries, organizations, and various private donors place bursary funds under administration of university awards office.

Besides participating in Canada Student Loans Plan, the university has loan funds in trust; loans made from these sources are interest-free until date set for repayment, but in each case a guarantor who is a Manitoba resident over 21 years of age and fully employed is required. A number of prestige awards are given for academic standing in various areas of instruction. These vary in value from very small prizes to $1,000 maximum.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time per year: arts, education, science, $450; medical rehabilitation, $500; administrative studies, agriculture (first year), $475; agriculture (second and subsequent years), $525; interior design, music, dental hygiene, social work, graduate studies, engineering, environmental studies, nursing, fine arts, physical education, $550; pharmacy and law, $575; medicine and dentistry, $800.
Residence: five residence halls, from $110 per month.
Student fees: vary according to faculty and course load; most pay $32.50, $18 of which is for UMSU administration and programs. GSA fees included in above.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Manitoba high school graduation; 20 credits with five at 3rd-year level including three subjects at 300 level. Alberta, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia: grade 12; overall average 60%. British Columbia: grade 12, overall average C or equivalent. Newfoundland: first-year Memorial University. Ontario: grade 13, overall average 60% on six credits. Prince Edward Island: first-year University of Prince Edward Island. Quebec: CEGEP I, overall average C or equivalent. Saskatchewan: grade 12, overall average 65%.

Graduate: first degree (honors or equivalent) with appropriate standing in area in which student wishes to do graduate work.

Mature: open to student who a) does not hold Manitoba grade 12 or equivalent; b) is endeavoring to achieve regular student status in order to proceed to meet requirements for degree; c) is 21 years of age; d) is Canadian citizen or landed immigrant; e) is a resident of the province of Manitoba at time of application; f) has never been required to withdraw from university or college.

Foreign: certificates equivalent to standing required for Canadian students.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE with two subjects at A-level and three at 0-level, or three at A-level and one at 0-level.

USA: senior matriculation (grade 12), with overall average 60% or C. CEEB scores required.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must pass an English language proficiency test.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered.

Last date for receipt of applications in medicine, January 5; social work, February 20; dentistry, February 15; law, May 1; pharmacy, May 14. All other first degree programs, (including mature students), June 1. Graduate studies, contact faculty concerned directly.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require three years from senior matriculation and honors bachelor's degrees four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years from general bachelor's degree, at least one year from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorate degrees require at least two years from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

Bachelor of commerce [BComm(Hons)] Four years from senior matriculation or two years from prior degree.

Master of business administration (MBA) At least one year from BComm(Hons) or two years from other degrees.

AGRICULTURE

Diploma in agriculture. Two years from grade 12 or equivalent.

Diploma in dairying. One year. No stated academic requirement for admission. Offered every two years when demand sufficient. Offered 1977 - 78.

Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSA) Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSA.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES) Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of interior design (BID) Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of architecture (MArch) Three years from BES or equivalent.

Master of city planning (MCP) At least two years from first degree in arts, engineering or architecture.

Master of landscape architecture (MLandArch) Three years from BES.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

Bachelier ès arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation at Collège de Saint-Boniface.

Bachelier ès arts BA(LPh) Three years from senior matriculation at Collège de Saint-Boniface. Latin philosophy.

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

DENTISTRY

Diploma in dental hygiene. Two years from senior matriculation.

Doctor of dental medicine (DMD) Four years beyond one year in arts or science.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from DMD.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

Diploma in periodontics. Combined with MSc. Approximately three to three and a half years.

Diploma in orthodontics. Clinical training combined with MSc. Minimum 28 months.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (elementary and secondary) (BEd) Four years from senior matriculation.

Certificate in education (early childhood, elementary and secondary). Two years from senior matriculation.

Certificate in education (secondary). One year following completion of first degree.

Master of education (MEd) At least one year from BEd.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc) Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science in engineering (MSc) At least one year from BSc.

Diploma in engineering. May be completed in one academic year. Requires at least number of credit hours required for MSc. No thesis.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FINE ARTS

Diploma in art. Four years. No stated academic requirements for admission.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) General and honors.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of home economics (BHEc) Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BHEc.

INTERDISCIPLINARY

Master of natural resources management (MNRM)

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years, full-time, beyond satisfactory completion of at least two years of any university course of studies. Law school admission test must be written.

Master of laws (LLM) One year from LLB.

MEDICAL REHABILITATION

Diploma in occupational therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in physical therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of occupational therapy (BOT) One year following diploma course.

Bachelor of physical therapy (BPT) One year following diploma course.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years beyond second year arts or science.

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)] Offered during summer months following first and second years of MD program. Designed to provide experience in medical research. Open only to approved undergraduates in faculty of medicine. Normally conferred at same time as MD.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from MD.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

Certificate. Issued for satisfactory completion of internship and residency programs.

MUSIC

Associate in music (AMus Western Board)

Licentiate in music (LMus Western Board)

Bachelor of music (BMus) Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of music (performance) [BMus(Perf)] Four years from senior matriculation.

NURSING

Bachelor of nursing (BN) Four years from senior matriculation. Program designed for RNs and for applicants holding a degree in a field other than nursing.

PHARMACY

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)] Three years following one year pre-pharmacy program.

Master of science (MSc)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE) Three years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors.

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Three years following one year university study in any faculty.

Master of social work (MSW) One year or twelve months from BSW.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Correspondence courses offered in limited number of arts and science subjects. Undergraduate and graduate courses in administrative studies, arts, education, fine arts, music and science offered in evening session. Undergraduate and graduate courses offered during summer session in administrative studies, arts, education, fine arts, home economics, music and science for students proceeding to a degree and teachers wishing to improve professional qualifications.

For no university credit. Courses in the humanities and other areas. Special short professional refresher or maintenance courses and intellectual refreshment of alumni as distinct from professional courses.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Agassiz Centre for Water Studies. Acting Director: D. Kraft

Aquatic Biology Research Unit. Chairman: H.E. Welch, BA, MA, PhD

Agriculture Canada Research Station.

Cell Biology Unit. Chairman: G.J. Goldenberg, MA, PhD

Centre for Precambrian Studies. Principal Investigator: H.D.B. Wilson, BSc, MSc, PhD

Centre for Settlement Studies. Director: A.M. Lansdowne, BSc(CE), PhD

Centre for Transportation Studies. Chairman: R.F. Harris, BCom, MA

Committee on Human Development. Chairman: J.F. De Pena, BA, MA, PhD

Delta Marsh Field Station (biology, ecology). Director: J.M. Shay, BSc, MSc, PhD

Delta Waterfowl Research Station. Director: Peter Ward, BA, MA, PhD

Freshwater Institute. Acting director of Research and Resource Services: R.D. Hamilton, PhD

Glenlea Research Station (agricultural research). Director: J.D. Truscott, BA, BSA, MSc, PhD

Legal Research Institute. Director: J. Hershfield, BSc, LLB, LLM

Mediaeval and Renaissance Guild. Director: J.T. Wortley, BA, MA, PhD

Natural Resource Institute. Director: Paul Nickel, AB, MA, PhD

Northern Studies Committee. Chairman: R.E. Longton, BSc, PhD

Taigia Biological Station. Director: W.O. Pruitt, Jr., BSc, MA, PhD

West Blue Lake Limnological Station. Director: F.J. Ward, BA, MA, PhD

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface, 200, avenue Cathedral, Saint-Boniface, Manitoba R2H 0H7. Fondé en 1818. Cours préparatoire et BA, BSc, ou BEd. L'enseignement est donné en langue française. Recteur (ad intérim): R.J.A. Cloutier, BScA, MSc, PhD

St. John's College, 400 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5. Warden: Rev. Canon J.R. Brown, MA, DD. See separate entry.

St. Paul's College, 430 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6. Rector: V.J. Jensen, SJ, BA, MA, STL. See separate entry.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE

University College, 500 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M8. Co-educational constituent college within university faculties of arts and science. Residential accommodation for 150 men and 100 women with dining facilities for approximately 300 people. Provost: M.S. Donnelly, BA, PhD

ASSOCIATED COLLEGE

St. Andrew's College, 475 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M7. Established 1946 and associated with university 1962. Training of the ministry in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada and in USA. Offers limited number of courses that may be used for credit at The University of Manitoba. Principal: J.R. Solomon, LLB

APPROVED TEACHING CENTRES

Canadian Mennonite Bible College, 600 Shaftsbury Boulevard, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0M4. Established 1947 and recognized as approved teaching centre 1963. Co-educational. Offers own bachelor of theology and sacred music. Authorized to offer centain university courses each year. Residential accommodation for 116 students and 15 families. President: Henry Poettker, ThD

Canadian Nazarene College, 1301 Lee Boulevard, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2P7. Established 1920 and recognized as approved teaching centre 1973. Co-educational. Offers own degree in theology and courses for university credit to a maximum of 10. Residential accommodation for 55 men and 50 women. Dean: R.F. Gray, BA, MA, BEd

McGILL UNIVERSITY*

845 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2T5
Telephone: 514-392-4311
Cable: McGill University, Montreal, Quebec
Telex: 05-268510
Principal and Vice-chancellor: Robert Bell, CC, MA, PhD, DSc, LLD, DCL, FRS, FRSC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.B. Schuller, BA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 12,686; Part-time undergraduate, 2,517: Full-time graduate, 3,105; Part-time graduate, 914.

Full-time faculty: 1975 - 76: 1,254.

Total income 1974 - 75: $87,317,000 excluding ancillary enterprises (provincial grants, 58.1%; gifts, grants and endowments for research, including federal and provincial grants, 21.7%; student fees, 12%; gifts for operating purposes other than research, .5%; endowments and investment income, 1.5%; other sources, 6.2%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of McGill University faculty, see McGill calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Honorable James McGill, a leading merchant and prominent citizen of Montreal, died in 1813 and in his will left 46 acres of land and 10,000 pounds to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning for the purpose of founding a college or university. A royal charter was granted in 1821 and the University of McGill College opened in 1829 with teaching in the faculties of medicine and arts. The first degree was awarded in 1833.

McGill is a co-educational and non-denominational institution. The university has a 41-member board of governors and an 84-member senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university campus lies on the lower slopes of Mount Royal in the city of Montreal (population of 2,720,400). Eleven of the faculties of McGill are situated in that city.

The Montreal campus is located on a 75-acre site with approximately 75 buildings, including teaching and administration buildings, students' centre, gymnasium, swimming pool, winter stadium, concert hall, and co-ed and women's residences. An extensive library system also exists at McGill.

Macdonald College, located in Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue 20 miles from Montreal, is an incorporated college of the university and houses the faculty of agriculture and the school of food science. The college consists of 1,600 acres with 30 buildings including residences, students' centre, indoor skating rink, gymnasia, swimming pools and other sports facilities. The campus proper consists of 200 acres and contains an orchard, horticulture plots, and poultry ranges. There are also the stock farm and the agronomy and college farms. The Morgan Arboretum was established in 1947 and has 700 acres devoted to the study of woodlot management and the place of the woodlot in the eastern Canadian farm economy. The Lyman entomological museum contains the largest insect collection in a Canadian university and the McGill University Herbarium is devoted to the flora of Quebec and eastern Canada. Also housed on the Macdonald campus are the Brace Research Institute, devoted to the study of the engineering aspects of arid land development, and the Institute of Parasitology.

In 1958, McGill inherited Mont St-Hilaire, a property of 2,700 acres which is used for research in meteorology, geography, geology, horticulture, entomology and biology. The property is also used as a nature centre and bird sanctuary, and for recreational and academic purposes.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Douglas hall, McConnell hall, Molson hall and Gardner hall are co-educational residences which accommodate a total of 816 students. In addition, the Royal Victoria College houses 257 women. The university maintains a number of apartments for married students in nearby locations and the dean of students provides assistance to students seeking off-campus accommodation.

LIBRARIES The McGill University library system includes 22 libraries grouped by subject into five major areas; these are coordinated by a central administration. The libraries now contain over 3,500,000 items and receive more than 16,000 serial titles.

The Osler library of the history of medicine contains some 31,500 items and has as its nucleus the 8,000 volumes bequeathed to the university by Sir William Osler. Special collections include the Blackader-Lauterman library of architecture and art, the Blacker-Wood library of zoology and ornithology, the Lande collection of Canadiana and the Islamic studies library. The McCord museum houses the university's collection of Canadiana while the Redpath museum of natural history is used for reference and research. In addition, there are specialized collections such as the Rutherford collection of experimental physics and the anatomical, medical, pathological and biological museums.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All students registered at the university are members of the Students' Society, except those governed by the constitution of the Macdonald College Students' Society and those registered in the faculty of graduate studies and research who are non-resident students. A new constitution for the student society has been approved and submitted to the university senate for ratification. Student members sit on almost all university committees and on the university senate and board of governors.

The university centre houses the offices of the student society and all major extra-curricular activities at McGill. In addition to the cafeteria, lounges and ballroom, meeting rooms are available to students in the centre.

The Post-Graduate Students' Society operates David Thomson house as a meeting place for all resident full-time graduate students. There are frequent organized social and cultural activities.

There are over 250 activities and clubs which students may join including international clubs, religious groups, political clubs, theatrical and musical societies, radio McGill and the student newspaper. Sports facilities, physical education programs and intramural and recreation sports clubs also exist on campus.

Students in the faculty of law assist in the operation of a student-sponsored legal aid service. A day-care centre for very young children of students and staff is available and the Reception Service for Overseas Students provides various services, information, and assistance in finding accommodation for newly arrived overseas students. Throughout the academic year, the International Students' Association offers programs and activities to all foreign students.

Medical services are provided to all full-time students by the McGill University Health Service. Clinics operate five days a week and a physician is always on call at night and on weekends. A mental health service provides psychiatric and psychological help to students. All non-Canadian students are required to take out health insurance provided on a group basis.

The dean and associate dean of students are available to discuss problems not provided for by one of the existing services. Students who are undecided about their programs may consult an academic adviser in the student affairs office. Incoming students should do this as early as the month of March. Those who have decided on their programs may proceed to an academic adviser for completion of a study plan form. These advisers are available for consultation to undergraduate students throughout the academic year.

A one-day freshman orientation session is available to all first year students in arts, education, management, science, and the school of physical and occupational therapy. Group meetings, campus tours and a social hour are included in the session.

An academic counselling service is available through the associate dean (student affairs), faculty of engineering, for students in engineering and in the school of architecture. Other faculties provide advice and guidance to students through the office of the appropriate dean.

The arts and science undergraduate society, with the co-operation of the faculties, sponsors a tutorials program the services of which are available to students during the fall and spring terms. Students are tutored by senior honors and graduate students specializing in the majority of fields within the faculties. Sessions are one hour in length and two to four students are tutored at each session. The cost to the student is minimal and depends on the number of students in the group.

The Student Counselling Service provides a place for students of all faculties to discuss any problem confidentially. Services offered include individual and group therapy, awareness groups, psychological assessment, vocational testing, effective reading courses, educational and career planning and a career information library. Services are free to members of the university community and are available to the public on payment of necessary fees.

The Canada Manpower Centre provides a comprehensive placement service for part-time, summer and permanent employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May (June for medicine and dentistry and some professional schools.) Summer session, parts I and II: in various subjects, mid-May to mid-August. Admission to certain programs in January is also possible.

GRADING SYSTEM All arts and science courses carry a credit rating. Generally a three-hour one-term course carries three credits. The earned grade point for each course is the product of the credit rating of the course and the grade rating attained. Courses are graded either by letter grades or in percentages as follows: A (80 - 100%), 4; B (65, - 79%), 3; C (55 - 64%), 2; D (45 - 54%),1; F (0 - 44%), 0. Certain courses have been approved for pass/fail grading. A, B, C, are satisfactory passes, D is a conditional pass and F a failure. Standing is determined on the basis of a grade point average which is computed by dividing the sum of the grade points earned for the year by the course credits attempted.

The cumulative grade point average is the grade point average calculated using the student's entire record in the program. Grades D and F will continue to be used in the calculation of CGPA even after the course is repeated and passed or if a supplemental examination is taken. In engineering each course is assigned a credit rating. The earned grade point average is defined by the following ratio: sum of the products (course credit) X grade points divided by the sum of the course credits. A (very good), 4; B (good), 3; C (satisfactory), 2; D (conditional pass), 1; F (fail), O. Medicine: S (satisfactory), 60 - 100%; U (unsatisfactory), under 60%. Dentistry: A, 80 - 100% B, 71 - 79%; C, 61 - 70%; D, 60%; F, 0 - 59%. Graduate studies and research: pass mark, 65%. College equivalent programs: A, 80 - 100%; B, 65 - 79%; C, 55 - 64%; D, 45 - 54%; failure, under 45%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Fellowships and assistantships are available in the faculty of graduate studies and research. Applications should be made to the dean of the faculty. Entrance scholarships to undergraduate faculties are available only to students at Canadian schools and colleges. Application for these should be made through the admissions office. In addition, bursaries and loans are available through the student aid office. Students seeking government financial aid should address inquiries to the student aid section of the department of education in the appropriate provincial capital. Quebec students are not eligible for federal government assistance and should apply for provincial aid to the student aid office at 3465 Peel Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 1W7.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees are based on a per credit charge of $19; this fee includes all the regular charges of the university for registration, tuition, laboratories and libraries. Fees for a normal academic load of 30 credits would be $570 ($19 x 30). Exceptions to this are the faculties not on the credit system: medicine, $719; dentistry, $570 plus rental of clinical equipment; graduate studies, first year master's and first to third year doctorate, $570; second year master's $285; beyond second year master's and beyond third year doctorate, $40. To all above fees must be added student services fees of $70 ($35 for second year master's and beyond and for beyond third year doctorate) and student society fees.

Board and residence: co-educational and women, $1,708 to $1,895.

Student society fees: $25 - $49.

Compulsory non-Canadian student health insurance fees: single student, $85; married student, $150.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Quebec holders of the diploma of collegial studies or its equivalent are considered for admission to the first year of the three-year university program. Ontario grade 13 students may be admitted directly to a 90-credit (three year) program if they have completed five subjects. English should be included in the student's program and the four electives should be appropriate to the program which the student wishes to enter. Students wishing to enter the faculty of management must include functions, relations and calculus as part of the grade 13 program. Students having only four subjects must make up an additional six credits at McGill. Students from provinces other than Quebec, Ontario and Newfoundland who have completed grade 12 in appropriate subjects are considered for admission to programs in arts, education or management requiring the completion of 120 credits (four years). Ontario grade 12 students with an average of over 80% in appropriate subjects may apply to a program requiring the completion of 120 credits. This exception does not apply in the faculty of engineering where all Ontario applicants must have completed grade 13. Ontario grade 13 students are also considered for admission to a university program requiring the completion of the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisite credits that have been granted.

Graduate: students must have completed the equivalent of a McGill honors bachelor's degree with specified grades in appropriate subjects.

Mature students: residents of Canada who will be 23 years of age or older by September 1 (for fall session) or January 1 (for winter session) and who lack the academic background normally required for admission may apply as mature students. Mature students may be admitted to the faculties of arts, management and science. Interested students should contact the admissions office for further information.

Foreign students: USA: applicants must submit CEEB scores. a) High school graduates may be admitted to arts, education and management programs requiring the completion of 120 credits. Students should have followed an academic program designed for university entrance. b) Applicants to the bachelor of commerce program should have a strong background in mathematics. Those who have passed advanced placement examinations in appropriate subjects with a grade of "3" or better will be granted some advanced standing. c) Grade 12 graduates may also apply to a four-year engineering program. Should have a strong mathematical background and may receive some advance credit if they have passed the advanced placement examinations with a grade of "3" or better. d) It is not possible to apply for admission to architecture on the basis of grade 12; a minimum of one year of preparatory study in either engineering or science is required. e) Admission to science, nursing, physical and occupational therapy requires completion of introductory college-level courses in biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics. Graduates from grade 12 are considered for admission to a program requiring completion of the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisites they have earned. An advanced placement science course is considered the equivalent of 6 prerequisite credits. A grade of "3" or better is required for advanced placement credit. A strong mathematical background is necessary.

UK and Commonwealth: students may be admitted directly into a program requiring the completion of 90 credits (three years) in arts, education and management if they have completed three advanced level papers. An average grade of "C" or better, with no paper lower than "D", is required. If admitted with grade "D" on an A-level paper, no credit will be granted for that paper. Students will be expected to have completed five GCE papers at the O-level, one of which must be English language Students with fewer than three A-level papers can be offered admission but must complete additional credits to complete degree requirements. Students with high standing in at least five appropriate 0-level papers, normally including English language, plus one full year of formal education beyond O-level, may be admissible to an undergraduate program requiring the completion of 120 credits in the faculties of arts, education and management. Applicants to the faculty of management must have advanced level results in mathematics.

Students may apply for admission to university programs in engineering or architecture if they have passes in five GCE O-level papers including English, mathematics, physics and chemistry, two years of studies in sixth form and A-level papers in mathematics and physics with "C" or better. Form six study must include one full year English literature and composition, A-level chemistry and an acceptable course in the humanities and social sciences. Students lacking these qualifications may be required to take one or two additional semesters to complete the degree. Those with one year of sixth form and A-level mathematics may be considered for admission to a four-year program.

Students seeking admission to science, nursing, physical and occupational therapy must normally complete five GCE subjects including English, chemistry, physics and mathematics at least two of which must be at the A-level. An average of "C" or better is required with no more than one "D". Students admitted must complete the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisite credits granted. Students with high standing in five appropriate O-level papers plus one additional year of formal schooling beyond O-level may be considered for admission to a 120-credit program. The five O-levels should include English, a second language, mathematics, and one of biology, chemistry or physics.

Overseas students are advised to write CEEB aptitude and achievement tests. TOEFL is required of students whose mother tongue is not English.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

The deadline for submission of applications for admission in September is March 1 of the year in which admission is sought and November 1 for January admission. Applications for admission to the faculty of graduate studies and research should be submitted to the dean by July 2.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelors' degrees require three years of study after CEGEP unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from bachelor's degrees and doctorates at least 3 years from bachelor's degrees or two years from master's degrees unless otherwise specified. "CEGEP" refers to the *Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel* (college of general and vocational education).

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURE
Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc (Agr)]
Bachelor of science in agricultural engineering [BSc (AgrEng)]
Diploma in agriculture. Two years after graduation from high school.
Mature students also considered. Training in modern agricultural practice.
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSc (Agr) or BSc (Agr Eng).
Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARCHITECTURE
Bachelor of science (architecture) [BSc (Arch)]
Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Four years post CEGEP or equivalent or a minimum of one year after BSc (Arch).
Master of architecture (MArch)
Master of urban planning (MUP) Two years from bachelor's degree. Research project. No thesis required.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA)
Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

COMPUTER SCIENCE
Master of science (MSc) Two years from BSc, BEng or equivalent with mathematical background and experience in computer programming. Thesis required.
Master of applied science (MScA) Two years from BSc, BEng or equivalent with mathematical background and experience in computer programming. Three computer applications projects required.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

DENTISTRY
Doctor of dental surgery (DDS) Four years post-CEGEP or equivalent or two full years in four-year program leading to the BSc or BA or equivalent.

Master of science in prosthodontics and restorative dentistry (MSc) Two years from DDS degree.

Master of science in oral surgery (MSc) Three years after DDS.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) Graduates qualify for the interim teaching permit from the Quebec Department of Education.

McGill diploma in education. One year after university degree. Graduates qualify for interim teaching permit from the Quebec Department of Education for elementary and secondary schools and for technical-vocational and business education in secondary schools.

McGill diploma in educational administration. A part-time program, equivalent to one full year of study for teachers holding a university degree, a teaching certificate and administrative experience.

Specialized diploma programs. Programs designed for certified teachers in special education, reading instruction, kindergarten and educational media.

One year certificate in education. One year post-CEGEP or equivalent or work-experience equivalent. Graduates qualify for interim teaching permit from Quebec Department of Education for elementary schools in French as a second language or for technical-vocational and business education subjects in secondary schools.

Master of arts in education (MA) After undergraduate degree with minimum of second-class standing plus McGill diploma in education or equivalent, or BEd or equivalent. Not less than two years of full-time study or equivalent taken in summer school and part-time study. Thesis required.

Master of education (MEd) After undergraduate degree with minimum of second-class standing plus McGill diploma in education or equivalent, or BEd or equivalent. Not less than two years full-time study or equivalent in summer school and part-time study. Internship or other practical experience required.

Doctor of education (DEd) After MEd (counsellor education) or equivalent degree. Minimum two years of full-time study plus summer school between the two academic years. Thesis required.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng)

Diploma in engineering aspects of arid land development. One year from undergraduate degree.

Diploma in mining engineering. One year from undergraduate degree followed by five months of approved experience in the mining industry.

Master of engineering (MEng)

Master of science (MSc)

Master of science (applied) (MScA) Two years after BEng or BSc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FOOD SCIENCE

Bachelor of science in food science [BSc (FSc)] Leads to professional qualifications necessary for dietetics or food science, as well as to consumer services, nutrition, food chemistry and food administration. Also available are joint programs with the faculty of education leading to the BEd with a major in teaching of home economics, and with the faculty of management leading to the BComm with a major in food service administration.

LAW

Bachelor of civil law (BCL) Three years post-BA or post-CEGEP or equivalent. One year after LLB degree.

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years after completion of BA or one year after BCL.

Diploma in air and space law. One session after BCL or equivalent professional standing. No thesis required.

Master of civil law (MCL) At least one year after BCL.

Master of laws (LLM) One full-time session resident study and one subsequent session, not necessarily in residence, after completion of first law degree.

Doctor of civil law (DCL) Three years after first degree in law.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Master of library science (MLS) Two years after BA or BSc.

MANAGEMENT

Bachelor of commerce (BComm)

Master of business administration (MBA) At least two years after bachelor's degree. Full or part-time study.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine and master of surgery (MD, CM) Five years post-CEGEP or equivalent. The first is a preparatory year with study in physical and biological sciences and humanities. Four-year program requires satisfactory completion of three full years of study at a recognized college or university after completion of secondary school.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from MD.

Master of science (applied) (MScA) At least two years from BA, BSc or equivalent.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from MD or two years from master's.

Graduate diploma in medicine. Four years following MD and one year's internship.

Graduate diploma in epidemiology. One year from medical or dental degree.

MUSIC

Licentiate in music (LMus) Three years after high school leaving for instrumentalists and singers who pass an advanced level audition and who wish to concentrate on the practical subject of their choice while limiting theoretical studies to basic areas in history of music, theory and ear training.

Concert diploma. Two year post-licentiate or equivalent course for gifted instrumentalists and singers who have proven talent and capacity for a professional career as performers.

Bachelor of music (BMus) Three years post-CEGEP or equivalent with concentration in music. Demonstrated piano proficiency and entrance audition required.
Master of arts (MA) Two years from BMus.
Master of music (MMus) Two years from BMus.
Doctor of music (DMus) Two years resident study after MMus or equivalent and high degree of accomplishment as a composer.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing [BSc(N)]
Master of science (applied) (MScA) Two years from bachelor's degree and nursing experience. Designed for the preparation of specialists in nursing.

PHYSICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Bachelor of science in occupational therapy [BSc (OccTher)]
Bachelor of science in physical therapy [BSc (PhysTher)]
Master of science (applied) (MScA) Two years after BSc (PhysTher) or equivalent.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Bachelor of theology (BTh) Three years post-BA or post-CEGEP or equivalent.
Master of arts (MA) One year post-BA or BTh. Thesis required.
Master of sacred theology (STM) Two years post-BA or BTh. No thesis required.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years post-BTh or two years post-MA or STM.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)
Diploma in geological sciences. One year from bachelor's degree.
Master of science (MSc)
Master of science (applied) (MScA) At least two years from bachelor's degree. No thesis required.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW)
Master of social work (MSW) At least one year after BSW.
Diploma in advanced social work practice. One year after MSW.

URBAN PLANNING

Master of urban planning (MUP) Minimum two years of study and three month internship with a recognized planning association after related bachelor's degree or equivalent.

ACADEMIC CREDIT TRANSFER AGREEMENT Regular full-time undergraduate and graduate students at McGill may, with written permission of the dean of their faculty, register for up to 40% of a full course load in each academic year at any other university in the province of Quebec. Successfully completed courses will be fully recognized by McGill for the degree program in which the student is registered. Students wishing to take advantage of this should consult the associate dean of their faculty for details and conditions. A transfer credit form, available in the office of the registrar, must be completed. It permits the student to obtain required academic authorizations and the authorization of the director of finance. It ensures fee transferral from McGill to the host university and the automatic reporting of marks and credits to McGill.

CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening courses, graduate level: a series of courses leading in two to seven years to a diploma in management and diploma in management (tourism). Candidates must possess a BA, BSc, BEng or BCL. Computer science courses in engineering and courses in social work are also offered. Undergraduate: a program of evening and summer courses leading to the BEd degree in elementary education is offered in addition to diploma courses in special education and reading. A teachers' certification program as well as courses leading to the bachelor of commerce degree are also offered. Also available: courses in engineering; accountancy courses in preparation for CA, CGA and RIA examinations; courses for certificates in management; courses for the ACIS and FCIS (Charterd Institute of Secretaries); a certificate for pathologists trained in cytology and a certificate for technicians in diagnostic cytology.

For no university credit. Diploma and certificate courses not requiring matriculation: English-French, French-English translation courses leading in three years (minimum) to a diploma. Courses leading to the certificate of proficiency in English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish are offered in addition to non-certificate courses in Arabic, Chinese, Croatoserbian, modern Greek, Japanese and Portugese.

Miscellaneous courses. A number of general courses in the liberal arts and community services are offered with no specified academic prerequisite. These include appreciation of art and music, Canadian studies, communication arts, introduction to English literature, occupational preparation, philosophy, psychology and sociology. Technical and semi-technical courses are offered to specific groups as a community service.

Summer courses. Evening courses in accountancy, English, French and management. Day seminars in executive and staff development and industrial relations.

SUMMER SESSION The six-week summer session curriculum includes a wide range of undergraduate credit courses in agriculture, arts, education, engineering, management, music, religious studies and science. There are also a number of courses offered at the graduate level, particularly in education.

FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL A residential school with entirely French-speaking staff offers courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Extracurricular cultural and social activities play a major role in the program.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS African studies program, Canadian studies program, French Canada studies program, North American studies program, environmental studies program, northern studies, MA and PhD programs in communications. Other programs are available through research institutes listed below.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES, CENTRES AND PROGRAMS The institutes listed below carry out research and teaching in a number of specialized fields. In most, facilities exist for qualified students wishing to take higher degree.

Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry. Director: M. Dongier, MD
Anaesthesia Research Department. Director: K. Krnjevic, MB, ChB, BSc, PhD, FRSCan
Anthropology of Development Program. Director: R.F. Salisbury, AM, MA, PhD
Artificial Organs Research Unit. Director: T.M.S. Chang, BSc, MD, CM, PhD, FRCPCan
Aviation Medical Research Unit. Director: G. Melvill Jones, MA, MB, BCh(Cantab), FCASI
Bellairs Research Institute. Director: Finn Sander, PhD
Biomedical Engineering Unit. Director: J.S. Outerbridge, BSc, BA, MD, CM
Brace Research Institute. Director, field operations: T.A. Lawand, BEng, MSc
Centre for Continuing Medical Education. Director: K.G. Dawson, BA, MD, PhD, FRCRCan
Centre for Developing Area Studies. Director: R.F. Salisbury, AM, MA, PhD
Centre for East Asian Studies. Director: T.K. Lin, BA, MA
Centre for Learning and Development. Director: George Geis, MA, PhD
Computing Centre. Director: W.D. Thorpe, MA
Dairy Herd Analysis Service. Director: J.E. Moxley, PhD, BSc (Agr), MSc
Foster Radiation Laboratory. Director: S.K. Mark, MSc, PhD
French Canada Studies Program. Director: Max Dorsinville, BA, PhD
Gault Estate (Mont-St-Hilaire). Warden and Director of Nature Centre: Alice Johannsen, FCMA, BSc, AMA, FMA, LLD
Geotechnical Research Laboratory. Director: Raymond Yong, BA, ScB, (Civil Eng) MSc (CE), MEng, PhD
Industrial Relations Centre. Director: Frances Bairstow, BS
Institute for Mineral Industry Research. Director: G.W. Gibbs, BSc, MSc, PhD
Institute of Air and Space Law. Director: N.M. Matte, LLD, DCL
Institute of Comparative Law. Director: P.A. Crépeau, BA, LPh, Hon. LLD, LLL, BCL, DU
Institute of Islamic Studies. Director: C.J. Adams, AB, PhD
Institute of Parasitology. Director: Neil Croll, BSc, PhD
Management Institute. Director: R.N. Morrison, BA, BEng
Marine Sciences Centre. Director: M.J. Dunbar, MA, PhD, FRSCan, FLS
McGill Cancer Research Unit. Director: Martin Lewis, MD, PhD
McGill Centre for Northern Studies and Research. Director: Trevor Lloyd, MA, PhD, DSc
McGill Magnet Laboratory. Director: D.R. Stevenson, BASc, MSE, ScD
McGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre. Director: Sam Rabinovitch, PhD, MSc
McGill Sub-Artic Research Laboratory. Director: F.H. Nicholson, BSc, PhD
McGill University Project for Deaf Children. Director: Daniel Ling, MSc, PhD
Montreal Neurological Institute and Hospital. Director: William Feindel, BA Hon., DSc, MSc, DPhil, MD, CM, FRCSCan, FACS, FRSCan
Morgan Arboretum. Curator: J.D. MacArthur, BScF
Phonetics Research Laboratory. Director: André Rigault, LèsI, Dipld' Et Sup, DPH
Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada. Director: Pierre Gendron, CC, BSc, PhD, Hon. DSc, Hon. LLD, FRC
School of Human Communication Disorders. Director: K.K. Charan, MA, PhD
Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute. Executive Director: R.W. Stevenson, AM, PhD, BA, BD
Social Sciences Statistics Laboratory. Director: J.C.R. Rowley, BSc, MSc, PhD

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Macdonald College, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec H0A 1C0. Residential college founded in 1907 and composed of faculty of agriculture, school of food science and institute of parasitology. Vice-principal: L.E. Lloyd, BSc(Agr), MSc, PhD

Royal Victoria College, 3425 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8. Opened in 1899, now accommodates the faculty of music. Provides residential accommodation for 257 women. Not a teaching college.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

The Montreal Diocesean Theological College, 3473 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8. Anglican. For men but women may be ordained as deaconesses of the Anglican Church. Founded in 1873. Offers courses in theology leading to a certificate for ordination granted by the college and courses leading to the bachelor of theology degree which is awarded by McGill University. Residential accommodation for 34 men. There are 13 apartments for married students. Principal: Rev. H. St. C. Hilchey, MA, BD, DD

The Presbyterian College of Montreal, 3495 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8. Presbyterian. Co-educational. Established in 1865. Offers courses in theology leading to the diploma of the college and a professional-year certificate. The bachelor of theology degree is awarded by McGill University. Provides residential accommodation for 35 single students. Principal: Rev. D.N. MacMillan, MA, BD, PhD

The United Theological College of Montreal, 3473 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8. United Church. Co-educational. Founded in 1926. Offers courses in theology leading to a certificate for ordination granted by the college and courses leading to the degree of bachelor of theology awarded by McGill University. Principal: J.A. Boorman, BA, MA, PhD, DD

McMASTER UNIVERSITY*

Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L8
Telephone: 416-525-9140
Telex: 021-8347
President and Vice-chancellor: A.N. Bourns, BSc, PhD, DSc, FRSC, FCIC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, A.L. Darling, BSc, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 8,911; Part-time undergraduate, 3,132; Full-time graduate, 1,221; Part-time graduate, 712.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 823.

Income 1975 - 76: $69,947,000 (provincial grants, 54.5%; research funds, 18.6%; fees, 11.3%; ancillary enterprises, 10.2%; sundries, 3.2%; interest, 1.8%; endowment, .4%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of McMaster faculty, see McMaster calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Named after Senator Williams McMaster, who bequeathed substantial funds to endow a Christian school of learning, McMaster University was established by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1887. From then until 1957 it was governed by the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec. Teaching began in Toronto in 1890, and the first degrees were conferred in 1894.

The university moved to Hamilton in 1930. In 1948, it was reorganized into three colleges: Divinity College; University College (arts); and Hamilton College (science) which was non-denominational and operated under its own board of governors as an affiliated college. In 1957, the Baptist Convention withdrew from legal control of the university, and the university and Hamilton College became one, non-denominational corporation. McMaster Divinity College was at the same time incorporated as an affiliated theological college. In 1967, the constituent colleges were dissolved and replaced by a divisional structure composed of the divisions of arts, science and engineering, and health sciences. The division of arts was divided into three faculties: business, humanities, and social sciences. The division of science and engineering was composed of two faculties' science and engineering; and the division of health sciences consisted of the faculty of medicine. These revisions were implemented during the academic year 1967 - 68.

As of July 1, 1974, the divisional structure of the university was dissolved. The three divisional vice-presidents were replaced by a single vice-president (academic). Each of the faculties continued under its respective dean. The faculty of medicine has now become the faculty of health sciences, and includes the school of nursing as well as the former faculty of medicine.

McMaster University is non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a 37-member board of governors and an academic senate of 66 members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The city of Hamilton (population about 312,003) is situated on Lake Ontario and is the gateway to the Niagara peninsula. It is the second largest city in Ontario and the largest Canadian inland port on the Great Lakes Seaway. The university occupies about 250 acres in west Hamilton, its lands being bordered by tracts of parkland forming part of the extensive acreage of the Royal Botanical Gardens. There are 39 buildings on campus, including the health sciences centre and student residences. Research labs in all science and engineering departments are housed in physical sciences, senior sciences, general sciences, life sciences, psychology, engineering, applied dynamics, nuclear research and accelerator buildings. The nuclear reactor and accelerator provide facilities for work in nuclear science and engineering research; greenhouses provide facilities for work in botany and biochemistry. Facilities for interdisciplinary research in materials science are located in the senior sciences complex. There is a data processing and computer centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Edwards, Matthews, Whidden and Woodstock halls provide accommodation for 850 men. Wallingford, Moulton and Brandon hall house 750 women students. McKay hall, a co-educational residence, accommodates 118 men and 118 women. Apartment-style accommodation for 503 students is available in Bates residence.

LIBRARY The library holdings of the university are comprised of 1,000,000 bound volumes, 850,000 microform items, 2,300 linear feet of archival material and 8,500 subscription periodicals. The library system, which also serves McMaster Divinity College, includes the main library (Mills Memorial Library), the business library (Kenneth Taylor Hall), the health sciences library (health sciences building), and the science and engineering and map libraries (Burke science building).

The McMaster library is a depository for Canadian, British and some US government documents, and has been one of three depository libraries in Canada for atomic energy documents.

Special collections and archives: Bertrand Russell archives; 18th-century English and European imprints (including Barry Brown collection); Caselli Italian collection; Anglo-Irish collection; Samuel Beckett; Canadian radical archives; Canadian union of students files; manuscripts and correspondence (Pierre Berton, Vera Brittain and Sir George Catlin, Anthony Burgess, John Robert Colombo, John Coulter, Gabriel Fielding, Judy LaMarsh, Margaret Laurence, David McFadden, Farley Mowat, Peter Newman, Thomas Carlyle); papers of Canadian labour unions; records of the Anglican Diocese of Niagara.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES McMaster Students Union, the organization of all undergraduate students represents its members' common interests and concerns. Governed by an assembly of student representatives elected from faculty divisions, the union offers a variety of services (day care centre, pubs, sundry store, concerts, drama, etc.) for its members, as well as aiding in the participation of students in the governance of the university.

The Union of Graduate Students was incorporated as a non-profit corporation in 1970, to represent all students registered with the school of graduate studies in matters dealing with the university, and to promote the welfare and interests of students in providing social, athletic and intellectual activities. Students registered with the school of graduate studies are required to pay the annual dues set by the union.

Student services include guidance and counselling services, chapel, Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant chaplains, overseas student office, student health service, student housing service, student placement service and food service on campus.

A physician maintains daily office hours on campus Monday to Friday throughout the academic session. A registered nurse is on duty 24 hours, seven days a week. There is a 12-bed infirmary for short-term illnesses or accidents.

A wide range of counselling, psychological and informational services and programs is offered to assist students in their personal growth and in the pursuit of their educational goals. Personal counselling, educational and career planning assistance programs are available throughout the calendar year and offered on both and individual and group basis.

A placement service is operated by Canada Manpower Centre in conjunction with the university. It concentrates on placement of graduating students but will assist in finding summer jobs and part-time employment for undergraduates.

ACADEMIC YEAR September to May (two terms totalling approximately 26 weeks). Summer session: six-week session from July 1 to August 9.

GRADING SYSTEM First class A, 80 - 100%; second class B, 70 - 79%; third class C, 60 - 69%; credit D, 50 - 59%; conditional credit E, 40 - 49%; failure F, 0 - 39%. Experimental program in social sciences: first class; second class; pass; fail.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Entrance scholarships: three of $3,000 each for Canadian students; the Dofasco scholarship ($2,800) for Ontario students; the Spectator scholarship of $2,800; the $500 scholarship of the Association of Professional Engineers; 15 McMaster scholarships of $3,000 each; and a number of chancellor's scholarships of $750 each. Also available are the Ontario student assistance program, the Canada Student Loans Plan, and Canadian International Development Agency assistance programs for non-Canadian students.

FEES AND COSTS
Undergraduate 1976 - 77 fees range from $615.50 (commerce and business) to $715.50 (engineering). Medicine, $1,200. Fees cover tuition, campus health services, student organizations, athletics, labs, registration, library, examinations and diplomas. OHIP fees are student's responsibilities.

Partial students (taking less than 24 units) per unit and fee for extra courses: 6 units $130; 4 units $87. Incidental fee for partial students, includes insurance and campus health service: $7.50. Student fees for partial students: $0.75 per unit.

Official certificate of standing $1. Formal examination re-read procedure: $10. BScN graduation pin: $15.

Residence: room and board (two meals per day, five days per week; no weekend meals; no breakfast), $1,140.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate: education level equivalent to full Ontario honor graduation diploma (level 5 or grade 13) in appropriate subjects; principal's report and recommendation with school record. CAAT students may be admissible; contact assistant registrar (admissions).

Graduate: applicants to PhD programs will normally hold a master's degree. Alternatively, student may be reclassified PhD student, at his or her request, not sooner than two terms from initial registration in master's program. These requests require review by department concerned and by committee on graduate admissions and study. In exceptional cases, admission is possible from bachelor's degree if previous academic records show sufficient promise (normally first-class standing). Student's progress is reviewed by supervisory committee and department.

MA, MHSc, MSc, MEng: regular students must hold honors bachelor's degree or equivalent with at least upper second-class standing in final two years in subject in which applicant proposes to do graduate work, except for MEng where requirement is at least second-class standing. Other evidence, such as letters of reference, also given consideration. Qualifying students hold honors bachelor's degree with good second-class standing in final undergraduate year but without sufficient specialization to meet conditions of regular admission.

MBA: applicants must be graduates in arts, science, commerce or engineering of accredited colleges and universities; other graduates of these institutions may be admitted with special permission. Highly qualified students who do not possess a university degree may be considered. Applicants must normally have second-class standing in last two years of undergraduate work. Consideration may be given to slightly lower standing when warranted in light of training and experience. Applicants must submit scores in Graduate Management Admission Test (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, USA 08540). Applicants seeking advance standing may be required to submit certification of relevant courses taken elsewhere.

Mature students: applicants must be 21 years of age and out of full-time secondary school a minimum of two years and must take an aptitude test and be considered by a selection committee. Part-time studies possible in some faculties.

Applications for qualifying status in MA and MSc programs considered from mature students who are not honors bachelor's graduates but who, some years beyond undergraduate work, have developed interest in specialized study at graduate level, if applicant can provide strong letters of recommendation or submit other evidence of ability. Applications for qualifying status in MEng program considered from mature students who have not achieved second- class standing in BEng.

Foreign students: UK and Commonwealth applicants must have GCE in five subjects, at least two at A-level appropriate to faculty specifications.

USA: academic high school graduation and satisfactory standing in one year of accredited college or university work and in subjects appropriate to faculty specifications.

Other countries: official or certified copies of diplomas equivalent to Ontario honor graduation. Certificates in languages other than English should be accompanied by notarized English translations. Satisfactory scores on University of Michigan English language test when English not mother tongue.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate will be considered.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require a minimum of one year from a bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorate degree requires a minimum of three years from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) Pass program three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.
Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

COMMERCE
Bachelor of Commerce (BCom)
Master of business administration (MBA) Minimum two curriculum years beyond bachelor's degree. Full or part-time study.

ENGINEERING
Bachelor of engineering (BEng)
Bachelor of engineering and management (BEngM) Five years beyond senior matriculation. Joint program with faculty of business.
Master of engineering (MEng)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

MEDICINE
Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)] Conferred on students completing first year MD program who meet specified requirements.
Doctor of medicine (MD) Three years (33 months) following completion of minimum three years in a recognized university with at least overall B (second class) average in university career.
Master of health science (MHSc)
Master of science (medical science) (MSc)
Doctor of philosopy (medical science) (PhD)

MUSIC
Bachelor of music(MusBac)

NURSING EDUCATION
Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Bachelor of physical education (BPE)
Master of science (MSc)

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) Pass program, three years from senior matriculation. Major program, four years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK
Bachelor of arts/Bachelor of social work (BA/BSW) Combined four-year program from senior matriculation.
Master of arts (MA)

THEOLOGY
Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from bachelor's degree and comprehensive examinations.
Master of religious education (MRE) Two years from bachelor's degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Evening and summer courses leading to any undergraduate degree outlined above.

For no university credit. Certificate courses not requiring matriculation. Certificates in business, corrections, foremen, labor studies, manpower development, metallurgy of iron and steel, personnel management, retail administration, social welfare, secretarial, and other open certificates courses. Adult education services offer a wide selection of courses to meet adult education and community service needs. Calendars available.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS In 1977 - 78, the faculty of social sciences is continuing its experimental year I program. Participation requires a student to take 18 units (equivalent to three of five year I classes) of work involving highly integrated combination of lectures, seminars, tutorials, and individual sessions with a group of faculty members drawn from the social sciences.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design. President: A.C. Frosst, BSc, PhD
Institute for Materials Research. Director: J.A. Morrison, MSc, PhD
Communications Research Laboratory. Director: S. Haykin, BSc, PhD, DSc
The Instructional Development Centre. Director: D.A. Humphreys, MSc, PhD

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION
McMaster Divinity College, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L8. Co-educational. Established in 1957, the college offers courses in theology leading to certificate in theology, master of divinity and master of religious education. Has its own board of trustees and senate, the latter awarding certificates and diplomas only. Academic honorary degrees awarded by the university. Baptist, co-educational. Principal: Rev. I.C. Morgan, BA, BD, ThM, DD

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND*

Elizabeth Avenue, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7
Telephone: 709-753-1200
Telex: main university, 016-4101; university library, 016-4677
Cable: main university, MEMORIAL SNF; university library, MUN LIB SNF
President and Vice-chancellor: M.O. Morgan, CC, MA, LLD, DCL

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, W.W. Thistle, BSc, BEd, MA, LLB

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 6,200; Part-time undergraduate, 2,928; Full-time graduate, 435; Part-time graduate, 297.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 770.

Operating income for fiscal year April 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977: $56,671,171 (provincial government, 76%; student fees, 11%; sponsored research, 9%; other sources, 4%). The university maintains no capital budget.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Memorial University of Newfoundland faculty, see Memorial calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The university developed from Memorial University College which was founded in 1925 in memory of the men of Newfoundland and Labrador who died in the First World War. During the first ten years of its existence, the Carnegie Corporation of New York provided annual grants toward general expenses of the college. Memorial University was established by an act of the provincial legislature in 1949. The first degrees were awarded in 1950.

Memorial University is a provincial, co-educational institution administered by a board of regents. Academic matters are the responsibility of the various faculty councils and the senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located on the northern limits of St. John's (metropolitan population 143,390), the capital city of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. There are two campuses. The 100-acre southern campus consists of the arts-administration building, the Henrietta Harvey library, the science-engineering building, the chemistry-physics building, the arts-education building, the physical education building, Thomson student centre, the nine-residence Paton College, and the five-residence Burton's Pond complex consisting of apartments for single and married students.

A large area has been set aside for future expansion of the university. A 450-bed provincial referral and teaching hospital and health sciences complex is nearing completion and a new engineering building located on the north campus was opened in 1975. The university operates a Marine Sciences Research Laboratory at Logy Bay on the Atlantic Ocean, 10 minutes' drive from the campus, and a botanical garden has been established on the north campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Paton College, the university residential college, consists of nine residence houses accommodating 310 women, 539 men and 81 graduate and senior men students. Each house has double bed-study rooms, lounges, television room, study room and laundry facilities. Two dining halls serve the residences. In addition, a 500-student residential complex contains apartment-style units, each accommodating four students, as well as married student apartments. There are also three church-operated residential colleges adjacent to the campus.

LIBRARIES The Henrietta Harvey library contains the major collection, reading rooms and library facilities of the university. The facilities include a large collection of reference books and the government documents collection which contains a depository collection of Canadian and US government documents dating from 1956. The US collection is microform.

The Centre for Newfoundland Studies collects manuscripts and all published material pertaining to Newfoundland and Labrador. The medical library has a growing collection of books and an extensive list of journals to which it subscribes. The education library contains material of interest to students and faculty in education. There is a curriculum materials centre where texts and other media used in school instruction are housed.

The university library contains 650,000 bound and processed volumes and 1,133,000 microforms housed in the above locations.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All full-time and summer session students of the university are represented by the Council of the Students' Union. The Memorial University of Newfoundland Students' Union Act of 1968, which incorporated the union, defines the objectives of the union as promoting artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational, charitable and sporting activities for the advancement of the interests of its members and others; acting as the official organization of the students; and coordinating, promoting and directing the activities of the students. Undergraduate students elect a president and vice-president, 10 members from the senior division, four from the junior division and two from summer school.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The Graduate Students' Union promotes the interests and general welfare of all graduate students in the university. Membership is open to all graduate students, postdoctoral and other research and teaching fellows. The members of the executive council are elected annually.

The division of student affairs exists to provide assistance in personal and social matters, particularly with problems associated with university life. The division includes such student services as housing, health, employment and placement, financial aid and counselling.

A student health service is available and costs are covered by the provincial medical plan. A medical doctor and staff nurse are available at all times.

The counselling centre has a staff of qualified psychologists and the service is available to all students.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration in cooperation with the university maintains a year-round Canada Manpower Centre on campus. The centre assists graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer and part-time employment and assists employers who wish to recruit at Memorial University.

ACADEMIC YEAR The university operates three semesters and a six-week summer session. Fall semester: September to mid-December. Winter semester: January to mid-April. Spring semester: mid-April to late July. Summer session: July to mid-August. Duration of each semester is normally 14 weeks. All courses are one semester in length.

GRADING SYSTEM Degrees awarded to students who have obtained an average of at least one point per semester course taken. A, 80-100%, 3 points per course; B, 65-75%, 2 points per course; C, 55-60%, one point per course; D, 50%, pass, no point; F, 45% and below or failure to write examination without acceptable cause. Passing grade on all examinations for graduate courses, A or B.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Scholarships and bursaries available to both resident and non-resident students of Newfoundland. Provincial government provides tuition and other fees in whole or in part to residents who can demonstrate need and university offers studentships for those in honors programs in various departments. Limited number of fellowships available to full-time graduate students. These may be supplemented by bursaries in varying amounts and by remuneration for extra duties performed in the department.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees charged on per semester basis. Full-time undergraduate including bachelor, diploma and foundation programs, $300. Graduate diploma in education, $3[illegible]. Master's, $600 plus $100 per semester fee. Doctorates, $850 plus $150 per semester fee. Medical students in first and fourth years, two semesters, $600; second and third years, three semesters, $900. Part-time graduate and undergraduate, $80 per course per semester.

Residence: room per semester double $225, single $270. Three meals per day per semester, $390. Married-student apartments, $185 per month; three-adult family apartments, $225.

Student fees: undergraduate, $12.50 per semester; graduate, $15 per annum.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Newfoundland and Labrador, grade 11 public examinations or examinations of a school accredited by the Department of Education with overall average of not less than 60% in English, honors or matriculation mathematics, a laboratory science, a social studies subject or a modern or classical language and one more elective. Any student who obtains overall average of 70% but fails one or two subjects may be admitted. Students who intend to take university course in subject failed will normally be required to succeed in an appropriate foundation course. In extenuating circumstances, students not meeting general admission requirements may be admitted. These students must present to university admissions committee, at least one week before beginning of semester to which admission is sought, letter from school principal or guidance counsellor explaining grounds for requesting special consideration. British Columbia: grade 12, school leaving certificate. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba: grade 11 junior matriculation certificate or equivalent. Ontario: grade 12 with minimum 27 credits. Quebec: applicants with secondary V certificate considered; university preparatory CEGEP courses considered for credit on individual basis. New Brunswick: grade 12 school leaving certificate. Nova Scotia: grade 11 junior matriculation certificate or equivalent. Prince Edward Island: grade 12 school leaving diploma. Pass mark of 50% in required courses with overall average of not less than 60%. In addition to transcripts, students from other provinces must submit principal's or guidance counsellor's confidential report. Memorial normally recognizes senior matriculation for first-year credit to maximum of 10 credits.

Applicants who wish to be considered for advanced standing must submit application for admission and application for advanced standing. These should be accompanied by proof of junior matriculation, official transcripts, calendar descriptions of courses claimed for credit, and fee of $50. This fee credited to student's account if student enters university and forfeited if student withdraws. These documents should be in registrar's office two months prior to commencement of semester to which admission is sought.

Students applying for transfer from other universities must submit certificates of good character and official certification of academic standing and matriculation. For students seeking credit for work done at other universities, documents must be submitted to registrar four months prior to first day of lectures. Details available from registrar.

Graduate: admission to master's programs limited and on competitive basis. Applicants must hold bachelor's degree, preferably honors, with minimum B average in proposed field of specialization or equivalent. Must also be recommended by department of specialization. Applicants to doctoral programs must hold master's or equivalent or bachelor's degree with honors standing and must satisfy university of competence to proceed with program.

Mature: applicants who are 21 years of age or older within one month after beginning of semester or summer session to which admission is sought and who have not fulfilled matriculation requirements may be admitted. Must submit birth certificate, two letters of reference, letter explaining grounds for requesting special consideration, high school marks, and marks from post-secondary institutions, if applicable.

Foreign: $50 application fee required for appraisal of documents. Credited to student's account upon entry to university; forfeited if student withdraws.

UK: GCE or Scottish leaving certificate with 0-level or lower level passes in five acceptable subjects. GCE A-level subjects and highers on Scottish leaving certificate will generally be acceptable for advanced credit at first-year university level.

USA: high school university preparatory program (grade 12) with average mark equivalent to college recommending mark. Must include 16 units in academic subjects with four units of English, two units of mathematics and 10 units in selected subjects from humanities, sciences and social sciences. High CEEB scores expected and principal's or guidance counsellor's confidential report including rank in class required.

Hong Kong: GCE passes in five acceptable subjects with proficiency in English as demonstrated by Michigan Test or Test of English as a Foreign Language.

West Indies and West Africa: GCE passes in five acceptable academic subjects at 0-level.

Foreign students required to submit statement of satisfactory financial resources with application as Memorial University does not offer financial assistance to students from outside the province of Newfoundland.

Applications must be received by May 15 for fall semester, by November 15 for winter semester and by March 1 for spring semester.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require five years from junior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from bachelor's degrees and doctorates require a minimum three years from bachelor's degrees and two years from master's degrees unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General program, four years from junior matriculation. Honors program, four and a half years from junior matriculation.
Master of arts (MA)
Master of philosophy (MPhil) At least 16 months from BA.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least one year in residence required.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm) Co-operative work/study program.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of arts (education) [BA(Ed)] Four years from junior matriculation.
Bachelor of education (BEd) and Bachelor of arts (BA), or Bachelor of science (BSc), or Bachelor of physical education (BPE)
Graduate diploma in education (GradEdDip) One year from BA, BSc or BComm.
Master of education (MEd) Minimum 14 calendar months full-time study from first degree. Thesis, project report or internship required.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng) Students enter junior division after junior matriculation to take courses at foundation level. Four years of study required after completion of junior division. Those entering from junior division must normally have at least two credits in each of English, mathematics, physics, chemistry and an elective with average of C.
Master of engineering (MEng) Minimum two semesters full-time study from first degree. Thesis, project or report required.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FORESTRY

Pre-forestry. Forestry diploma discontinued. Program modified to fit engineering program. Meets needs of other Canadian university programs.

INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

Master of philosophy (MPhil) Minimum 16 months full-time study.

MEDICINE

Bachelor of medical science (BMedSc)
Doctor of medicine (MD) Two years beyond successful completion of BMedSc or equivalent.
Master of science in medicine (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

NURSING

Bachelor of nursing (BN)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE) Four years from junior matriculation.
Master of physical education (MPE)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program, four years from junior matriculation. Honors program, four and a half years from junior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc)
Master of philosophy (MPhil) At least 16 months from BA.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least one year in residence required.

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW)
Master of social work (MSW)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Most departments offer summer session courses on campus or at Grand Falls and Corner Brook. Summer session students do not, because of timetable restrictions, take more than three courses per session. Off-campus courses, taught through use of video-taped lectures, carried out in 32 centres in Newfoundland and Labrador. Memorial University offers certain courses by correspondence. Correspondence courses taken at other institutions are not recognized for credit at Memorial University.

For no university credit. Extension services offers on and off-campus evening courses, of varying duration in cultural or academic topics, although not exclusively in these areas. Certificate courses in business administration and public administration; Institute of Canadian Bankers program; diploma program in law enforcement and community relations (for Newfoundland constabulary only). A variety of professional short courses also offered throughout the year in various centres of the province.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Co-operative engineering program provides for alternative work/study periods over five years for undergraduate students.

Foundation program allows students entering university with deficiencies in certain subject areas to take foundation courses for upgrading purposes. Necessitates staying in university one extra term (mid-April to late July) to catch up with normal first-year program.

Education internship program initiated by faculty of education enables students to complete two semesters of on-campus study followed by one semester of student teaching and other related on-the-job teacher training in selected secondary schools.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Centre for Cold Ocean Research. Director: H.L. Snyder, BEng, PEng
Centre for Community Development. Director: G.B. Inglis, BA, MA, PhD
Centre for Research in Labrador. Chairman: G.F. Bennett, MSc, PhD
Folklore and Language Archive (FLA). Director: N.V. Rosenberg, BA, MA, PhD
Institute for Educational Research and Development. Director: R.K. Crocker, BSc, BEd, PhD
Institute for Research in Human Abilities (IRHA). Director: P.A. Jones, BA (Ed), MEd, PhD
Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER). Chairman: L. Harris, BA(Ed), MA, PhD
International Reference Centre for Avian Haematoza. Resident consultant: M. Laird, MSc, DSc, PhD
Marine Sciences Research Laboratory (MSRL). Director: D. Idler, DFC, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC
Maritime History Group. Chairman: K. Matthews, BA, DPhil
Research Unit on Vector Pathology. Director: M. Laird, PhD, DSc

AFFILIATED COLLEGE

Christian Brothers College, Mono Mills, Ontario L9W 2Z2. Established by Roman Catholic Church for education of persons entering the Order of Brothers. For men only. Dean of studies: Brother G.R. Bellows, BSc(Ed), MA, MEd, PhD

BRANCH COLLEGE

Regional College at Corner Brook, Newfoundland A2H 6G8. First and second-year university courses offered are identical to those of the St. John's campus. Principal: C.F. Poole, BA, MA, PhD

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON*

Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick) E1A 3E9
Téléphone: 506-858-4000
Télex: 041-353
Recteur: Jean Cadieux, BA, LScCom, CA, DScEcon

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au Secrétaire général, Louis-Marcel Daigle, BA, LPh

Inscriptions 1976 - 1977: 1^{er} cycle à plein temps, 2,780; 1^{er} cycle à temps partiel, 2,044; 2^{e} et 3^{e} cycles à plein temps, 124; 2^{e} et 3^{e} cycles à temps partiel, 154.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1976 - 1977: 294.

Budget total de fonctionnement 1975 - 1976: $15,354,877 (subventions du gouvernement, 77.5 p. 100; frais de scolarité, plein temps, 9.6 p. 100; éducation permanente, 7.9 p. 100; autres frais d'étudiants, .1 p. 100; autres sources, 4.9 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université de Moncton, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université de Moncton ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT L'Université de Moncton est créée par une loi de la législature du Nouveau-Brunswick le 19 juin 1963. Ses origines remontent à 1864, date de la fondation du Collège Saint-Joseph qui recevait, quatre ans plus tard, le pouvoir de conférer des grades universitaires. Deux autres institutions de langue française de la province recevaient des pouvoirs identiques; le Collège du Sacré-Coeur de Bathurst, en 1900, et le Collège Saint-Louis d'Edmundston, en 1947. Une commission royale d'enquête, établie au mois de mai 1961 par le gouvernement provincial, recommanda la création d'une université centrale de langue française à laquelle seraient affiliées les trois institutions possédant antérieurement des chartes; à ces collèges seraient annexés les autres établissements existants. L'ensemble des collèges affiliés et annexés constituerait la faculté des arts de l'université. Le gouvernement provincial adopta cette formule par une mesure législative votée à la législature du Nouveau-Brunswick en 1963.

En date du 9 juin 1972, un amendement à la charte crée une faculté des arts complètement autonome des collèges affiliés. La corporation du Collège Saint-Joseph discontinue ses activités; les collèges de Bathurst, Saint-Louis-Maillet et de Shippagan deviennent des institutions affiliées directement à l'université.

Depuis le mois de juin 1967, l'université est administrée par un conseil des gouverneurs. Un sénat universitaire constitue l'autorité suprême en tout ce qui concerne l'enseignement.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS La cité universitaire est située au centre de la ville de Moncton (population, 55,000), sur un terrain de 400 arpents. L'université dispose de six immeubles d'enseignement, d'une bibliothèque centrale, de deux résidences, de six maisons de rapport, d'une patinoire et d'un centre d'éducation physique et des sports.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Résidence LaFrance (pour hommes), capacité d'accueil, 296; Résidence Lefebvre (pour femmes), capacité d'accueil, 234; maisons de rapports. Capacité totale, 880.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES La bibliothèque de l'université a une collection de 200,000 volumes et est dépositaire des publications gouvernementales canadiennes.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les étudiants de l'Université de Moncton sont groupés en corporation sous le nom de Fédération des étudiants de l'Université de Moncton Inc. Le conseil d'administration de la fédération est composé d'un représentant de chaque faculté et du secrétaire général qui est élu par les étudiants inscrits à temps plein à l'université.

Le département de la vie étudiante offre les services suivants: orientation et information professionnelle et counseling; logement sur le campus et hors campus; aide financière et fonds de dépannage; placement avec la coopération du Centre de Main-d'oeuvre du Canada et la Communauté chrétienne universitaire. L'université, en collaboration avec les étudiants, assure les services suivants: activités sportives intra-muros et intercollégiales, cafétéria, librairie, et comité artistique. Les services médicaux sont gratuits.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: de la mi-septembre à la fin avril. Cours d'été: du 2 juillet environ à la mi-août. Session intensive: mai-juin.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Moyenne générale de promotion annuelle: supérieure à 1.0 en première année et maintenir une moyenne cumulative de 1.5 ou plus dans les années subséquentes.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, certaines compagnies, fondations et sociétés et l'université elle-même offrent des bourses ou des prêts aux étudiants réguliers inscrits à l'Université de Moncton. Pour renseignements ou obtentions de formulaires de demande, s'adresser au directeur du service d'aide financière, département de vie étudiante, Université de Moncton.

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET CÔUTS DE RÉSIDENCES

Étudiants à plein temps, toutes les facultés: $600.
Étudiants à temps partiel: $25 par crédit pré-grade ou post-grade.
Logement des étudiants: (avec pension), $1,100 par année.
Association des étudiants: $40.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

1er cycle: les candidats du Nouveau-Brunswick doivent être titulaires d'un diplôme de fin d'études secondaires. Le formulaire de demande d'admission doit être accompagné d'un relevé officiel complet des notes des études secondaires et d'une recommandation confidentielle du directeur d'école. Les candidats du Québec doivent avoir complété le secondaire V avec une moyenne cumulative de 60 %; les candidats du CEGEP peuvent obtenir des équivalences sur présentation du dossier complet. Les candidats des autres provinces doivent être titulaires du diplôme d'études secondaires de leur province après avoir suivi le programme complet préparatoire à l'université.

2e cycle: les conditions d'admission des programmes de maîtrise sont spécifiques à chaque département. En général, il faut être titulaire d'un premier baccalauréat avec concentration dans le domaine recherché.

Candidats adultes: un étudiant qui n'a pas terminé sa 12e année mais qui a quitté l'école depuis deux ans peut être admis à l'essai par le doyen-directeur.

Étudiants étrangers: les diplômes des étudiants des autres pays sont évalués par le Comité des admissions de la faculté ou de l'école concernée.

Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

L'université emploie le français comme langue d'enseignement. À l'éducation permanente, quelques cours sont offerts aux adultes anglophones.

Les dates limites de réception des demandes d'admission sont le 1er juin pour le trimestre d'automne et le 1er décembre pour le trimestre d'hiver.

COURS ET GRADES En règle générale, l'obtention du baccalauréat requiert quatre années d'études après les études secondaires, à moins d'indication du contraire.

Pour la liste complète des programmes d'études offerts, prière de vous référer aux pages 301 à 354.

ADMINISTRATION

Baccalauréat en sciences administratives (BSA)
Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA)
Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA) Trois ou quatre semestres selon la formation antérieure de l'étudiant.
Maîtrise en administration publique (MAP) Quatre semestres après le baccalauréat dont au moins deux à temps plein.

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Baccalauréat en musique (BM)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en art dramatique.
Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Au moins deux ans après le BA avec majeure.

ÉDUCATION

Baccalauréat d'enseignement élémentaire (BEE) Deux ans après l'obtention du brevet d'enseignement du Nouveau-Brunswick.
Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd) Un an après un premier baccalauréat ou quatre années consécutives après le secondaire.
Baccalauréat en éducation-physique (BEdPhy)
Baccalauréat en éducation spéciale (BEd)
Baccalauréat en éducation pré-scolaire et élémentaire I.
Maîtrise en éducation (MEd) Un an après le baccalauréat en éducation.
Maîtrise ès arts en éducation [MA(Ed)] Un an après le baccalauréat en éducation. Thèse.
Maîtrise en éducation - enseignement aux sourds. Douze mois consécutifs après le BEd.

GÉNIE

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA) Cinq ans après les études secondaires.

SCIENCES DOMESTIQUES

Baccalauréat en sciences domestiques (BScD)
Maîtrise en sciences domestiques (MScD)

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières [BSc(Inf)] Quatre ans après les études secondaires. Pour les infirmières diplômées, le programme comporte deux années d'études.

SCIENCES PURES

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)
Diplôme des sciences de la santé. Deux ans après le secondaire.
La 13e scientifique. Un an selon le besoin de l'étudiant.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Au moins une année après le BSc avec spécialisation.

SCIENCES SOCIALES ET DU COMPORTEMENT
Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPs)
Baccalauréat ès arts en psychologie.
Baccalauréat en sciences sociales.
Baccalauréat en service social.
Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Deux ans après le baccalauréat ès sciences.
Maîtrise ès arts en psychologie [MA(Ps)] Trois ans après le baccalauréat ès arts ou ès sciences, ou deux ans après le baccalauréat en psychologie. Thèse.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE La division des grades et des certificats offre des cours conduisant à la maîtrise en éducation, à la maîtrise en sciences domestiques, au baccalauréat en éducation, au baccalauréat ès arts, au baccalauréat d'enseignement élémentaire, au baccalauréat d'enseignement des métiers, au baccalauréat d'enseignement des sciences domestiques, au baccalauréat d'enseignement du commerce, au baccalauréat en sciences infirmières pour les infirmières autorisées, au baccalauréat en commerce, et plusieurs certificats.

Les cours offerts par la division de la promotion collective s'adressent aux personnes désireuses de poursuivre leur éducation mais ne comportent pas de crédits universitaires. On y trouve des cours de perfectionnement professionnel, de culture, de langue et de civilisation acadienne.

L'éducation permanente décentralise le plus possible ses cours dans les différents centres acadiens des provinces maritimes afin de permettre aux adultes de poursuivre des études universitaires à temps partiel.

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE
Conseil de recherches. Directeur: Reno-L. Desjardins, BA, BEd, MAEd, MAOP, PhD, DPsSoc

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL*

Case postale 6128, Montréal (Québec) H3T 3J7
Téléphone: 514-343-6111
Télex: 052-67389
Recteur: Paul Lacoste, MA, LPh, Ddel'U, LLL

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au Secrétaire général, Juliette Barcelo, LLL, MA

Inscriptions 1976 - 1977: 1er cycle à plein temps, 10,659; 1er cycle à temps partiel, 6,914; 2e et 3e cycles à plein temps, 1,922; 2e et 3e cycles à temps partiel, 3,191.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1975 - 1976: 1,338.

Budget total de fonctionnement 1976 - 1977: $108,000,000 (gouvernement provincial, 71 p. 100; subventions à la recherche, 14 p. 100; droits de scolarité, 7 p. 100; entreprises auxiliaires, 5 p. 100; services aux étudiants, 2 p. 100; divers, 1 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université de Montréal, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université Laval ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT En 1876, à la suite d'une demande faite par Mgr Ignace Bourget, évêque de Montréal, la sacrée congrégation de la Propagande proposa à l'Université Laval d'établir à Montréal une succursale où l'on donnerait la même formation qu'à Québec. L'enseignement fut inauguré en 1878 dans les facultés de théologie et de droit. En vertu de la constitution apostolique Jamdudum du 2 février 1889, la succursale devint pratiquement indépendante de la maison de Québec; elle recevait encore ses grades du conseil universitaire de Québec, mais elle possédait une administration locale complète. En 1919 et 1920, la succursale fut dotée de son autonomie entière, de droit et de fait; elle prit le nom d'Université de Montréal et conféra ses premiers grades en 1921. Dans l'ordre canonique, elle fut d'abord régie, à partir du 8 mai 1919, par un rescrit préparatoire à une bulle pontificale. La charte civile lui a été octroyée par la législature provinciale du Québec, le 14 février 1920. Le 30 octobre 1927, elle recevait de Rome la bulle définitive. Une nouvelle charte administrative est entrée en vigueur le 5 juin 1950; elle a été abrogée par la charte actuelle, qui date du 1er septembre 1967 et qui en fait une institution à caractère public.

En vertu de sa charte, l'administration générale de l'université relève des corps universitaires suivants: le Conseil, le Comité exécutif, l'Assemblée universitaire, la Commission des études. Le Conseil de l'université exerce tous les droits de l'université et tous les pouvoirs nécessaires à l'administration et au développement de celle-ci. Il se compose de 24 membres. Le Comité exécutif assure l'exécution des décisions du Conseil et en exerce tous les pouvoirs sauf ceux que les statuts attribuent exclusivement au Conseil ou que celui-ci se réserve. L'Assemblée universitaire énonce les principes généraux qui président à l'orientation de l'université et à son développement, participe à l'administration générale et fait les règlements relatifs au statut des professeurs et à la discipline universitaire. La Commission des études assure la coordination de l'enseignement et est responsable de l'organisation pédagogique de l'université; celle-ci est essentiellement l'assemblée des doyens et des directeurs des écoles affiliées.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS Le campus de l'Université de Montréal s'étend sur le versant nord-ouest du Mont-Royal. Sa superficie est de 158 acres. Outre l'Immeuble principal, il compte de nombreux pavillons dont ceux de l'École polytechnique, du Centre communautaire, du droit et des sciences humaines et sociales et des hautes études commerciales. Seules, sont situées hors du campus, l'École de psycho-éducation et l'École de médecine vétérinaire. Le Centre d'éducation physique et des sports abrite le Département d'éducation physique et offre un grand nombre de facilités: salle omnisport, gymnases, bassins de natation et de plongeon, palestre, studio de danse, salles de conditionnement physique, de combat et de yoga, et autres. Le centre sportif comprend un stade d'hiver (patinoire et salles d'exercice), une pente de ski, un stade de football ainsi que de nombreuses salles pour les joueurs.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les résidences sont au nombre de trois et peuvent loger 1,176 étudiants et étudiantes.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Les bibliothèques appartiennent en propre à l'université et comptent près de 2,000,000 de documents. À ce chiffre on peut ajouter de nombreux documents faisant partie des collections des bibliothèques des écoles affiliées et de l'Institut Albert-Le Grand.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS La Fédération des associations étudiantes du campus de l'Université de Montréal est l'organisme représentatif des étudiants de tout le campus. Elle est vouée à la défense des intérêts fondamentaux des étudiants et elle représente les associations d'étudiants de 18 départements et écoles.

Il y a cinq services aux étudiants: sports, santé, service d'animation culturelle, service d'orientation et de consultation psychologique et les services socio-économiques, qui regroupent le bureau de l'aide financière, le bureau de l'accueil aux étudiants étrangers et non-montréalais, le bureau de logement hors-campus, le bureau universitaire de l'emploi et le bureau des services juridiques. La direction des services aux étudiants coordonne l'activité de ces services et administre leur budget global. La section des affaires étudiantes relève de la direction qui constitue également l'intermédiaire officiel entre l'administration et les étudiants pour toutes questions d'ordre non scolaire, tels les projets étudiants, les griefs, les problèmes et l'amélioration de la qualité de la vie sur le campus.

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Trimestre d'automne: de septembre à décembre. Trimestre d'hiver: de janvier à avril. Trimestre d'été: de mai à août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Règle générale, l'étudiant réussit à un cours lorsqu'il obtient au moins 50 % des points attribués à l'ensemble des travaux et des examens imposés. La moyenne pour l'ensemble des cours est calculée en tenant compte du nombre de crédits afférents à chaque cours. Prière de consulter l'annuaire de l'Université de Montréal pour obtenir des renseignements sur le système de mentions de chaque faculté.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS On peut obtenir des renseignements sur les bourses et prêts des études de baccalauréat, maîtrise et doctorat au Canada et à l'étranger en s'adressant au Bureau de l'aide financière.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET CÔUTS DE RÉSIDENCE
Premier cycle: la maximum par trimestre qu'un étudiant doit verser pour ses frais de scolarité est $270 sauf pour les exceptions suivantes: aménagement, hygiène dentaire, pharmacie, et optométrie, $295; médecine dentaire, $320; médecine, $370; médecine vétérinaire, $250.
Deuxième cycle: les frais de scolarité d'un étudiant à plein temps sont $185 sauf pour les exceptions suivantes: médecine dentaire (MOrtho, $290; CertOrtho, $245; CertPédo, $255); médecine DES, $250; médecine vétérinaire, $170. Les grades suivants sont facturés à $275 par trimestre: MBibliothécomie, MTraduction, MNursing, MAdministration de la santé, MAménagement(arch), MUrbanisme, MNutrition, Diplôme d'études africaines, Diplôme en droit notarial, MMusique, Diplôme en pharmacie d'hôpital, MEducation.
Troisième cycle: les frais de scolarité d'un étudiant à plein temps sont de $185 par trimestre.
Étudiants à temps partiel: $29 par crédit pour les cours avec laboratoire et $21.50 par crédit pour les cours sans laboratoire sauf pour les étudiants de la faculté de médecine vétérinaire qui doivent payer $25 par crédit avec laboratoire et $17.50 par crédit sans laboratoire.
Résidences d'étudiants: $14 par semaine (sans pension) pour une chambre simple.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION
1er cycle: les candidats du Québec doivent posséder le Diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) ou l'équivalent, dont la choix d'options répondra aux profils d'entrée exigés par les différentes facultés. Les candidats des autres provinces doivent satisfaire de façon équivalente aux mêmes conditions. Prière de s'adresser au Bureau du régistraire pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements.

2e et 3e cycles: le candidat doit, en plus de manifester des aptitudes pour la recherche, détenir le grade préalablement requis ou l'équivalent.

Candidats adultes: peuvent être admis à titre de candidat adulte les personnes sur le marché du travail qui sont âgées d'au moins vingt-et-un an.

Étudiants étrangers: les dossiers de ces candidats seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions exigées des étudiants du Québec.

Étant donné que l'université est francophone, les cours se donnent en langue française et les candidats doivent posséder une connaissance suffisante de cette langue pour l'admission à l'une ou l'autre des facultés.

Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

Les candidats aux programmes d'études des premier, deuxième et troisième cycles doivent soumettre leur demande d'admission avant le 1er mars pour les trimestres d'été et d'automne et avant le 1er novembre pour le trimestre d'hiver.

COURS ET GRADES En règle générale, l'obtention du baccalauréat requiert trois années d'études après le DEC ou l'équivalent, à moins de contre-indication. La maîtrise exige trois trimestres d'études après l'obtention du baccalauréat, à moins de contre-indication. Le doctorat exige six trimestres d'études après la maîtrise, à moins de contre-indication.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ADMINISTRATION DES AFFAIRES
Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA)
Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA) Un an après le BAA ou deux ans après un premier grade spécialisé d'une autre discipline.
Diplôme en sciences administratives et certificats en sciences administratives, également offerts par son centre

de formation et de perfectionnement en administration.
Philosophiae doctor en administration (PhD) Deux ans après un MBA ou l'équivalent. Thèse.

ADMINISTRATION DES SERVICES DE SANTÉ

Maîtrise en administration des services de santé (MAS) Un an après un baccalauréat spécialisé et deux ans après un autre grade de premier cycle. Mémoire.

AMÉNAGEMENT, ARCHITECTURE, URBANISME

Baccalauréat en architecture (BArch) Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.
Baccalauréat en architecture du paysage (BAP) Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.
Baccalauréat en design industriel (BDI) Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.
Maîtrise en architecture [MAm(Arch)] Deux ans après un baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.
Maîtrise en urbanisme (MUrb) Deux ans et demi après le baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.
Philosophiae doctor en aménagement (PhD) Thèse.

DROIT

Licence en droit (LLL) Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.
Diplôme de droit notarial (DiplDN) Un an après la LLL.
Maîtrise en droit (LLM)
Doctorat en droit (LLD) Thèse.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation physique) (BSc)
Maîtrise ès sciences (éducation physique) (MSc)

ÉTUDES MÉDIÉVALES

Maîtrise ès arts en sciences médiévales (MA)
Philosophiae doctor en sciences médiévales (PhD) Thèse.

GÉNIE

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées et diplôme d'ingénieur (BScA) Quatre ans après le DEC.
Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA) Mémoire.
Maîtrise en ingénierie (MIng)
Maîtrise en génie biomédical (MScA) Après un grade de premier cycle approprié. Conjointement avec la faculté de médecine.
Doctorat ès sciences appliquées (DScA) Thèse.
Diplôme d'études complémentaires. Un an après le BScA.

HISTOIRE ET SOCIOPOLITIQUE DES SCIENCES

Maîtrise ès sciences (histoire des sciences). Quatre trimestres après un grade de premier cycle en sciences naturelles, en médecine, en sciences sociales ou en histoire. Mémoire.
Philosophiae doctor en histoire et sociopolitique des sciences (PhD) Six trimestres après la MSc. Thèse.

HYGIÈNE (ENVIRONNEMENT)

Maîtrise ès sciences en hygiène (env) [MScH(env)] Trois trimestres après le MD, DMD, DMV, BScA. Mémoire.
Doctorat ès sciences en hygiène (env) [DScH(env)] Six trimestres après la MScH(env). Thèse.

MÉDECINE

Doctorat en médecine (MD) Cinq ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.
Maîtrise en médecine (Msc) Un an après le MD, le DMD, le DMV ou le BSc spécialisé. Mémoire.
Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Deux ans après la MSc. Thèse.
Baccalauréat ès sciences (nutrition) (BSc)
Maîtrise en nutrition (MNut) Deux ans après le BSc ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.

MÉDECINE DENTAIRE

Doctorat en médecine dentaire (DMD) Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.
Certificat en orthodontie. Six trimestres après le DMD.
Certificat en pédodontie. Six trimestres après le DMD.
Maîtrise en orthodontie (MOrtho) Trois trimestres après la première année du certificat en orthodontie.
Maîtrise en biologie dentaire (MSc) Trois trimestres après le DMD, ou le baccalauréat ès sciences (option biologie), ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.

MÉDECINE VÉTÉRINAIRE

Doctorat en médecine vétérinaire (DMV) Quatre ans après le DEC.
Certificat en sciences appliquées vétérinaires (IPSAV) Trois trimestres après le DMV.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Trois trimestres après le DMV ou le BSc. Mémoire.

MUSIQUE

Baccalauréat en musique spécialisé (BMus) Également offert, un BMus général.
Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Maîtrise ès arts en musique (MA) Deux ans après le BMus. Mémoire.
Doctorat en musique (DMus) Deux ans après la MA. Thèse ou récital.

NURSING

Baccalauréat ès sciences (nursing) (BScNurs)
Maîtrise en nursing (MNurs) Deux ans après le BSc. Mémoire.

OPTOMÉTRIE

Licence en optométrie (LScO) Trois ans après le DEC.
Maîtrise ès sciences en optique physiologique (MSc) Trois trimestres après la LScO. Mémoire.

PHARMACIE

Baccalauréat ès sciences (pharmacie) (BSc) Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.
Diplôme en pharmacie d'hôpital. Un an après le BSc.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Mémoire.
Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Thèse.

RÉADAPTATION

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)
Maîtrise en orthophonie et audiologie (MOA) Un an après le BSc. Mémoire.

SCIENCES DE L'ÉDUCATION

Certificat (sujet mineur) en enseignement.
Baccalauréat ès sciences en éducation (BSc)
Maîtrise en éducation (MEd)
Maîtrise ès arts (enseignement secondaire et collégial) [MA(ens)]
Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Mémoire.
Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Thèse.

SCIENCES HUMAINES ET SOCIALES

Baccalauréat en traduction (BTrad)
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé (BA)
Baccalauréat ès arts avec sujet majeur et sujet mineur.
Baccalauréat ès sciences spécialisé (BSc)
Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Au moins trois trimestres après le BA spécialisé. Mémoire.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Mémoire.
Maîtrise en bibliothécomie (MBibl) Un an après un baccalauréat en bibliothécomie, ou deux ans après un premier grade spécialisé ou l'équivalent.
Diplôme d'études africaines. Un an après un grade délivré par la faculté de droit ou la faculté des arts et des sciences, ou l'équivalent.
Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Au moins trois trimestres après la MA ou la MSc. Thèse.

SCIENCES PURES

Baccalauréat ès sciences spécialisé (BSc)
Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Avec double majeure, mathématiques/informatique.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)
Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Thèse.

THÉOLOGIE

Baccalauréat en théologie, baccalauréat en théologie pastorale (BTh)
Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Maîtrise ès arts (MA)
Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Deux ans après la MA.
Licence en théologie (LTh) Deux ans après le BTh. Mémoire.
Doctorat en théologie (DTh) Un an après la LTh. Thèse.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Secteur des grades et certificats. Chacun de ces programmes comprend 30 crédits et est couronné par un certificat de l'Université de Montréal. Pour des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes de certificat offerts par l'université, prière de vous référer aux pages 301 à 354. Le regroupement approuvé de trois certificats permet à l'étudiant d'obtenir un baccalauréat ès arts (BA) ou un baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc).

CENTRES ET GROUPES DE RECHERCHE

Centre de recherche en développement économique. Directeur: Pierre-Paul Proulx, BCom, MA

Centre de recherche en droit public. Directeur: Andrée Lajoie, MA, BA, LLL

Centre de recherche en reproduction animale. Directeur: Patrick Guay, DMV, MS

Centre de recherche en sciences neurologiques. Directeur: N

Centre de recherche et d'innovations urbaines. Directeur: Denys Marchand, BArch, DEAM

Centre de recherches caraïbes. Directeur: Jean Benoist, BD, DèsSc

Centre de recherches écologiques de Montréal. Directeur scientifique: Raymond McNeil, MSc, PhD

Centre de recherches mathématiques. Directeur: Anatole Joffe, PhD, LScMath, LScAct

Centre de recherche sur la croissance humaine. Directeur: Arto Demirjian, MScD, DDS

Centre de recherche sur les transports. Directeur: Michael Florian, BSc, MSc, PhD

Centre de sondage. Directeur: Serge Carlos, MA, BA, BSc

Centre d'études et de documentation européennes. Directeur: N

Centre international de criminologie comparée. Directeur: Denis Szabo, DèsSc, Dipld'EtSup

Groupe de recherche en toxicologie médicamenteuse. Directeur: Gabriel L. Plaa, PhD, MS

Groupe de recherche en traduction automatique. Directeur: Richard Kittredge, MA, PhD

Groupe de recherche sur l'inadaptation juvénile. Directeur: Marc Leblanc, BSc, MA, PhD

Groupe interuniversitaire de recherche en anthropologie médicale et en ethnopsychiatrie. Directeur: Jacques Gomila, MA, DTM, DrScNat

Groupe interuniversitaire de recherches océanographiques du Québec. Président: Gabriel Filteau, BScAPP, DSc

Groupe d'études et de recherches sur l'Asie de l'Est. Directeur: Louis Veilleux, MA, PhD

Groupe associé Montréal-McGill pour l'étude de l'avenir. Directeur: Kimon Valaskakis, BA(Econ), LLB, PhD

Groupe de recherche en consommation. Directeur: Claude Masse, LLL, Licence en sociologie

Observatoire astronomique du Québec. Directeur: René Racine, BA, BSc, MA, PhD

ÉCOLES AFFILIÉES

École des Hautes Études Commerciales, 5255, avenue Decelles, Montréal H3T 1V6. Directeur: Pierre Laurin, DBA

École polytechnique, 2500, avenue Marie-Guyard, Montréal H3T 1P7. Directeur: Roger P. Langlois, MS, BScA, Ing

Du point de vue juridique, ces écoles sont régies chacune par une corporation autonome. Conservant ainsi leur autonomie administrative et financière, elles sont, sur le plan académique, rattachées par un contrat d'affiliation à l'Université de Montréal, qui, de ce fait, possède des droits d'ordre pédagogique comme l'approbation des règlements concernant les cours universitaires, les programmes d'enseignement, le corps professoral et l'octroi de diplômes.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY*

Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0
Telephone: 506-536-2040
Telex: 014391
President: W.S.H. Crawford, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, D.A. Cameron, BSc

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 1,361; Part-time undergraduate, 55; Full-time graduate, 1.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 129.

Operating income 1975 - 76: $6,423,900 (government grants, 70.4%; tuition fees, 17.3%; endowment and trust, 8.3%; gifts, 3.6%; other, .4%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Mount Allison faculty, see Mount Allison calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Mount Allison Wesleyan College, founded in 1843 as an academy, was granted the power to confer degrees in 1858 by the legislature of the province of New Brunswick. In 1875, a faculty of theology was added to the original faculties of arts and science, and schools of applied science and home economics were established in 1903. After church union in 1925, an arrangement was made with Pine Hill Divinity Hall (Halifax) whereby theological subjects, except for the first year, would be taught by Pine Hill. In 1913, the name of the institution was changed to Mount Allison University and at that same time the name of the corporation was changed to the Regents of Mount Allison. In 1937, the conservatory of music and the Owens School of Fine Arts, previously under separate administration, were added to the faculties of the university. In 1963, the name of the corporation was again changed, this time to Mount Allison University. University teaching began in 1859 and the first degrees were awarded in 1863. Government of the university is vested in a board of regents, a senate and faculty council. Mount Allison is a privately endowed, coeducational university. While it is directly connected with the United Church of Canada, the university is conducted on non-sectarian principles.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in the city of Sackville, overlooking the Tantramar marshes. The campus comprises approximately 100 acres. There are eight teaching buildings, a library, a chapel, an art gallery, administration facilities, a 1500-seat convocation hall, a rink, a gymnasium, a students' centre, a swimming pool and playing fields.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Mount Allison is a residential college. It has four women's residences, accommodating over 500 students. Five men's residences also accommodate 500 students.

LIBRARY The Ralph Pickerd Bell Library, completed in 1970, is designed to house 400,000 volumes and seat 500 students. It provides open-stack shelf arrangement of all collections and facilities for the use of all types of audiovisual materials. The present holdings of the library total 233,742 volumes of catalogued books and periodicals, a collection of 110,000 government documents and maps. Among the special collections maintained in the library are the university archives, the Winthrop Bell collection of Acadiana, the Davidson collection of Acadiana, and the Mary Mellish Archibald collection of folklore, ballads, music, drama and modern poetry. Departmental collections are maintained in chemistry and geology, and a music library houses the collection of musical recordings, books, periodicals and scores.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Every student registered in three full courses is a member of the student union. The affairs of the union are overseen by the 20-member student administrative council. The union and SAC are directed by an executive, the members of which are elected to their positions by a vote of the union membership. The union operates on an annual budget of approximately $69,000 which is derived from student fees collected by the university. With this money, the union prepares a yearbook, a handbook, a directory and a literary magazine and sponsors various clubs and societies.

Students may participate in major and minor sports at both the intercollegiate and intramural levels. Drama interests are supported by the thrust stage in the convocation hall and two smaller theatres. There are a choral society, symphonic band, chamber groups and folk groups. Student organizations sponsor and control internal radio and a student newspaper. General student welfare is supervised by the SAC and student discipline is under the control of house councils. Students have representation on the senate and its executive committee, and on the board of regents.

An infirmary is open to all students during the university year. A nurse is on duty and a campus physician is on call. There is on campus as well a local medical clinic. A health-care insurance plan is provided.

Student counselling for academic or personal problems is available through the offices of the deans, the registrar, the chaplain and the director of student affairs. Psychiatric counselling is handled on a referral basis through the Sackville Medical Centre.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the university, provides a full-time student placement service and assists students in obtaining permanent, summer and part-time employment. The office invites recruiters representing government, industry and business to the campus annually.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject by division: Division I, 80 - 100%; Division II, 70 - 79%; Division III, 60 - 69%; Pass, 50 - 59%; Failure, below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The university awards a substantial number of entrance scholarships for new students. The value of these ranges from $500 to $2,000 per year and many are renewable. These scholarships are based on the candidate's academic record and in some cases financial need is taken into account. A few bursaries are available to students with extreme financial need.

FEES AND COSTS

Fees for tuition and other activities for all full-time undergraduate programs are $720 per year. Part-time: $180 per subject. Master's program: $300 per year.
Residence: room and board double room, $1,410 for 15-meal plan, $1,480 for 21-meal plan. Single room supplement, $100.
Athletic fee, $50. *Argosy Weekly*, $6.
Student fee, $50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: junior matriculants (grade XII New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario or grade XI Nova Scotia and Quebec) enter four-year programs. Junior matriculants must have minimum average of 60% on any five of the following academic subjects: English, languages other than English, mathematics, geography, history, economics, physics, biology, chemistry, music, art and one further from above or from political science, home economics, accounting, business organization, management and law at the university preparatory level. Senior matriculants (grade XII Nova Scotia or grade XIII Ontario) must meet the 60% average requirements on any five senior matriculation academic subjects and may be admissible to the second year of a four-year program. New Brunswick grade XII applicants with averages above 80% may be considered as senior matriculants.

Graduate: for admission to courses leading to a first degree in education, a bachelor's degree is required.

Foreign students: American students who are grade XII graduates will be considered as junior matriculants. Candidates must be graduates of a full academic program with marks above high school college recommending grade. CEEB scores required.

Overseas students: GCE O-level candidates considered as junior matriculants. Six papers required with grades of A to D preferred on all.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must submit results of one of the recognized tests of proficiency in English.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from junior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm) Four years from senior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year following graduation in arts, commerce, fine arts, music or science.

ENGINEERING

Certificate in engineering. First three years of engineering course from junior matriculation. Graduates of certificate program enter the fourth year of a five-year program leading to the bachelor of engineering at Nova Scotia Technical College and may be considered for admission to the penultimate year of the bachelor of engineering programs of other Canadian universities. Following two years (beyond junior matriculation) students may be considered for admission to the architecture program at Nova Scotia Technical College.

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) Four years from junior or senior matriculation.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus) Four years from junior or senior matriculation.
Bachelor of arts with major in music (BA)

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) Pre-medicine and pre-dentistry programs may be completed within the faculty of science.
Master of science (MSc) Usually 18 months from an honor's bachelor's degree in science.

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE
Bachelor of arts with secretarial certificate (BA with secretarial certificate)

THEOLOGY
Bachelor of arts (BA) Four years in arts from junior matriculation and three years at Pine Hill Divinity Hall.

EXTENSION EDUCATION
For credit. Correspondence courses in a number of arts subjects. A few courses in arts and education subjects are offered in the evening by regular faculty members in several communities. Undergraduate courses are offered at summer schools in arts, science and education. Summer school French and English immersion programs (beginning and intermediate levels) are available. Courses taken in the immersion programs may count for credit on a BA.

No credit. Special summer school programs are available. They include the United Nations seminar for high school students, the summer art workshop, the instrumental music camp, the music teacher's refresher course and the summer school of ballet. Summer athletic camps are also available for basketball, football, swimming and field hockey.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs are available in American studies, Canadian studies and classical studies. The curriculum implemented in 1972 will allow many students to draft, with faculty guidance, an interdisciplinary program suited to their particular needs.

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT UNIVERSITY*

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6
Telephone: 902-443-4450
Telex: 019-21591
President: Sister Mary Albertus, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Jean Hartley, MSc

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full time undergraduate, 1,419; Part-time undergraduate, 722; Full-time graduate 12; Part-time graduate, 72.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 95.

Total operating and capital income 1976: $5,474,712 (government grants, 61%; academic fees, 21%; other, 18%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Mount Saint Vincent faculty, see Mount Saint Vincent calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Mount Saint Vincent University was granted a charter by the legislature of the province of Nova Scotia in 1925. Since 1914, it had been a junior college working under agreement with Dalhousie University to give the first two years of the Dalhousie arts program. The first degrees were awarded in 1927. A new charter, granted by the provincial legislature in 1966, provides for government by a 25-member board of governors. The senate consists of 28 members.

In September 1969, an agreement was concluded with Dalhousie University, to be implemented over a period of five years. This agreement was renewed for a second five-year period in 1974. Each university is now represented on the senate of the other and students may earn joint honors degrees. Early in 1972, the university also entered into a cooperative agreement with the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design.

Mount Saint Vincent University is a liberal arts and science university operated by the Sisters of Charity of Halifax. The university is pre-eminently a women's university, but men are admitted as non-resident students.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is situated in Rockingham, a suburb of Halifax, overlooking the Bedford Basin. Evaristus Hall, the main administration building also houses classrooms, laboratories, the library and residence facilities for students. Seton Academic Centre, the university's new academic complex, has the capacity for 1,500 students. Opened in 1971, the centre features a circular auditorium convertible into four theatre classrooms; it also houses a number of academic departments, the art gallery, language laboratories, board room, faculty offices and lounge, seminar and classrooms.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Assisi Hall, a 12-storey tower residence, was opened in 1966. It has single and double rooms for 140 women students as well as lounges and reading rooms. Marillac and Marywood, large homes in the immediate vicinity of the campus, have been converted into student residences. Vincent Hall, a portion of the motherhouse of the Order of the Sisters of Charity, also provides residence facilities for students. Five town houses, each accommodating 20 students, provide modern residences for senior students.

LIBRARY The library occupies the north wing of Evaristus Hall. The collection consists of 95,000 volumes and subscriptions to 800 current periodicals as well as representative Canadian and foreign newspapers. The audio-visual room provides microfilm, tapes and spoken-word recordings as well as musical recordings. Two special collections are housed by the library. The MacDonald collection of English literature, given to the university by William MacDonald of Sydney, Nova Scotia, contains first editions, limited editions and autographed copies as well as many examples of fine binding. The women's library centenary collection, opened on a continuing basis in 1967 as the university's project for Canada's centenary year, has now been absorbed into the general library because of its increasing importance. Its scope includes the history of women with all its related cultural and ethnic, sociological and historical, political and professional aspects on an international level. In addition to the materials available at the Mount Saint Vincent University library, students and faculty have reciprocal library privileges with the Killam library of Dalhousie University and the Nova Scotia Technical College library.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student activities are regulated generally by the student council, an elected organization. The council membership includes a coordinator of various club activities and the council provides financing for the students' newspaper.

The director of athletics and recreation is available to help plan and coordinate the athletic activities of the students. Through membership in the Atlantic Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, Mount Saint Vincent is eligible to participate in intra-university sports including volleyball and basketball. An intramural program is also provided. Provision is made for swimming, skating, tennis, badminton and curling. Through affiliation with Dalhousie, the Mount students may participate in Dalhousie-sponsored intramural activities.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The student health office provides the services of a registered nurse. A physician and a psychologist are on-call for emergency situations and are available for appointments. Although the primary concern of this office is the physical health of each student, the health team is often involved directly or indirectly in the treatment of the emotional problems of the students. Referrals to the psychologist may be arranged through the university physician or nurse.

The director of student services is responsible for developing and co-ordinating student personnel services. Through frequent communication with the various members of the academic community, students are provided with the required personnel and facilities. A chaplaincy service is available on campus. A counsellor is available, and gives programs in study skills, shyness control and career counselling, as well as individual counselling as required.

Jobs on campus are available to students during the academic year and in the summer. These duties may include maintenance, housekeeping, general office and switchboard work as well as laboratory assistance. Students are also employed by the food services contractor. The services of the Department of Manpower and Immigration are available through the Manpower Centre. It is recommended that students register with the centre at their earliest convenience. The main concern of the manpower office is in assisting graduating students to find employment. In addition, the manpower office assists undergraduates in their search for part-time and full-time employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession: mid-May to late June.

GRADING SYSTEM A numerical grading system is used. Section I: 85 - 100%; Section II: 70 - 84%; Pass: 50 - 69%; Failure: below 50%. One unit of credit is given for a two-semester course, one-half unit of credit for a one-semester course.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Merit scholarships available to undergraduates have been made possible by the Sisters of Charity and benefactors who wish to assist the university to achieve its aim of providing higher education for women. Entrance scholarships are awarded on the basis of academic achievement. Scholarships ranging from $300 to $1,500 are available to all applicants. No special application is necessary; on application to the university, the scholastic record of each applicant is considered and scholarships awarded accordingly. To be considered for a scholarship, a student's application must be submitted no later than May 1.

The Canada Student Loans Plan is available to students who can demonstrate need of financial assistance to undertake or continue university studies. In addition to the loan, a Nova Scotia student may obtain a bursary, up to a maximum of $1,000, which is not repayable.

An awards officer is available to assist students with loan applications and appeals.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate: $752.75. Full-time graduate: $160 per course. Part-time: $150 per course up to three courses.

Residence: room and board, $1,353 - $1,557; room only, $759.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Nova Scotia grade 11, with a minimum 60% average and no grade below 50% in five subjects, will admit to the four-year arts and science programs. Nova Scotia grade 12 with minimum 60% average in five academic subjects will admit to the three-year arts and science programs and to the four-year professional programs. Certificates of equivalent standing are required from other provinces.

Graduate: a formal application for admission is required; forms are available from the registrar's office. Student must have obtained a first degree and a specified number of credits in the major subject, and must have completed certain prerequisite courses.

Mature: special entrance may be granted to students who have not completed the formal requirements of high school graduation, but who have demonstrated their capability in employment or in private study. Such students normally will be admitted only if five years have elapsed since the applicant left high school.

Foreign students: US students must present grade 12 high school academic graduation with at least 15 points, a principal's recommendation and CEEB scores. Students from the British Commonwealth, Hong Kong, the West Indies and Africa must present GCE O-level in five subjects including English. Students whose mother tongue is not English must submit satisfactory scores in an English language test such as TOEFL.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Applications and deadlines for Canadian students, August 15; foreign students, May 1; education and child study degrees, child development certificate, April 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor degrees require four years from junior matriculation (grade 11), three years from senior matriculation (grade 12) unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years or four summers from the bachelor's degree.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA)
Master of arts (MA)

BUSINESS
Diploma in executive secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.
Diploma in medical secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.
Diploma in legal secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.
Bachelor of secretarial arts. One year after secretarial diploma or three years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

EDUCATION
Certificate in child development. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.
Bachelor of child study. Four years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of education (BEd) One year from a first bachelor's degree. Prepares students for elementary and secondary school teaching and business teaching.
Integrated BA (BSc) – BEd Four years from senior matriculation.
Master of education (MEd) No thesis required.

HOME ECONOMICS
Bachelor of science in home economics (BSc HEc) Four years from either junior or senior matriculation.
Bachelor of home economics (BHEc)

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Undergraduate arts and science classes, and graduate classes in education, are available in the evening. Arts and science classes at the undergraduate level and graduate classes in education and home economics education are provided during the summer session.

SPECIAL PROGRAM The university has a psycho-educational centre for the diagnosis and remedial treatment of reading problems.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK*

Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3
Telephone: 506-453-4666
Cable: UNB, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Telex: 016-46186
Saint John Campus, Saint John, New Brunswick E2L 4L5
Telephone: 506-657-7310
President: J.M. Anderson, BScF, PhD, DPaed, LLD

Direct general correspondence to university secretary, D.C. Blue, MA, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 5,488; Part-time undergraduate, 1,672; Full-time graduate, 388; Part-time graduate, 241.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 573.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $30,455,000 (government grants, 63%; student fees, 13%; sponsored research, 6.5%; other sources, 17.5%). Income for capital expenditure 1975 - 76: $6,285,000 (Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission,$4,000,000; Canadian Beaverbrook Foundation, $1,900,000; city of Saint John, $50,000; sale of assets, $56,000; remainder from private donors).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of New Brunswick faculty, see UNB calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of New Brunswick was established by the governor and council of New Brunswick in 1785 as the Academy of Arts and Science. It became the College of New Brunswick by provincial charter in 1800, and, by royal charter, it became King's College in 1828. In 1859, it was again reconstituted, and given the name University of New Brunswick. The first degrees were awarded in 1828. The first course in engineering at a Canadian university was offered at the University of New Brunswick in 1854, and in 1908 a course in forestry was introduced. The University of New Brunswick in Saint John (a campus of the University of New Brunswick) was established in 1964 and in 1969 moved to its present site in Tucker Park.

The University of New Brunswick is a co-educational, non-denominational, publicly supported provincial university. The major financial support, which comes from the provincial government, is administered by the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission. The university operates on two campuses and shares its larger Fredericton campus with St. Thomas University.

The university is administered by a 33-member board of governors and a 55-member senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university has two campuses, one in the capital city of Fredericton (population 42,000), and a second campus in Saint John (population 85,956). There are over 40 buildings on the Fredericton campus, including those for St. Thomas University, a Roman Catholic co-educational university associated with UNB; the Maritime headquarters of the federal Departments of Fisheries and Forestry; and the offices of the New Brunswick Teachers Federation. A science complex and the Aitken university centre were completed in 1976. The campus in Saint John presently consists of four buildings: arts, science, a combined library-administration building and a field house. Both campuses have room for expansion.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The Fredericton campus accommodates 800 men in eight residences and 720 women in five residences. Housing units are also available for married students near the university campus. The Saint John campus has no residence accommodation.

LIBRARIES The Harriet Irving Library on the Fredericton campus has a collection of 660,726 volumes and 681,368 (equivalent volumes) micro-materials; it subscribes to 9,435 serials on standing order. In addition to the main library, the university maintains special branch libraries in education, engineering, forestry, biology, chemistry and physics. The main library includes the Rufus Hathaway collection of Canadian literature and a unique collection of New Brunswick newspapers. The law library contains 39,000 volumes and subscribes to 700 periodicals and series. On the Saint John campus, the Ward Chipman Library has 85,750 books, 2,200 films, 1,100 periodicals and series and is in the process of expansion. It has special collections of science fiction and documents relating to governors-general.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES There are elected student representative councils on each campus. They organize and approve most non-academic student activities, including newspapers and closed-circuit radio. They present student concerns and recommendations to the university administration. The student union building in Fredericton was built with funds raised by the students of UNB, St. Thomas University and the former Teacher's College, and matched by the university. It has its own board of directors of eight students and two others appointed by the university. The Memorial Student Centre was provided by the alumni.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The graduate student association has an elected executive and represents all students in the school of graduate studies. In addition to organizing social events, it presents the views of graduate students to the university and to the student representative council.

Student services, under the dean of students, include an accommodations office, undergraduate awards office, counselling services, a high school relations officer, an overseas student advisor and a placement office. In addition, on the Fredericton campus students are offered a wide range of athletic activities and a creative arts program, with several resident artists. On the Saint John campus, while services are limited because of size, there is a director of student services. Counselling and accommodation assistance is also provided. Other student services function for both campuses.

A health service is provided on the Fredericton campus with a full-time medical director and nursing staff, supported by a part-time staff physician. This service is available to all students and to staff in emergencies. In Saint John, medical services are provided through special arrangements with local doctors. There is a student medical insurance plan.

A director of counselling and several staff members are available to students on the Fredericton campus. Individual and group counselling is provided with emphasis on educational improvement. The director of student services in Saint John is responsible for counselling.

A Canada Manpower office on the Fredericton campus assists students in finding both part-time, summer and permanent employment. It operates a program of visits and interviews with representatives of potential employers.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession: early May to mid-June.

GRADING SYSTEM Undergraduate: A, excellent; B, very good; C, satisfactory; D, minimally acceptable; F, fail. Minimum grade-point average for graduation, 2.00. Graduate school: minimum acceptable grade, B–; minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.0 required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

An undergraduate awards office handles entrance and undergraduate scholarships, university loan funds and other financial aid to students. In the school of graduate studies a research grants officer provides information on research grants and university fellowships.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees per year full-time undergraduate, all faculties, $740. Full-time graduate, $660 per year (for first three resident years of PhD and first two resident years of master's; $25 for each additional year).

Residence: room and board, single $1,650; double $1,550; multiple $1,500.

Student fees: miscellaneous compulsory, graduate and undergraduate, $45.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: New Brunswick grade 12 with six passes in approved subjects with no mark below 50%. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, grade 12. Grade 11 Newfoundland (special consideration) with six passes. Quebec, high school leaving examination results for seven subjects and 65% average (70% for science and applied science) with no subject below 50%. Quebec CEGEP graduates from two-year program may be admissible to second year if normal admission requirements met in first-year subjects at CEGEP and acceptable to the faculty. Ontario, grade 12 from five-year arts and science program only with 65% average in six subjects and no subject below 50%. Ontario grade 13 applicants may be admitted to second year if normal admission requirements met and minimum 65% average obtained with, no mark below 50% on the five first-year subjects acceptable to faculty. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, grade 12 with 65% average in six subjects and no subject below 50%.

Graduate: minimum requirement, honors bachelor's degree or equivalent with cumulative grade point average of at least 3.0 from UNB or equivalent standing (ie, upper second-class honors) from other approved university. Specific requirements concerning prerequisite courses or number of courses stated by department concerned. Applicants to PhD program may be required to write qualifying examinations.

Mature: applicants who do not meet normal entrance requirements may be considered by admission committee. Applicant must normally be in work force two years prior to application. Consideration given to any applicant over the age of 21 but those between 21 and 24 years of age are normally expected to meet high school requirements for university entrance. More latitude allowed in considering those over 24 years of age who have been in work force for a number of years.

Foreign: USA students must present complete high school record, principal's confidential report and CEEB scores. SAT minimum total of 1,000 (two scores) and three achievement tests (English, mathematics and one other) minimum total of 1,500.

UK and British Commonwealth: GCE 0-level passes with minimum grade C or 3, in English, mathematics and four academic options. Applicants with three appropriate A-level subjects with minimum grade C may be admissible to second year.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must write either University of Michigan English language test, test of English as a foreign language or Cambridge English language test.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission on individual basis.

Applications for undergraduate programs must be submitted by March 31, for law by May 1 and for the bachelor of education by June 1. School of graduate studies has no closing date for applications but March 1 is the deadline for fellowship applications.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from grade 12 unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from a bachelor's degree and doctorates require at least three years from a bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs, both four years from grade 12.
Master of arts (MA) One or two academic years from bachelor's degree. Residence requirement may be shortened on recommendation of department concerned.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Bachelor of business administration (BBA) One hundred and thirty-eight credit hours required, 48 in business and 12 in mathematics. Admission from grade 12.
Certificates in business administration and public administration. Thirty credit hours, through extension. One year or equivalent.

COMPUTER SCIENCE
Bachelor of science in computer science (BScCS)
Master of science in computer science (MScCS)

EDUCATION
Undergraduate bachelor of education (BEd) Replaces two-year programs previously offered at New Brunswick Teachers' College and New Brunswick Institute of Technology.
Bachelor of teaching (BT) Largely restricted to graduates of New Brunswick Teachers' College or New Brunswick Institute of Technology. Degree offered only until 1980.
Postgraduate bachelor of education (BEd) One year following recognized bachelor's degree.
Graduate diploma in education (DipEd) Satisfactory completion of five full courses approved for graduate credit.
Master of education (MEd) Minimum one year from BEd. Report or thesis required.

ENGINEERING
Bachelor of science in engineering (BScE) Minimum 180 credit hours but better students may complete in four years.
Master of engineering (MEng) Minimum one year full-time or equivalent part-time. Thesis required.
Master of science in engineering (MScE) At least one year full-time. Thesis required. Program oriented towards research.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FORESTRY
Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF) Five years from grade 12, four years from grade 13.
Bachelor of science in forest engineering (BScFE) Eight or 10 term program depending on professional qualifications sought. Offered jointly by faculties of engineering and forestry.
Master of forestry (MF) Minimum one year full-time after BScF.
Master of science in forestry (MScF) Minimum one year full-time study after BScF. Thesis required. Program oriented towards research.

LAW
Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from bachelor's degree in arts, business administration, commerce or science. Arts or business administration students at UNB or St. Thomas University may be admitted after penultimate year of first degree program.

NURSING
Bachelor of nursing (BN) Number of students restricted. Graduates of two-year diploma programs may challenge for credit.
Degree program for registered nurses (BN) Three-year generalized nursing program. Two years may be taken through extension. Final year must be on campus. Field work may be required.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION
Bachelor of physical education (BPE)
Master of physical education (MPE) Report or thesis required.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc)
Master of science (MSc) At least two years from bachelor's degree in arts or science.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Undergraduate classes in arts, business administration, education and science offered

during winter session at various centres. Summer session courses offered for undergraduates proceeding to degree and for teachers who wish to improve professional qualifications by working towards graduate degrees and diplomas in education. Extension programs offer courses in arts, business, education and science in Saint John, Fredericton and a number of other centres. Occasionally offered in co-operation with other universities.

For no university credit. Management certificate courses and a few others particularly in art. Extension program presently under review.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Combined courses in arts or business administration and law enable students to obtain two degrees in less time than if two programs were taken separately.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Bio-Engineering Institute. Director: R.N. Scott, BSc

Fire Science Centre. Directors: A.J. Kayll, BSF, MF, PhD; F.R. Steward, SB, SM, ScD

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION

St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5G3. President: Rev. G.W. Martin, BA, BTh. See separate entry.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION

Maritime Forest Ranger School, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 4X6. Interprovincial school for forest rangers affiliated to UNB. Provides one-year training course for men and women with some experience in forestry and certain training facilities for faculty of forestry at the university. Director: H.W. Bienis, BScF, BEd

NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE*

Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5E3
Telephone: 902-895-1571
Telex: 111
Principal: H.F. MacRae, BSc(Agr), MSc, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, P.Y. Hamilton, Bsc(Agr), MSc

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 432; Part-time undergraduate, 15.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 48.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $2,469,292 (provincial grants, 74.7%; other Atlantic provinces grants, 11.8%; school recoveries, 6.5%; federal grants, 3%; fees, 4%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC. For complete list of Nova Scotia Agricultural College faculty, see calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Nova Scotia Agricultural College was established by provincial legislation in 1905 and the first classes were offered in the same year. Until the mid-thirties, the names College of Agriculture and Nova Scotia Agricultural College were used interchangeably.

The college has neither a board nor a senate. Control is vested in the Nova Scotia department of agriculture and marketing. The college is co-educational.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located in Truro, Nova Scotia (population 15,000). On the 350-acre campus are an administration building, three combined laboratory and lecture-hall buildings, three student residences, a six-building animal science complex, and an athletic centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Fraser House and Chapman House provide living accommodation for approximately 400 male students. Trueman House provides accommodation for 80 female students.

LIBRARY The library is located in one of the laboratory-lecture hall buildings.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The United Students' Council, consisting of all full-time students, elects its own executive to look after student affairs and to promote the interests of students.

The Students' Council each year appoints a committee which directs the social activities of the college. Many sports activities are offered. The athletic program involves intramural athletics, interscholastic athletics as well as a program of physical education. Each year, the students organize a college winter fair, or "college royal" as it is frequently called. The show is a competition in fitting and showmanship.

Practically all students are covered by state hospital and medical plans. Infirmary facilities are available for both men and women. A small medical fee is charged.

Each new student has a faculty advisor and the advice of all faculty members is readily available.

The placement office provides employment service to all students. The office is staffed by one person on a full-time basis as well as a Canada Manpower representative who serves in a part-time capacity two days per week.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

GRADING SYSTEM Numerical grades are assigned. The pass mark is 50%. Honors diplomas are awarded to those with an average of 75% and high honors to those with an average of 80%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Scholarships varying in value from $250 to $700 per year are awarded on an academic basis and are available to degree course students. Free tuition is provided to technician course students from the Atlantic provinces. Technicians of high standing may also be awarded scholarships.

FEES AND COSTS
Full-time fees per year: university course, $600; technician course, no tuition; technology course, no tuition for students from Atlantic provinces. Miscellaneous fees: medical, $6; caution and lab deposit, $30.
Residence: room and board $1,200 per year.
Student council fees: $56.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate: degree program requires Nova Scotia grade 12 or equivalent with 60% average and no mark below 50% in English, mathematics, chemistry, physics or biology, and a fifth subject.

Technology: chemistry or biology lab technology program and ornamental horticulture technology, require

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Nova Scotia grade 12 or equivalent with no mark below 60% in English, mathematics, chemistry, and biology or satisfactory completion of first year technical animal or plant science. For directed studies, satisfactory completion of a two-year technician course. Farming technology requires successful completion of first year agricultural business, animal science or plant science technician course.

Technician program requires Nova Scotia grade 11 or equivalent with standing in English, mathematics, a science and two additional subjects.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURE

Diploma in agricultural science. Two years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in agricultural engineering. Two years from senior matriculation.

Graduates from both programs usually proceed to further studies at Macdonald College (McGill University), the University of Guelph, the University of Maine, or Nova Scotia Technical College.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS For no university credit. Technician diploma awarded to students taking a two-year technician course and completing appropriate in-service training. Technology diploma awarded to students taking third year after completing technician course or a two-year program after senior matriculation.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN*

5163 Duke Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3J6
Telephone: 902-422-7831
Telex: 019-21591
President: G.N. Kennedy, AOCA, BFA, MFA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Joyce Johnson.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 368; Part-time undergraduate, 53; Full-time graduate, 14.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 38.

Total income: $2,741,000 (government grants, 80.5%; student fees, 16%; miscellaneous and ancillary operations, 3.5%).

List of executive and administrative officers available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Nova Scotia College of Art and Design faculty, see college calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Nova Scotia College of Art and Design was established as Victoria School of Art and Design in 1887 and renamed Nova Scotia College of Art in 1925. In 1969 the institution was renamed Nova Scotia College of Art and Design. It awarded its first bachelor's degree in 1970 and the first master's degree in 1975.

The college is a co-educational, independent institution of higher learning chartered by an act of the provincial legislature and receives its principal financial support from the province of Nova Scotia. The government of the college is vested in a 20-member board of governors.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college has recently completed a move to a three-block area of restored historic buildings in downtown waterfront Halifax, a city with a population of 265,155. Halifax is the seaport capital of Nova Scotia and the metropolitan centre of Canada's maritime provinces.

The principal studio areas open to students in fine art include ceramics, jewelry, mixed media, painting, photography, printmaking, sculpture and weaving. Students may take courses at Dalhousie University and at other universities in the city.

The Anna Leonowens Gallery, named for one of the founders of the college, and the famous teacher of the children of the King of Siam, presents a series of exhibitions that are open to the public throughout the year.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The college does not provide residential accommodation but the student services office coordinates a housing and information service which helps students seeking accommodation.

LIBRARY The college library, a specialized collection in art and design, holds about 10,500 volumes. In addition, the college regularly receives about 300 periodicals and maintains a collection of 43,000 photographic slides of examples of works of art and design. Libraries at other universities in Halifax are also available to students of the college.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student Union, through its elected council, places student representatives on the college's board of governors and committees which also include faculty in their membership. The student council also plans social, cultural and athletic activities and represents student needs and opinion in matters of official concern. The program of the union is financed by student union fees.

The college's program of extra-academic activities is supplemented through community activities and through cooperation and reciprocal arrangements with other universities located in Halifax.

Through the college health service, a physician visits the campus at specified times during the week to provide minor medical treatment, health counselling and medical referrals. This service is offered to students at no cost.

The student counselling services office coordinates a number of services which are directed towards meeting the extra-academic needs of students at the college. These include personal, academic, financial aid, employment and foreign student counselling provided by the director of student services and college counsellor. The student counselling office also sponsors a program for visitors who are not working in the visual arts but who are active in contemporary fields of interest.

ACADEMIC YEAR Three semester-length terms: September to December; January to April; May to August. Undergraduate students may be admitted at the beginning of any term. Master of fine arts students are ordinarily admitted in September and students are admitted to the MA in art education program in July.

GRADING SYSTEM Those courses which are satisfactorily completed are recorded for credit. Those not satisfactorily completed receive no credit and are not entered on the student's permanent record.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students may be granted financial aid by the college for educational expenses according to their need and the availability of funds, subject to the following conditions: a) students requesting aid must use the resources of the Canada Student Loans Plan and applicable provincial bursary plans to the fullest extent; b) the college assesses a student's need for assistance according to the criteria used by the Canada Student Loans Plan; c) a reasonable portion of aid will be offered as remuneration for employment with the college and the remainder as remission of fees.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Assistance is also available to students through the William Donald Peters Memorial Fund and the Effie May Ross Scholarship Fund.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time (11 credits or more): $410.50 per semester, $821 per year. Part-time per credit: $40 per semester. Registration fee: $10 per semester.
Room and board, $780 per semester, $1,560 per year.
Student union fees: $10.50 per semester, $21 per year.
Other expenses: class supplies, $225 per semester, $450 per year; personal expenses, $225 per semester, $450 per year; local travel, $60 per semester, $120 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Admission is based on evidence of reasonable maturity, interest in the program and the ability to benefit from college programs. Applicants must complete Nova Scotia grade 11 or equivalent. Other candidates must present evidence of their interest, ability and maturity to qualify for admission. Transfer students from other institutions including those from liberal arts and other programs may receive advanced standing. Students in pre-engineering, pre-architecture, sciences, sociology, psychology and related programs may be granted up to two years advanced standing in the design program.

Applicants to the master of fine arts program must hold the bachelor of fine arts degree or its equivalent, competence in art and an interest in teaching at the post-secondary level.

Applications should be completed eight weeks before the month in which the student plans to enter. Closing date for applicants to the master of fine arts program is March 20.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Bachelor's degrees are four years in length unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ART EDUCATION

Bachelor of arts in art education (BA) Qualifies the student to receive the Nova Scotia Teacher's Certificate as an art specialist.
Master of arts in art education (MA) Requires a year of full-time study, July through June, or three summer terms of seven weeks each and the two intervening years of part-time study. Offered for experienced elementary and secondary school teachers of art and art supervisors.

DESIGN

Bachelor of design (BDes)
Diploma in graphic design. [Associate of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (ANSCAD)] Three-year program.

FINE ART

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) The introductory course, taken in the first year, and five semester-courses in art history are required. Remaining courses are elected by the student from those available at college and from courses available at other universities in the city.
Diploma in fine art. [Associate of Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (ANSCAD)] Four years of study which may be entirely in studio courses.
Master of fine arts (MFA) Two-year program with emphasis on studio work for students interested in post-secondary teaching. Requires a thesis exhibition.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For no university credit. Courses in art and design are offered for adults and children in Halifax and in other locations in the province

Credit courses are not offered through the extension program but are available to those wishing to register for full-time or part-time study as special students.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Summer semester runs for 14 weeks from May until August. Students who do not enrol in the entire program may select courses lasting one-quarter or one-half of the term beginning in May, June, early July or late July.

Off-campus study: a student may receive credit for programs of study undertaken while travelling or at a place away from the college if the programs offer advantages for the work the student is doing. A student proposing an off-campus program for credit will arrange a plan with faculty members subject to college approval and the approval of the appropriate faculty body.

NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE*

P.O. Box 1000, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2X4
Telephone: 902-429-8300
Telex: 019-22731
President: Clair Callaghan, BA, BEng, MS

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, M.R. Foran, BSc, MSc, PhD, FCIC, DEng

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 415; Part-time undergraduate, 29; Full-time graduate, 37; Part-time graduate, 45.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 66.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $4,696,900 (public funds, 80%; student fees, 15%; other, 5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Nova Scotia Technical College faculty, see college calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Nova Scotia Technical College was created by an act of the provincial legislature in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degrees were awarded in 1910. In 1947 the act of 1907 was repealed and replaced by two new acts which separated engineering education and secondary technical education and provided for the establishment of graduate studies.

The college is non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a 24-member board of governors, and a senate, faculties and faculty councils responsible for academic policy.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located on a 13-acre site in downtown Halifax, the provincial capital (population 117,882). There are 11 buildings containing classrooms, laboratories, a computer centre, research facilities in all departments, the administration, a gymnasium, a common room, the library and a man's residence.

STUDENT RESIDENCE M.M. O'Brien hall accommodates 132 male students.

LIBRARY The library contains 50,000 volumes and 900 periodical subscriptions.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The objectives of the Students' Society are to provide an approved and recognized form of student government, and to enable members to plan, direct and participate in extra curricular activities. Sports and major social events are organized by the society. The society functions through a student council. General meetings of the society are held twice during the college year. Graduate students are members of the society.

Student branches or faculty counsellors are established for many Canadian and international societies and institutes associated with the profession of engineering. The Architectural Undergraduate Society organizes talks, film and slide showings, and social events. Programs are run throughout the year to provide opportunities to meet members of the professions and the general public.

Foreign students are welcomed by various ethnic societies organized outside of the college.

Medical and hospital services are mainly free to Nova Scotia residents. Some medical insurance may be purchased by students and staff for special purposes.

A placement office organizes a program of interviews with company representatives who are recruiting prospective graduates during their final year of study. Assistance is also given to students seeking part-time and summer jobs. The resources of a reading room are available.

ACADEMIC YEAR Undergraduate architecture: September to August for Co-op One, January to December for Co-op Two, both with three terms; September to May for Co-op Three with two terms. Undergraduate engineering: September to May with two terms. Graduate studies: 12 months with normal commencement in September.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each engineering subject as follows: A, excellent (80 - 100%); B, good (70 - 79%); C, acceptable (60 - 69%); D, conditional (50 - 59%); E, failure (30 - 49%); F, complete failure (0 - 29%). Architecture: pass, fail, incomplete.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Canadian citizens and landed immigrants of one-year's residence who intend to remain in Canada after graduation are eligible to apply to the Canada Student Loans Plan. Residents of Quebec should apply to the Quebec student assistance scheme. Undergraduate students may apply for several industrial scholarships to the amount of tuition fees, or more, following registration. Most major graduate fellowships in appropriate fields are tenable at the college. Grants-in-aid of research to professors are available from various sources for support of students. A limited number of teaching assistantships are awarded after registration.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate, $358 per term. Full-time graduate, $725 per year minimum.
Residence: room and board $687.50 (double), $725.00 (single) per term.
Student fees: $49.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate architecture: applicants must have successfully completed at least two years at any recognized university. One mathematics course is mandatory unless the student sits for an entrance examination. University letter of recommendation is also required. Same requirements for bachelor of environmental design.

Undergraduate engineering: students normally enter junior year following completion of a two or three-year program of studies at associated universities: Acadia, Dalhousie, Mount Allison, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Prince Edward Island, St. Francis Xavier or Saint Mary's. Students who have completed equivalent studies at other universities may apply.

Graduate: a first degree with high standing in appropriate studies. Students must submit letters of recommendation from two professors, certified or official transcripts of academic record, and a brief description of previous schooling and plans for graduate work.

All applications for undergraduate programs must be received by July 2.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Co-operative program. Four years after transfer from a university with appropriate credits.
Bachelor of environmental design (BEnvDes) Interim degree awarded following five terms in architecture.
Master of architecture (MArch) At least one year from BArch.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng) Two years after transfer with diploma from associated universities (see admission requirements).
Master of engineering (MEng) At least one year from BEng.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MEng, or three years from BEng.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

No credit. The department offers refresher, general and specialist courses in the evenings for architects and engineers. Special concentrated or extended courses for specific groups or industries can be arranged at the college or on industry premises.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Atlantic Industrial Research Institute. Interim director: G.P. Wilson, BEng, MSc

THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION*

252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6
Telephone: 416-923-6641
Telex: 06-217720
Director: Clifford Pitt, MA, PhD

Direct inquiries concerning graduate studies to coordinator of graduate studies, Clive Beck, BEd, BA, PhD

Direct general inquiries to the office of the director.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Enrolment data added with University of Toronto.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 155.

Income revenue for fiscal year ending April 30, 1976: $15,302,000 (provincial grants, 87%; student fees, 3%; special research grants, particularly private foundations, 5%; other, 5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of faculty of The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, see calendar or University of Toronto in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE OISE was established in 1965 by a provincial act which brought into one organization the former departments of educational research and graduate studies of the University of Toronto's Ontario College of Education. In 1966, the Ontario Curriculum Institute became part of OISE. Although the institute has the power to grant degrees, under an agreement of affiliation with the University of Toronto, the graduates receive University of Toronto degrees.

The institute is organized into nine academic departments, each of which is concerned with conducting research in a particular field of education, and with the development of better educational methods and materials. A degree program in the field of higher education, and certificate programs in adult education, staff training and development, and school management are also offered. The institute offers some sections of courses in the MEd program off-campus to make graduate study in education more readily available. The facilities of the institute enable advanced graduate students to participate directly in research or development programs in their field of scholarly interest. The field development program, carried out largely through nine field centres serving all regions of the province, helps demonstrate and implement research findings and new curriculum materials, and assists local educators. Faculty and students may participate in the program, either through the centres or the departments of the institute.

OISE is co-educational and under the control of a board of governors that reports to the provincial minister of education.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The institute is housed in a 12 storey building in the centre of Toronto, the provincial capital (metropolitan population 2,803,101). A range of computing facilities is available to meet the data processing needs of staff and students. These include programming consultation, a reference library and courses as well as access to the University of Toronto computing centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation may be obtained for a limited number of students at the University of Toronto. The university's housing service will also assist students to find off-campus accommodation.

LIBRARIES The library includes holdings in education and related areas, particularly among the humanities and social sciences, comprising more than 380,000 items. Some 3,900 active serial titles are recorded. The collection is strongly multi-media in character, including films, audio-cassettes, microfilm and microfiche holdings, and specialized instructional materials for levels K-13. Specialized collections include a press clipping file related to Ontario education, instructional resources representative of standardized tests, and a comprehensive collection of school textbooks authorized for use in Ontario during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Certain of these materials are restricted to in-library use or to borrowing only by the OISE community. Library staff provide advice on the development of bibliographies associated with the institute's specialized subject fields, and the library is associated with a project providing on-line searches of commercial data bases. Central libraries of the University of Toronto are within ten minutes' walking distance of OISE. Under the terms of the affiliation agreement, their collections and services are extended to OISE faculty and students. OISE library holdings are included in the University of Toronto Union Catalogue.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All full and part-time students are members of the Graduate Students' Association. Its objectives are: 1) to coordinate the governmental activities of students in the various departments of the institute, the institute assembly, its standing committees, and any ad hoc committees; 2) to promote and maintain communication between OISE students and OISE administration; 3) to act as a representative of OISE students, or any one of them, on all matters in which representation may be in the interests of such students; 4) to promote and maintain responsible student government at OISE; 5) to initiate, sponsor, coordinate, and promote athletic, cultural, and social events in which OISE students may be interested; 6) to promote the welfare and interests of the individuals registered as full-time, part-time, or special students at OISE.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The facilities of the University of Toronto health services are available to faculty and to registered students of OISE. No special fee is required. The service includes first-aid, consultation with a physician, and psychiatric advice. It does not include dental care.

A special advisor to overseas students is on staff at OISE. The University of Toronto International Student Centre also offers services and facilities to overseas students. Inquiries regarding customs regulations, accommodation and medical and hospital insurance should be directed to the office of the coordinator of graduate studies, OISE.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August, with required pre-session reading and post-session papers.

GRADING SYSTEM Seven-point grading system as follows: A+ 9; A, 8; A– ,7; B+, 6; B,5; B– ,4; F, failure.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
The institute offers financial awards on the basis of academic ability and professional promise. Amount and type of award may vary with need, academic program and the policies of the academic department.

FEES AND COSTS
Full-time per year, $600. Miscellaneous compulsory fees, $52.50 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Minimum second-class standing in final year of appropriate undergraduate degree.

Final dates for receipt of application for admission forms are February 1, 1978 for 1978 - 79 regular session for full-time students also applying for financial assistance; March 1, 1978 for 1978 summer session; June 1, 1978 for regular session for part-time students.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

EDUCATION
Master of education (MEd) One regular academic session and one summer if full-time. May be taken part-time but must be completed within six years from enrolment as MEd candidate. Admission based on four-year or three-year BA or equivalent with at least second-class standing in final year, teacher certification and one year teaching experience.
Master of arts (MA) One academic year plus thesis from closely related four-year BA or equivalent, two years from three-year BA or equivalent, or from four-year BA not closely related with at least second-class standing in final year. One-third of a year advanced standing granted in a two-year program for teacher certification. Must be completed with five years. One year residence required.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years residence beyond MA if continuing in relevant area of specialization. Must be completed within six years.
Doctor of education (EdD) University of Toronto MEd or MA in educational theory, or equivalent, with high standing. Applicants whose masters did not include thesis required to complete qualifying research paper. Minimum residence requirement on academic year full-time study.

NOTE: OISE graduate degrees in education do not carry certification for teaching in Ontario.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Courses scheduled after hours for part-time students during regular academic session. Summer session offers courses primarily for MEd; under certain circumstances MA, PhD and EdD students may also take summer courses for credit.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OISE is itself a research institute.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA*

English version follows/Le texte anglais se trouve à la suite.

Ottawa (Ontario) K1N 6N5
Teléphone: 613-231-3311
Telex: 053-3338
Recteur et vice-chancelier: R.P. Roger Guindon, OMI, CC, BA, LPh, LTh, DTh, LLD

Prière d'adresser la correspondance générale au registraire, M. Raymond Labelle, BA, LPh

Inscriptions en 1976 - 1977: Baccalauréat, à plein temps, 9,383; baccalauréat, à temps partiel, 5,448; études supérieures, à plein temps, 1,158; études supérieures, à temps partiel, 2,091.

Professeurs à plein temps en 1976 - 1977: 934.

Revenu global en 1976 - 1977: $62,442.513 (subventions du gouvernement, 82.71 p. 100; droits de scolarité, 14.6 p. 100; divers, 2.69 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université d'Ottawa, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université d'Ottawa ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT Le Collège de Bytown, future Université d'Ottawa, a été fondé en 1848 par les missionnaires Oblats de Marie-Immaculée. Érigée en corporation en 1849, l'institution a pris le nom de Collège d'Ottawa en 1861 et a été élevée au rang d'université en 1866 en vertu d'une loi du gouvernement d'Union. Elle est devenue université pontificale en 1889 en vertu d'un décret du Pape Léon XIII. La charte civile remaniée a été sanctionnée par la législature d'Ontario en 1933 et la charte pontificale amendée a reçu une nouvelle approbation de Rome en 1934. Au mois de juillet 1965, les facultés de théologie et de droit canon ont été groupées pour former l'Université Saint-Paul, institution fédérée à la nouvelle Université d'Ottawa et représentée à son Sénat.

L'Université d'Ottawa est une institution bilingue, mixte et privée, subventionnée par le gouvernement d'Ontario. L'administration de l'université relève d'un Bureau des gouverneurs composé de 32 membres et d'un Sénat.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université est située dans le quartier de la Côte de Sable d'Ottawa et ses propriétés s'échelonneront dans l'avenir sur une distance d'un mille le long de la rive est du Canal Rideau. Le campus couvre présentement une superficie de 42 acres mais il sera agrandi et couvrira 83 acres d'ici 20 ans. On y trouve actuellement 15 édifices pour l'enseignement et quatre résidences d'étudiants.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Seuls les étudiants à plein temps peuvent loger à l'université. Le pavillon Leblanc peut loger 110 étudiants; le pavillon Marchand, 350; le pavillon Stanton, 357 et le pavillon Thompson, 457. Le bureau du logement à l'extérieur du campus tient un registre des endroits où peuvent loger les étudiants, depuis les maisons de chambres, avec ou sans pension, jusqu'aux appartements meublés.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES La bibliothèque Morisset (humanités et sciences sociales), terminée en 1972, contient la majeure partie de la collection de 966,000 volumes et autres documents imprimés, de 10,925 périodiques et de 747,000 documents audio-visuels de l'université. La bibliothèque Vanier est destinée aux étudiants en médecine et en sciences; certaines autres facultés et écoles ont leur propre bibliothèque spécialisée et leurs salles de lecture.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS La Fédération des étudiants de l'Université d'Ottawa groupe les associations qui sont au service des étudiants de l'université dans diverses facultés. Les présidents de ces associations forment le Conseil étudiant qui représente l'organisme législatif central des étudiants. Le président de la Fédération, le commissaire à la représentation, le commissaire aux services ainsi que le commissaire aux finances sont élus par l'ensemble des étudiants et travaillent de concert avec le Conseil à coordonner les activités de toutes les facultés, dans l'intérêt général des étudiants; seul le Conseil étudiant est autorisé à parler au nom de tous les étudiants de l'université.

Des services aux étudiants sont offerts à l'université et sont administrés avec la participation des étudiants, des associations professionnelles sur le campus et des facultés, écoles et services administratifs de l'université. La Fédération des étudiants organise des activités, notamment un programme d'orientation à l'intention des nouveaux venus, une coopérative étudiante sur le marché au détail, le Pub, deux journaux bimensuels, la radio-campus, un service de renseignements par téléphone, un studio de photographie et des voyages à rabais pour les étudiants.

Le service de santé est à la disposition de tous les étudiants à plein temps dès la journée de leur inscription et pour l'année universitaire de 32 semaines, au coût de $20 par étudiant payables avec les droits universitaires.

Le service de consultation de l'université offre tout un éventail de programmes individuels et collectifs dans les domaines suivants: information et orientation scolaires et professionnelles; consultation personnelle, counselling matrimonial et pré-matrimonial, séminaires sur les méthodes de travail, promotion professionnelle, relations humaines et épanouissement personnel, fixation d'objectifs sérieux pour la vie et formation visant à faire acquérir de l'assurance dans le comportement.

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

Le bureau de placement fournit aux finissants des renseignements pertinents concernant l'emploi permanent et aide les étudiants à obtenir un emploi saisonnier ou un emploi à temps partiel au cours de l'année universitaire.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Baccalauréat - Année régulière: de la mi-septembre à la fin d'avril. Cours d'été: du début de juillet à la mi-août. Études supérieures - Trois sessions: de septembre à décembre; de janvier à avril; de mai à août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Au niveau du baccalauréat: A+, 10 (90 - 100 p. 100); A, 9 (85 - 89 p. 100); A-, 8 (80 - 84 p. 100); B+, 7 (75 - 79 p. 100); B, 6 (70 - 74 p. 100); C+, 5 (66 - 69 p. 100); C, 4 (60 - 65 p. 100); D+, 3 (55 - 59 p. 100); D, 2 (50 - 54 p. 100); E, 1 (40 - 49 p. 100) échec avec droit de reprise; F, 0 (0 - 39 p. 100), échec sans droit de reprise. Au niveau des études supérieures: A+, 10 (90 - 100 p. 100); A, 9 (85 - 89 p. 100); A-, 8 (80 - 84 p. 100); B+, 7 (75 - 79 p. 100); B, 6 (70 - 74 p. 100); C+, 5 (66 - 69 p. 100); échec, moins de 66 p. 100

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les gouvernements fédéral et provincial, de même que certaines compagnies, fondations et associations offrent des bourses et des prêts aux étudiants inscrits à plein temps aux niveaux du baccalauréat et des études supérieures. L'université elle-même attribue chaque année, à l'admission, un certain nombre de bourses d'excellence à des candidats admis aux études à plein temps. Les bourses accordées aux élèves d'école secondaire admis à l'année pré-universitaire ou à la première année d'un programme au niveau du baccalauréat, sont renouvelables pendant quatre ans. Dans le cas des candidats admis en common law, en criminologie, en droit civil, en éducation, en bibliothéconomie ou en médecine, les bourses d'admission ne sont pas renouvelables. En outre, l'université offre annuellement des bourses d'excellence aux étudiants inscrits à plein temps au niveau du baccalauréat et qui ont obtenu, aux examens de fin d'année, des résultats au-dessus de la moyenne. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, on voudra bien consulter la brochure sur l'aide financière.

DROITS ET AUTRES FRAIS

Les droits de scolarité et les frais accessoires, pour les étudiants canadiens à plein temps, au niveau du baccalauréat, varient entre $697 (sciences, niveau pré-universitaire) et $917 (médecine). Les droits exigés des étudiants munis d'un visa (étrangers) sont plus élevés; les étudiants étrangers, inscrits à plein temps au niveau du baccalauréat, doivent payer $1,582. Au niveau des études supérieures, le tarif applicable aux étudiants canadiens est de $367 par session de quatre mois; dans le cas des étudiants étrangers, il est de $774 par trimestre. Pour les étudiants canadiens inscrits à temps partiel au niveau du baccalauréat, le tarif est de $138 par cours et de $69 par demi-cours. Pour les étudiants canadiens inscrits à temps partiel au niveau des études supérieures, le tarif est de $164 par cours ouvrant droit à quatre crédits et de $82 pour chaque cours ouvrant droit à trois crédits ou moins.

Logement: de $660 à $775 par année, pour une chambre seulement.

Droits étudiants: $25 - compris dans les frais accessoires de $82.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Ontario. Année pré-universitaire: année 4 (12e année d'Ontario) ou l'équivalent. En sciences et en génie, moyenne générale de 65 p. 100 en sciences et en mathématiques. Au moins six crédits de l'année 4 approuvés par le ministère de l'Éducation d'Ontario aux fins de l'inclusion dans les programmes d'études des écoles secondaires. Première année: année 5 (13e année d'Ontario) ou l'équivalent et au moins six crédits dans les matières voulues. Moyenne d'au moins 60 p. 100 et un minimum de 50 p. 100 dans chaque matière. Les candidats doivent présenter leurs notes des trois dernières années du secondaire, de même qu'un rapport confidentiel du directeur. Un nombre limité d'étudiants de l'année 4 (12e année) peuvent être admis en première année des arts et des sciences sociales s'ils ont accumulé six crédits de l'année 4 approuvés par le ministère de l'Éducation d'Ontario; l'anglais ou le français doit figurer dans ce groupe et un minimum de 50 p. 100 est exigé dans chaque matière, avec une moyenne générale de 80 p. 100. Les candidats de l'année 4 qui demandent leur admission en musique doivent en outre subir avec succès une audition et une épreuve écrite.

Québec. Année pré-universitaire: secondaire V avec moyenne générale finale d'au moins 65 p. 100 en sciences et en mathématiques. Première année: CEGEP I et avoir terminé avec succès 12 cours du programme général du CEGEP et conservé une moyenne générale de 65 p. 100. Admission en administration, arts, sciences et génie, sciences sociales, sciences de l'activité physique et des loisirs et sciences infirmières. Aucune équivalence n'est accordée pour l'admission à un niveau plus avancé. On peut également être admis en première année à la fin des études de CEGEP I+, c'est-à-dire après avoir terminé avec succès plus de 12 cours du programme général de CEGEP. Minimum de 70 p. 100 dans chacun des cours pour lesquels l'étudiant demande d'être admis à un niveau plus avancé en vue d'un programme spécialisé. Un nombre limité d'étudiants peuvent être admis après le secondaire V à la première année en administration, arts, sciences sociales, à condition d'avoir réussi 10 cours approuvés. Détails dans l'annuaire. Les étudiants demandant à être admis au programme du baccalauréat en musique, après le secondaire V, doivent se prêter à une audition. CEGEP II (professionnel), admission à la première année à condition d'avoir obtenu une mention très bien pour les deux premières années du programme de trois ans du CEGEP. CEGEP III, mention très bien pour les deux dernières années du programme de trois ans. Deuxième année: admission à la deuxième année après CEGEP II (cours général) avec au moins 24 cours du programme général et une moyenne générale de 65 p. 100. Voir détails dans l'annuaire. On peut aussi être admis en deuxième année après le CEGEP III (professionnel) à condition d'avoir obtenu une mention très bien pour les deux dernières années du programme de trois ans. Voir détails dans l'annuaire.

Les étudiants des autres provinces du Canada sont évalués selon des équivalences établies par rapport aux conditions applicables aux étudiants d'Ontario.

Études supérieures: baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent, avec au moins une mention B dans les cours spécialisés pour être admis directement au programme de maîtrise dans le même domaine d'études. Les étudiants qui ont obtenu un baccalauréat général avec au moins une mention B sont admissibles à l'année préparatoire ou propédeutique. Pour être admis au programme du doctorat, il faut avoir une maîtrise ou l'équivalent, avec une mention bien +.

Adultes: les candidats dont le degré d'instruction ne satisfait pas aux conditions établies peuvent être admis comme étudiants réguliers aux conditions suivantes: a) être citoyens canadiens ou domiciliés au Canada en permanence; b) être âgés de 21 ans au 31 décembre de l'année de leur demande d'admission; c) n'avoir pas fréquenté l'école secondaire à plein temps depuis deux ans; e) offrir, de l'avis du comité d'admission, des garanties de succès scolaire. Les candidats adultes doivent présenter un certificat de naissance, un relevé de notes, deux lettres de recommandation et une preuve de citoyenneté canadienne ou de statut d'immigrant reçu.

Étrangers: le non-Canadien qui ne désire pas s'établir en permanence au Canada entre au pays à titre de résident temporaire (non-immigrant) et doit se procurer quelques-uns ou la totalité des documents suivants avant son arrivée: a) une lettre d'acceptation d'une université canadienne; b) une déclaration écrite attestant que ses ressources suffiront à subvenir à son entretien durant toute la période de ses études; c) un passeport, sauf les citoyens des États-Unis; d) un visa, sauf les sujets britanniques, les citoyens des pays du Commonwealth, les citoyens de l'Irlande et de la France et les résidents permanents légaux des États-Unis (on peut se procurer un visa aux ambassades ou aux consulats du Canada et, dans un bon nombre de pays, aux bureaux de l'immigration canadienne); e) un certificat de vaccination attestant que le candidat a été vacciné pas plus de trois ans avant son arrivée au Canada; cette condition s'applique aux étudiants de la plupart des pays sauf les États-Unis; f) un certificat médical dans le cas de ceux dont le séjour au Canada dépassera 12 mois; ces étudiants doivent subir, avant d'arriver au pays, un examen médical complet, y compris une radiographie pulmonaire (frais à la charge de l'étudiant); une simple attestation de bonne santé par un médecin ne suffit pas; g) un certificat canadien d'entrée remis à tout étudiant étranger à son arrivée au Canada par les agents d'immigration. Les candidats des États-Unis doivent être munis d'un document attestant leur citoyenneté américaine (certificat de naissance, extrait de baptême, certificat de naturalisation, passeport). Un candidat venu des États-Unis, qui n'est pas citoyen américain, est tenu de fournir une preuve officielle attestant qu'il réside dans ce pays légalement.

Pour obtenir des renseignements concernant les conditions d'admission des étudiants étrangers, on voudra bien consulter la brochure intitulée "Candidats étrangers" 1978 - 1979, publiée par l'université.

Les délais fixés pour l'envoi des demandes d'admission dépendent de la discipline dont il s'agit. L'admission à l'École des études supérieures doit être approuvée un mois avant le début du trimestre.

COURS ET GRADES Les langues d'enseignement sont le français et l'anglais. Au niveau du baccalauréat, le cours est de quatre ans après la 13^{e} année ou l'équivalent, sauf indication du contraire. Au niveau de la maîtrise, le cours est d'au moins un an après un baccalauréat spécialisé, sauf indication du contraire. Pour un doctorat, on exige au moins deux ans après la maîtrise, sauf indication du contraire.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Programmes généraux et programmes avec concentration, trois ans après la 13^{e} année. Programmes spécialisés, quatre ans après la 13^{e} année.
Maîtrise ès arts (MA)
Doctorat en philosophie (PhD)

CRIMINOLOGIE

Maîtrise en criminologie (appliquée) (MCA) Deux ans après le baccalauréat. Sans thèse.
Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Deux ans après le baccalauréat. Thèse.

DROIT

Licence en droit (LLL) Trois ans après le BA ou un diplôme jugé équivalent.

Diplôme de droit notarial (DiplDN) Programme d'un an après la LLL.

Double diplôme (LLL - LLB) Programme d'un an après la LLL.

Maîtrise en droit (LLM) Au moins deux trimestres à temps complet (ou quatre trimestres à temps partiel) après la licence en droit ou un diplôme jugé équivalent. Thèse.

Doctorat en droit (LLD) Au moins quatre trimestres à temps complet ou l'équivalent à temps partiel après la maîtrise en droit. Thèse.

DROIT CANON

Baccalauréat en droit canon (BDC) Deux trimestres après un baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en droit canon (MDC) Un an après le BDC. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en droit canon [MA(DC)] Un an après le BDC. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en droit canon (PhD(DC)) Deux ans après la maîtrise en droit canon.

ÉDUCATION

Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd) Un an après un baccalauréat. Les études du BEd constituent l'année propédeutique de la maîtrise en éducation.

Programme de formation intégrée (arts et éducation) (BA,BEd) Programme de quatre ou cinq ans.

Programme de formation intégrée (sciences sociales et éducation) (BScSoc, BEd) Programme de quatre ou cinq ans.

Maîtrise en éducation (MEd) Deux ans après un baccalauréat ou un an après le BEd. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en éducation [MA(Ed)] Deux ans après un baccalauréat ou un an après le BEd. Thèse.

Doctorat en éducation (PhD) Au moins deux ans, quatre trimestres dont au moins trois consécutifs, après la maîtrise ès arts en éducation ou l'équivalent.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

Baccalauréat en éducation physique (BEP)

Baccalauréat ès sciences en kinanthropologie [BSc(Kin)]

Baccalauréat ès sciences en récréologie [BSc(Rec)]

Maîtrise en éducation physique (administration) [MEP(Administration)] Au moins un an après le BEP avec spécialisation. Sans thèse. Condition préalable: deux années d'expérience pratique terminées avec succès.

Maîtrise ès sciences en kinanthropologie [MSc(Kin)] Au moins un an après le BSc(Kin) ou l'équivalent. Thèse.

GÉNIE

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA) Grade professionnel.

Maîtrise en génie (MEng) Au moins un an après le BScA.

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA) Au moins un an après le BScA. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Au moins deux ans après la MScA.

GESTION DES SERVICES DE SANTÉ

Maîtrise en gestion des services de santé (MGSS) Au moins deux ans après un baccalauréat ou l'équivalent. Un stage fait partie intégrante du programme et a lieu ordinairement entre la première et la deuxième années universitaires. Au cours de cette période, l'étudiant est confié à un précepteur mais il demeure sous la surveillance générale de l'école. On peut satisfaire à la condition du stage soit dans un hôpital, soit dans un service de santé.

MÉDECINE

Doctorat en médecine (MD) Programme de quatre ans après le BSc ou l'équivalent. Détails dans l'annuaire de l'université.

Diplôme d'études supérieures en psychiatrie. Deux ans après le MD.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Au moins un an après le BSc ou le MD.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Deux ou trois ans après la MSc. Trois ou quatre ans après le BSc spécialisé ou le MD.

MUSIQUE

Baccalauréat en musique (BMus)

PHILOSOPHIE

Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en philosophie [BA(Ph)] Trois ans après la première année du programme du baccalauréat ès arts ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé avec concentration dans une autre discipline [BA(Ph)] Trois ans après la première année du programme du baccalauréat ès arts ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès arts en philosophie [MA(Ph)] Un an après le baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en philosophie ou l'équivalent.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Au moins deux ans après le MA(Ph).

PSYCHOLOGIE

Baccalauréat ès arts avec concentration en psychologie. Deux ans après la première année du programme du baccalauréat ès arts ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en psychologie (BPs) Trois ans après la première année du programme du baccalauréat ès arts ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs) Trois ans après le BA ou le BSc, deux ans après le BPs, y compris un an de pratique. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en psychologie [MA(Ps)] Trois ans après le BA ou le BSc, deux ans après le BPs. Thèse.

Doctorat en psychologie (PhD)

SCIENCES

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Programme général, trois ans après la 13e année.

Programme avec spécialisation, quatre ans après la 13^{e} année.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Au moins un an après le BSc avec spécialisation.
Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Au moins deux ans après la MSc.

SCIENCES DE LA GESTION

Certification en administration des affaires. Programme d'un an.
Certification en relations ouvrières-patronales. Programme d'un an.
Certificat en administration publique. Programme d'un an.
Certificat supérieur en administration publique. Programme d'un an.
Baccalauréat en administration (BAdm). Trois ans après la 13^{e} année.
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences commerciales (BCom)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de la gestion (spécialisation en recherches opérationnelles) (BScGest)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration publique (BAdmPub)
Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MCA) Au moins deux ans après le baccalauréat.

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

Baccalauréat ès sciences infirmières (BScInf) Programme de quatre ans. Programme de trois ans pour les infirmières autorisées.

SCIENCES MISSIONNAIRES

Maîtrise ès arts en sciences missionnaires [MA(ScMiss)] Avec thèse, quatre trimestres après le BA. Sans thèse, six trimestres après le BA.

SCIENCES SOCIALES

Baccalauréat en sciences sociales (BScSoc) Avec concentration, programme de trois ans. Spécialisé et spécialisé avec concentration, programme de quatre ans.
Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Au moins un an après le BScSoc.
Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Au moins deux ans après la MA.

THÉOLOGIE

Grades civils (L'Université Saint-Paul confère les grades ecclésiastiques.)
Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année du cours des arts.
Maîtrise ès arts en théologie [MA(Th)] Au moins deux semestres consécutifs après le BTh. Thèse.
Doctorat en philosophie en théologie [PhD(Th)] Au moins quatre trimestres à plein temps après la maîtrise.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Sauf indication du contraire, pour tout renseignement prière de s'adresser au Service de l'éducation permanente.

Aux fins de crédits universitaires. Cours par correspondance offerts en vue du baccalauréat seulement. Les étudiants doivent suivre au moins huit cours en résidence (cours du soir, cours d'été). Cours du soir: a) Niveau du baccalauréat. Cours offerts à l'université et aux centres extérieurs suivants: Barry's Bay, Brockville, Cornwall, Deep River, Hawkesbury, Opeongo, Pembroke, Petawawa et Renfrew. b) Niveau des études supérieures. Cours offerts à l'université seulement. Prière d'adresser toute demande de renseignements à l'École des études supérieures. c) Certificat en administration des affaires, certificat en administration publique, certificat supérieur en administration publique, certificat en relations de travail dans la fonction publique. Prière d'adresser toute demande de renseignements à la Faculté des sciences de la gestion. d) Certificat en théâtre, certificat supérieur en théâtre. Cours d'été: a) Niveau du baccalauréat. Cours offerts à l'université et aux centres extérieurs suivants: Barry's Bay, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Pembroke, Petawawa et Renfrew. b) Niveau des études supérieures. Cours offerts à l'université seulement. Prière d'adresser toute demande de renseignements à l'École des études supérieures.

Sans crédits universitaires. Cours du soir: a) Cours en opérations bancaires donnés en collaboration avec l'Institut des Banquiers Canadiens et conduisant à un diplôme décerné par l'Institut. b) Cours en gestion et en administration industrielles donnés en collaboration avec la Canadian Industrial Management Association, division d'Ottawa, et conduisant à un certificat décerné par l'Association. Cours d'été. Prière d'adresser toute demande de renseignements au Service de l'éducation permanente.

UNIVERSITÉ FÉDÉRÉE

Université Saint-Paul, 223, rue Main, Ottawa (Ontario) K1S 1C4. Recteur: R.P. Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. Voir chapitre correspondant.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA*

Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5
Telephone: 613-231-3311
Telex: 053-3338
Rector and Vice-chancellor: Roger Guindon, OMI, CC, BA, LPh, LTh, DTh, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Raymond Labelle, BA, LPh

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 9,383; Part-time undergraduate, 5,448; Full-time graduate, 1,158; Part-time graduate, 2,091.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 934.

Total income 1976 - 77: $62,442,513 (government grants, 82.71%; academic fees, 14.6%; miscellaneous, 2.69%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Ottawa faculty, see University of Ottawa calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Ottawa was founded as the College of Bytown in 1848 by the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Incorporated in 1849, it became the College of Ottawa in 1861 and was raised to the rank of university in 1866 by an act of the union government. In 1889 it became a pontifical university by decree of Pope Leo XIII. The revised civil charter was approved by the Ontario legislature in 1933 and the amended pontifical charter was given a new approval by Rome in 1934. In July 1965, the faculties of theology and canon law were grouped as Saint Paul University, federated to the new University of Ottawa, with representation in its senate.

The University of Ottawa is a bilingual, co-educational and private institution, subsidized by the government of Ontario. Control of the university is vested in a 32-member board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated in the Sandy Hill district of Ottawa and will, in the future, extend over a distance of one mile along the east bank of the Rideau Canal. The campus presently covers an area of 42 acres, but will expand to cover 83 acres within the next 20 years. There are now 15 teaching buildings and four student residences on campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation is limited to full-time students only. Leblanc hall accommodates 110 students; Marchand hall, 350; Stanton hall, 357; and Thompson hall, 457 students. The off-campus housing office maintains a register of lodgings ranging from rooming houses, with or without board, to furnished apartments.

LIBRARIES The Morisset library (humanities and social sciences), completed in 1972, holds most of the 966,000 volumes and other printed documents, 10,925 periodicals and 747,000 audio-visual items in the university collection. The Vanier library serves students in medicine and the sciences; certain other faculties and schools have their own specialized libraries and reading rooms.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Federation of the University of Ottawa is composed of the associations that serve the students of the university in various faculties. The presidents of these associations form the student council, the central legislative body of the students. The president of the federation, the commissioner of representation, the commissioner of services and the commissioner of finance are elected by the students as a whole and work with council to co-ordinate the activities of all faculties for the general student good; only student council can speak for all the students of the university.

Student services are offered at the university and are operated with the participation of students, professional associations on campus, university faculties, schools, and administrative services. The students' federation organizes activities which include an orientation program for incoming students, a student co-operative on the retail market, the Pub, two bi-monthly newspapers, radio campus, a telephone information service, a photography studio and student travel rates.

The student health service is available for all full-time students from registration day for the 32-week academic year at a cost of $20 per student payable with university fees.

The university counselling service provides a range of individual and group programs. These include education and career information and counselling, personal counselling, marital and pre-marital counselling, study skills seminars, career development, human relations and personal growth, development of meaningful life goals and assertiveness training.

The placement office provides relevant information to graduating students concerning permanent employment and assists undergraduate students obtain seasonal or part-time employment during the academic year.

ACADEMIC YEAR Undergraduate. Regular session: mid-September to end of April. Summer session: beginning of July to mid-August. Graduate. Three terms: September - December; January - April; May - August.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

GRADING SYSTEM At the undergraduate level: A+, 10 (90 - 100%); A, 9 (85 - 89%); A-, 8 (80 - 84%); B+, 7 (75 - 79%); B, 6 (70 - 74%); C+, 5 (66 - 69%); C, 4 (60 - 65%); D+, 3 (55 - 59%); D, 2 (50 - 54%); E, 1 (40 - 49%), failure with supplemental privileges; F, 0 (0 - 39%), failure without supplemental privileges. At the graduate level: A+, 10 (90 - 100%); A, 9 (85 - 89%); A-, 8 (80 - 84%); B+, 7 (75 - 79%); B, 6 (70 - 74%); C+, 5 (66 - 69%); failure, below 66%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The federal and the provincial governments, as well as companies, foundations, and associations, offer scholarships, bursaries, and loans to full-time undergraduate and graduate students. The university awards a limited number of admission scholarships each year to applicants admitted to full-time studies. Entrance scholarships awarded to secondary school students admitted to the pre-university year or to the first year of an undergraduate program are renewable for four years. Scholarships awarded to applicants admitted to common law, criminology, droit civil, education, library science, or medicine are not renewable. In addition, the university annually offers scholarships to registered full-time undergraduate students whose achievement, at final examinations, is above average. For further information, see the brochure on financial aid.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition and incidental fees for full-time undergraduate Canadian students range from $697 (pre-university science) to $917 (medicine). Fees charged to student visa holders (foreign students) are higher; foreign undergraduate full-time students pay $1,582. Graduate students (Canadian) per four-month term, $367. Graduate foreign students, $774 per trimester. Part-time undergraduate Canadian students, $138 per course and $69 per half-course. Part-time graduate Canadian students, $164 per four-credit course or $82 for each course of three credits or less.
Residence: per year, room only, $660 - $775.
Student fees: $25. Included in $82 incidental fee.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Ontario. Pre-university year: year 4 (Ontario grade 12) or equivalent required. Science and engineering, overall average of 65% in science and mathematics. Minimum six year 4 credits approved by Ontario Ministry of Education for inclusion in programs of study in secondary schools. First year: year 5 (Ontario grade 13) or equivalent required with at least six credits in acceptable subjects. Minimum average of 60% required with no subject below 50%. Candidates must submit academic report for last three years of secondary school and principal's confidential recommendation. A limited number of students from year 4 (grade 12) may be admitted to first-year arts and social science if they have standing in six year 4 credits approved by the Ontario Ministry of Education. These must include English or français with at least 50% in each subject and an overall average of 80%. Those seeking admission to music from year 4 must also successfully complete an audition and written test.

Quebec. Pre-university year: secondary V with final overall average of at least 65% in science and mathematics. First year: CEGEP I with successful completion of 12 academic courses in general CEGEP program with overall average of 65%. Admissible to administration, arts, science and engineering, social sciences, human kinetics and leisure studies and nursing. No advanced standing granted. Admission to first year may also be gained with completion of CEGEP I+ which is successful completion of more than 12 academic courses in general CEGEP program. Minimum 70% in each course for which student requests advanced standing for honors course. A limited number of students may be admitted after secondary V to first year of administration, arts, social sciences if they have standing in 10 approved courses. See calendar for details. Students seeking admission to bachelor of music program after secondary V must pass an audition. CEGEP II (professional), admissible to first-year with first-class standing in first two years of three-year CEGEP program. CEGEP III first-class standing in final two years of three-year program. Second year: admission gained to second year with CEGEP II (general) with minimum of 24 academic courses on general program and overall average of 65%. See calendar for specifics. Admission to second year also possible with CEGEP III (professional) with first-class standing in final two years of three-year program. See calendar for specifics.

Students from other Canadian provinces are assessed according to Ontario equivalent standing.

Graduate: honors bachelor's degree or equivalent with at least B standing in honors courses will admit directly to master's degree program in same field of study. Students holding general bachelor's degree with at least B standing admissible to preparatory or make-up year. Admission to doctoral program requires master's degree or equivalent with high second-class standing.

Mature: applicants whose academic records do not meet published requirements may be admitted as regular students provided that they a) are Canadian citizens or permanent residents; b) are 21 years of age on December 31 of year of application; c) have not attended secondary school on full-time basis during past two years; d) are considered, by appropriate committee on admissions, to hold promise of academic success. Mature applicants must submit birth certificate, academic transcript, two letters of recommendation, proof of Canadian citizenship or landed immigrant status.

Foreign: non-Canadian applicant who does not wish to live permanently in Canada. Enters the country as a temporary resident (non-immigrant) and must obtain some or all the following documents before entry: a) letter of acceptance from Canadian university; b) certified proof of availability of sufficient funds for duration of studies; c) passport, except for citizens of the U.S.; d) visa, except for British subjects, citizens of Commonwealth countries, citizens of Ireland and France, and permanent legal residents of the U.S.A. (visas issued at Canadian embassies, consular offices and, in many countries, at Canadian immigration office); e) vaccination certificate as evidence of having been vaccinated within three years immediately preceding arrival for students from most countries except the U.S.A.; f) medical clearance for those staying in Canada for a period of time exceeding 12 months must include, before arrival, complete medical examination, and chest X-ray paid by student (doctor's certificate of good health is not enough); g) Canadian entry certificate issued by immigration officers to all foreign students on admission to Canada. Applicant from the U.S.A. must bring evidence of American citizenship, such as birth certificate, baptismal certificate, naturalization certificate, or passport. An applicant coming from the U.S.A. who is not a citizen of that country should carry evidence of being in the U.S.A. legally.

For information on admission requirements for foreign students consult booklet "Foreign Candidates" 1978 - 79 published by the university.

Closing dates for receipt of applications for admission depend on discipline concerned. Admission to school of graduate studies must be approved one month before term begins.

COURSES AND DEGREES The languages of instruction are French and English. Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation or equivalent unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require at least two years from master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ADMINISTRATION

Certificate in business administration. One-year program.
Certificate in labour-management relations. One-year program.
Certificate in public administration. One-year program.
Advanced certificate in public administration. One-year program.
Bachelor of administration (BAdm) Three years beyond senior matriculation.
Honors bachelor of commerce (BCom)
Honors bachelor of management science (major in operations research) (BMgtSc)
Honors bachelor of public administration (BPubAdm)
Master in business administration (MBA) At least two years from bachelor's degree.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General programs and programs with concentration require three years from senior matriculation. Honors programs require four years from senior matriculation.
Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

CANON LAW

Bachelor of canon law (BCL) Two trimesters from bachelor's degree or equivalent.
Master of canon law (MCL) One year from BCL. No thesis.
Master of arts in canon law [MA(CL)] One year from BCL. Thesis.
Doctor of philosophy in canon law [PhD(CL)] Two years from master's degree in canon law.
Civil law, see droit civil (French text).

CRIMINOLOGY

Master of criminology (applied) (MCA) Two years from bachelor's degree. No thesis.
Master of arts (MA) Two years from bachelor's degree. Thesis.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year from bachelor's degree. BEd program constitutes preparatory year of master's program.
Master of education (MEd) Two years from bachelor's degree or one year from BEd. No thesis.
Master of arts in education [MA(ED)] Two years from bachelor's degree or one year from BEd. Thesis.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years, four trimesters of full-time study of which three must be consecutive from MA(Ed) or equivalent.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of applied science (BASc) Professional degree.
Master of engineering (MEng) At least one year from BASc.
Master of applied science (MASc) At least one year from BASc. Thesis.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MASc.

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Master of health administration (MHA) At least two years from bachelor's degree or equivalent. Residency is an integral part of the program and takes place between first and second academic years. During this period, student is assigned a preceptor but remains under the general supervision of the school. Residency may be completed in a hospital or a health agency.

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from approved degree or from two years of university studies.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four-year program after BSc or equivalent. See university calendar for details.

Diploma in postgraduate training in psychiatry. Two years after MD.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSc or MD.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two or three years from MSc. Three or four years from honors BSc or MD.

MISSION STUDIES

Master of arts in mission studies [MA(ScMiss)] With thesis, four trimesters after BA. Without thesis, six trimesters after BA.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus)

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Four-year program. Three years for registered nurses.

PHILOSOPHY

Honors bachelor of arts in philosophy [BA(Ph)] Three years after first year of bachelor of arts program or equivalent.

Honors bachelor of arts with concentration in another discipline [BA(Ph)] Three years after first-year of bachelor of arts program or equivalent.

Master of arts in philosophy [MA(Ph)] One year from HonBA(Ph) or equivalent.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MA(Ph).

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education [BPE(Hon)]

Bachelor of science in kinanthropology [BSc(Kin)]

Bachelor of science in recreology [BSc(Rec)]

Master of physical education (administration) [MPE(Administration)] At least one year from honors BPE. No thesis. Two successful years of experience in the field is a prerequisite.

Master of science in kinanthropology [MSc(Kin)] At least one year from BSc(Kin) or equivalent. Thesis.

PSYCHOLOGY

Bachelor of arts with concentration in psychology. Two years after first year of bachelor of arts program or equivalent.

Honors bachelor of arts (BPs) Three years after first year of bachelor of arts program or equivalent.

Master of psychology (MPs) Three years from BA or BSc, two years from BPs, including one year of practice. No thesis.

Master of arts in psychology [MA(Ps)] Three years from BA or BSc, two years from BPs. Thesis.

Doctorate in psychology (PhD)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program, three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from honors BSc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Bachelor of social sciences (BSocSc) With concentration, three-year program. Honors and honors with concentration, four-year program.

Master of arts (MA) At least one year from BSocSc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MA.

THEOLOGY

Civil degrees. (Saint Paul University confers ecclesiastical degrees.)

Bachelor of theology (BTh) Six trimesters after DCS (DEC) or at least one year arts.

Master of arts in theology [MA(Th)] At least two consecutive semesters after BTh. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in theology [PhD(Th)] At least four trimesters full-time from master's degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Unless otherwise indicated, direct inquiries to service for continuing studies.

For university credit. Correspondence courses offered toward BA degree only. Students must take at least eight courses in residence (evening division, summer session). Evening division (a) Undergraduate level. Courses offered at the university and at the following off-campus centres: Barry's Bay, Brockville, Cornwall, Deep River, Hawkesbury, Opeongo, Pembroke, Petawawa and Renfrew. (b) Graduate level. Courses offered at the university only. Address inquiries to the school of graduate studies. (c) Certificate in business administration, certificate in public administration, advanced certificate in public administration, certificate in labor relations in the public service. Address inquiries to the faculty of management sciences. (d) Certificate in theatre, advanced certificate in theatre. Summer session (a) undergraduate level. Courses offered at the university and at the following off-campus centres: Barry's Bay, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Pembroke, Petawawa, and Renfrew. (b) Graduate level. Courses offered at the university only. Address inquiries to the school of graduate studies.

For no university credit. Evening division (a) Courses in banking offered in co-operation with the Institute of Canadian Bankers leading to diploma granted by the institute. (b) Courses in industrial management and administration, offered in co-operation with the Canadian Industrial Management Association, Ottawa branch leading to certificate granted by the association. Summer session. Direct inquiries to service for continuing education.

FEDERATED UNIVERSITY
Saint Paul University, 223 Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 1C4. Rector: Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. See separate entry.

UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND*

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 4P3
Telephone: 902-892-4121
Telex: 014-44119
President and Vice-chancellor: R.J. Baker, BA, MA, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, M.F. Hennessey, BA, BEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 1,478; Part-time undergraduate, 854.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 114.

Total income 1974 - 75: $5,509,423 (provincial grants, 79.3%; student academic fees, 20%; miscellaneous, .7%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Prince Edward Island faculty, see PEI calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Prince Edward Island was established by an act of the legislature of the province of Prince Edward Island in April 1969. It is a merger of two institutions of higher learning, Prince of Wales College which was established in 1834 and St. Dunstan's University established in 1855. The new institution conferred its first degrees in 1970.

The University of Prince Edward Island is public, coeducational and non-denominational. It operates under the authority of a board of governors and a senate. The board of governors consists of 18 members and the senate consists of 26 members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university campus is situated at the northern boundary of Charlottetown (population 19,133) on the Trans-Canada Highway. The campus occupies 50 acres of land and has eight teaching buildings, a library, and four residences. Sports facilities include a gymnasium, a football field, a tennis court and an arena with an artificial ice plant.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Three residences accommodate 105 men and 218 women. A new apartment-style residence accommodates 272 persons.

LIBRARY The library holdings include approximately 222,000 volumes and 1,370 periodicals subscriptions.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The University of Prince Edward Island Student Union is governed by the Student Union Council consisting of five executive members, four representatives from the arts faculty, three from the science faculty and two from education. The student union promotes student affairs and the welfare of the student body and represents student opinion in matters of university, community, provincial, and international concern. It is the only student organization at the university and is the only official channel for negotiations and business between the student body and the university administration or any other organization.

The university has a drama club, music society, a campus radio station and campus newspaper. Included among departmental societies are the physics society, English society and film society. There are intramural and other sports activities on campus.

The eight-bed university health centre is open to all students, faculty and staff. Appointments can be made with one of the campus physicians and nursing care is provided free of charge by a registered nurse. A medical insurance plan offered by the student union is compulsory for all full-time students, unless they present proof of enrolment in an alternate plan.

The university student counselling services include psychological testing, an educational and vocational information library, study habit seminars, educational and vocational planning, and personal counselling.

Services of the Department of Manpower and Immigration are available through the university placement office. Although the placement office is mainly concerned with prospective graduates, it assists all students in their search for summer and full-time employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: September to December and January to May. Summer session: mid-May to end of June and early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM All grades are given on a credit basis and the passing mark in each subject is 50%. Successful results are classified as follows: first-class 80% and over; second-class 70 - 79%; pass 50 - 69%.

Students above freshman level may take four courses on a pass-fail basis.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students seeking financial assistance to complete or continue their studies should contact the department of student services for information on scholarships, bursaries and loans. A number of University of Prince Edward Island full-tuition scholarships are available each year for freshman students. To retain these scholarships throughout the academic year, students must maintain satisfactory academic standing. Several other scholarships and bursaries are made available by business firms and are administered by the scholarship committee.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

FEES AND COSTS
Tuition fees per three semester-hour course, $64.
Residence: semi-private room and board $1,232.
Student union fee: $40.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
School or provincial leaving certificate with at least 60% average and not less than 50% in English, mathematics and three other acceptable electives.

Foreign students: certificates evaluated in terms of general requirements. GCE O-level with at least five credits including English and mathematics.

Hong Kong: English school certificate examinations with at least five credits including English and mathematics. If native language is not English, satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English Language Test or the Test of English as a Foreign Language are required. Students from US should submit CEEB tests with complete high school record and school recommendation.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Applicants should submit all documents by August 31 if applying for the first semester, or by November 30 if applying for the second. Students from abroad should submit all completed documentation by April 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES Degrees require four years from junior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA)

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Bachelor of business administration (BBA)

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd) Four years from junior matriculation or one year from BA or BSc.

ENGINEERING
Diploma in engineering. Three years from junior matriculation. The diploma admits students to the fourth year of a five-year course leading to the bachelor of engineering degree at Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

HOME ECONOMICS
Bachelor of science (BSc)

MUSIC
Bachelor of music (BMus)

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Evening courses offered at the university and by extension in several centres in the province mainly in arts, business administration and education. Summer session courses offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who wish to improve their professional qualifications. Subjects offered are mainly in the arts and education but a limited number of science, business administration and home economics courses are also offered.
For no university credit. A limited number of non-credit courses are offered during evening and summer sessions.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The French immersion program is a credit program designed for any student serious about becoming bilingual. The student takes 15 semester hours of French in the first semester which runs from September to December and picks up the regular courses in the second semester beginning in January.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC*

2875, boulevard Laurier, Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 2M3
Téléphone: 418-657-3551
Cables et télégrammes: Univ du Qbc, Qbc
Télex: 111
Président: Robert Després, MSc, CGA, RIA

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général à la Coordination du dossier étudiant, Université du Québec, 2875, boulebard Laurier, Ste-Foy (Qué.) G1V 2M3

Inscriptions 1976 - 1977: 1er cycle à plein temps, 10,370; 1er cycle à temps partiel, 21,429; 2^{e} et 3^{e} cycles à plein temps, 716; 2^{e} et 3^{e} cycles à temps partiel, 948.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1975 - 1976: 1,185.

Budget fonctionnement 1976 - 1977: $120,521,000 (gouvernement provincial, 85.3 p. 100; droits de scolarité et inscription, 9.2 p. 100; autres sources, 5.5 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps enseignant, prière de vous référer aux annuaires des unités constituentes ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

Centre d'études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois
Directeur général: Jean Messier, MèsSc
Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais
335, boulevard Cité des Jeunes, Hull (Qué.) J8Y 6M4
Téléphone: 819-770-3360
Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest
435, rue Gagné, Rouyn (Qué.) J9X 5C6
Téléphone: 819-762-0971

École nationale d'administration publique
625, rue St-Amable, Québec (Qué.) G1R 2G5
Téléphone: 418-657-2476
Directeur: Jean Lessard, BA, LScPhy, BesSoc, MenEcon, DiplEtPol

Institut Armand-Frappier
531, boulevard des Prairies, Laval-des-Rapides (Qué.) H7N 4Z3
Téléphone: 514-282-7380
Directeur: Aurèle Beaulnes, BA, MD, FACCP

Institut national de la recherche scientifique
Complexe scientifique, 2700, rue Einstein, Ste-Foy (Qué.) G1V 4C7
Téléphone: 418-657-2508
Directeur: André Lemay, BScA, DèsSc

Télé-université
3108, chemin Ste-Foy, Ste-Foy (Qué.) G1X 1P8
Téléphone: 418-657-2990
Directeur général: Fernand Grenier, MèsA, DES

Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
930 est, rue Jacques-Cartier, Chicoutimi (Qué.) G7H 2B1
Téléphone: 418-545-5613
Recteur: Gérard Arguin, BA, BPhi, MPhi, LPhi, LTh, MAdmScol, DrScAdm

Université du Québec à Montréal
1187, rue de Bleury, Montréal (Qué.) H3C 3P8
Téléphone: 514-282-4651
Recteur: Claude Pichette, DrScEcon

Université du Québec à Rimouski
300, avenue des Ursulines, Rimouski (Qué.) G5L 3A1
Téléphone: 418-724-1432
Recteur: Pascal Parent, LTh, DPh

Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
3351, boulevard des Forges, Trois-Rivières (Qué.) G9A 5H7
Téléphone: 819-376-5011
Recteur: Gilles Boulet, BTh, LTh, MèsL, DES

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT l'Université du Québec a été créée par une loi votée par l'Assemblée nationale, le 18 décembre 1968. Véritable réseau d'établissements d'enseignement supérieur et de recherche, l'Université du Québec compte actuellement quatre universités constituantes: à Montréal, à Trois-Rivières, à Chicoutimi et à Rimouski; trois écoles supérieures: l'École nationale d'administration publique, l'École de technologie supérieure et le Centre d'études universitaires dans l'Ouest québécois; l'Institut national de la recherche scientifique et l'Institut Armand-Frappier et une autre unité constituante: la Télé-université. L'Université du Québec à Montréal, l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi et l'Université du Québec à Rimouski ainsi que le Centre d'études universitaires dans l'Ouest québécois couvrent la plupart des domaines d'enseignement universitaire de premier cycle et offrent déjà plus de trente-cinq programmes de deuxième et troisième cycles. L'École nationale d'administration publique a été instituée expressément pour répondre à trois besoins de la société québécoise: la formation d'administrateurs publics, leur perfectionnement et la recherche en administration publique. L'École de technologie supérieure à Montréal a pour mission spécifique d'assurer la formation du premier cycle universitaire de technologues. L'Institut national de la recherche scientifique développe un nouveau type de recherche universitaire orientée dans des centres interdisciplinaires axés sur le développement économique du Québec. La haute technologie scientifique de l'Institut Armand-Frappier, intégré à l'Université du Québec en 1972, le place à la fine pointe du diagnostic, de la thérapeutique et de l'exploitation économique des ressources naturelles. La Télé-université consacre ses efforts au développement de l'enseignement à distance.

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

À cette décentralisation géographique s'ajoute une décentralisation interne. Chacune des unités de l'université constitue une corporation distincte ayant sa propre personnalité juridique ainsi que ses propres pouvoirs, droits et obligations qui sont exercés dans le cadre des politiques générales de l'université. Des structures souples permettent à chaque université constituante de développer et d'offrir des programmes d'enseignement et de recherche qui répondent aux besoins de leur région.

Université publique, l'Université du Québec possède toutefois une personnalité juridique propre et distincte de l'État parce qu'elle jouit d'une autonomie complète quant à ses programmes d'études, à la gestion de ses biens et de son personnel, bref, quant à la poursuite de ses fins. L'université est administrée par l'Assemblée des gouverneurs, composée de 20 membres.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Université du Québec à Montréal, 450,000 volumes; Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, 202,000 volumes; Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, 189,000 volumes; Université du Québec à Rimouski, 95,000 volumes; Institut national de la recherche scientifique, 10,000 volumes; Centre d'études universitaires dans l'Ouest québécois, 37,000 volumes; École nationale d'administration publique, 9,400 volumes; au Siège social, 4,200 volumes; Institut Armand-Frappier, 32,000 volumes.

SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les services aux étudiants de chaque constituante comportent les organismes suivants qui sont la responsabilité du directeur des services aux étudiants: service culturel, service de la pastorale, service de logement et d'accueil, activités sportives, service de placement. D'autres services sont aussi offerts aux étudiants et relèvent de leur directeur: service d'information, service de l'informatique, bibliothèque, centre audio-visuel.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE L'enseignement à l'Université du Québec se donne sur une base de trois sessions par année. Session d'automne: de septembre à décembre. Session d'hiver: de janvier à avril. Session d'été: de mai à août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS A, excellent; B, très bien; C, bien; D, passable; E, échec; I, incomplet; S, exigence satisfaite; X, abandon autorisé; K, exemption accordée en raison d'équivalences; H, hors programme; R, note reportée; N, non crédité. Pour fin de calcul de la moyenne cumulative, la valeur numérique accordée à chacune des lettres est la suivante: A, 4; B, 3; C, 2; D, 1; E, 0. Il n'y a pas de reprise d'examens échoués.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS On peut distinguer deux sortes d'aide financière aux étudiants: le régime de prêts-bourses du ministère de l'Éducation du Québec; les bourses décernées soit par l'université, soit par des associations, des instituts ou des compagnies.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ
Les frais de scolarité sont de $50 par cours de trois crédits, jusqu'à concurrence d'un maximum de $250 par session.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION
1er cycle: les candidats du Québec doivent posséder le DEC (diplôme d'études collégiales) ou l'équivalent. En plus des conditions de l'unité constituante, le candidat doit, pour certains programmes ou pour certains cours, satisfaire à des conditions particulières. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'université constituante en question. Les dossiers des candidats des autres provinces seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions d'admission exigées des étudiants du Québec.

2e cycle: baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent, avec une moyenne cumulative d'au moins B ou l'équivalent.

3e cycle: maîtrise dans la discipline choisie, ou l'équivalent.

Candidats adultes: être agé d'au moins 22 ans et posséder des connaissances appropriées et une expérience jugée pertinente.

Étudiants étrangers: les dossiers de ces candidats seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions d'admission exigées des étudiants du Québec.

Les demandes d'admission doivent être reçues au plus tard le 1er mars pour la session d'automne et le 1er novembre pour la session d'hiver.

COURS ET GRADES Les programmes de baccalauréat sont composés d'un ensemble de 30 cours comprenant 90 crédits dont un minimum de 48 crédits requis par la discipline ou le champ d'études et un minimum de neuf crédits en cours libres (les programmes menant au baccalauréat en sciences appliquées comprennent exceptionnellement 105 crédits). Habituellement un étudiant s'inscrit à cinq cours par session; le baccalauréat comporte donc six sessions. Les programmes de certificats sont composés d'un ensemble de 10 cours comprenant 30 crédits; huit de ces cours sont dans la même discipline ou champ d'études (le programme de certificat en administration est composé exceptionnellement d'un ensemble de 12 cours comprenant 36 crédits dont neuf cours sont obligatoires et trois de choix). Les programmes de maîtrise sont généralement deux semestres à temps complet après le baccalauréat et les programmes de doctorat sont généralement six semestres à temps complet après la maîtrise.

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur les programmes d'études offerts par les unités constituantes, prière de vous référer aux pages 301 à 354.

Les sigles employés dans cette section signifient: CEUOQ – Centre d'études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois (Hull ou Rouyn); ENAP – École nationale d'administration publique; ETS – École de technologie supérieure; IAF – Institut Armand-Frappier; INRS – Institut national de la recherche scientifique; UQAC – Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; UQAM – Université du Québec à Montréal; UQAR – Université du Québec à Rimouski; UQTR – Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; TELUQ – Télé-université.

ADMINISTRATION

Baccalauréat en administration (BAA) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Baccalauréat d'enseignement en administration (BAA) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Certificat de premier cycle en administration. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Baccalauréat en recherche opérationnelle (BAA) Offert à l'UQTR.
Baccalauréat en sciences comptables (BAA) Offert à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Certificat de premier cycle en sciences comptables. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Maîtrise en administration publique (MAP) Offerte à l'ENAP.
Maîtrise en économique (MSc) Offerte à l'UQAM.
Maîtrise en gestion de projet (MSc) Offerte à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR et au PRETAGEC (Commission des programmes d'études avancées gérés conjointement).

BEAUX ARTS ET ARTS APPLIQUÉS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Offert à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR et à l'UQAC.
Baccalauréat en musique (BMus) Offert à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR.
Baccalauréat d'enseignement en musique (BMus) Offert à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en arts d'impression. Offert à l'UQAM.
Certificat de premier cycle en peinture. Offert à l'UQAM.
Certificat de premier cycle en sculpture. Offert à l'UQAM.
Maîtrise en arts plastiques (MA) Offerte à l'UQAM.

DESIGN DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Baccalauréat en design de l'environnement (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.
Certificat de premier cycle en sciences de l'environnement. Offert à l'UQAC.

DROIT

Baccalauréat en sciences juridiques (LLB) Offert à l'UQAM.

ÉDUCATION

Baccalauréat en sciences de l'activité physique (BSc) Offert à l'UQAC et à l'UQTR.
Baccalauréat d'enseignement en activité physique (BSc) Offert à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en sciences de l'activité physique. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en entraînement sportif. Offert à l'UQTR.
Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Certificat de premier cycle en sciences de l'éducation. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR, et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Maîtrise en éducation (MEd) Offerte à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ – Hull.

ÉTUDES PLURISECTORIELLES

Baccalauréat en animation culturelle (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.
Baccalauréat en éducation culturelle (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.
Baccalauréat d'enseignement en sexologie (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.
Baccalauréat en communication (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.
Baccalauréat en recherche culturelle (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.
Certificat de premier cycle en animation culturelle. Offert à l'UQAM.

INGÉNIERIE

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA) Offert à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR.
Baccalauréat d'enseignement professionnel (BEd) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Baccalauréat en génie (BIng) Offert à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et à l'UQAC.
Baccalauréat en technologie (BTech) Offert à l'ETS.

LETTRES
Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Certificat de premier cycle d'aptitude à l'enseignement d'une langue seconde. Offert au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Certificat de premier cycle en langue et littérature anglaises. Offert à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en traduction. Offert à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en français écrit. Offert à l'UQAM.
Certificat de premier cycle en enseignement du français en classe d'accueil et d'immersion. Offert à l'UQAM.
Certificat de premier cycle en enseignement du français langue seconde. Offert à l'UQAM.
Certificat de premier cycle en études littéraires. Offert à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en linguistique. Offert à l'UQAM.
Certificat de premier cycle en techno-linguistique autochtone. Offert à l'UQAC.
Certificat de premier cycle en philosophie. Offert à l'UQTR.
Maîtrise ès arts (MA)

SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ
Baccalauréat en sciences de la santé (nursing) (BSc) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Certificat de premier cycle en nursing communautaire. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Maîtrise en sciences de la santé (sport) (MSc) Offerte à l'UQTR.
Maîtrise en virologie (MSc) Offerte à l'IAF.
Doctorat en virologie (PhD) Offert à l'IAF.

SCIENCES HUMAINES ET SOCIALES
Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR et à l'UQAM.
Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, et à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en sciences religieuses. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en enfance inadaptée. Offert à l'UQAC et à l'UQAR.
Certificat de premier cycle en archéologie. Offert à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en économique. Offert à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en géographie. Offert à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en histoire. Offert à l'UQTR.
Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Offerte à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR.
Maîtrise en théologie (MTh) Offerte à l'UQAM, à l'UQAC, et à l'UQTR.
Doctorat en philosophie (DPh) Offert à l'UQTR.
Doctorat en psychologie (PhD) Offert à l'UQAM.

SCIENCES PURES ET APPLIQUÉES
Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ – Rouyn.
Baccalauréat en informatique de gestion (BScS) Offert à l'UQAM.
Certificat de premier cycle en informatique de gestion. Offert à l'UQAC.
Certificat de premier cycle en mathématiques. Offert à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en chimie. Offert à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en physique. Offert à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en biologie. Offert à l'UQTR.
Certificat de premier cycle en biologie humaine. Offert à l'UQTR.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Offerte à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAR, à l'INRS et à PRETAGEC.
Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA) Offerte à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et à l'UQAC.
Certificat de deuxième cycle en développement régional. Offert à l'UQAR.
Certificat de deuxième cycle en prévisions météorologiques. Offert à l'UQAM.
Doctorat en sciences de l'énergie (PhD) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQTR et à l'INRS.

SERVICES PUBLICS ET COMMUNAUTAIRES
Baccalauréat en génagogie (BA) Offert à l'UQTR.
Baccalauréat en récréologie (BA) Offert à l'UQTR.
Baccalauréat en travail social (BTS) Offert à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Certificat de premier cycle en animation. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.
Certificat de premier cycle en connaissance de l'homme et de son milieu. Offert à la TELUQ.
Certificat de premier cycle en travail social. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.

INSTITUTS OU CENTRES DE RECHERCHE

(a) École nationale d'administration publique. Directeur: Jean Lessard, BA, LScPhy, BèsSoc, MenEcon, DiplEtPol

(b) Institut Armand-Frappier. Directeur: Aurèle Beaulnes, BA, MD, FACCP
Centre de recherche en bactériologie. Directeur: Vincent Portelance, BSc, PhD
Centre de recherche en epidémiologie et en médecine préventive. Directeur: Lise Davignon, BA, MD MPH
Centre de recherche en immunologie. Directeur: Adrien-G. Borduas, BSc, DSc
Centre de recherche en medécine vétérinaire. Directeur: Paul Marois, DVM, MSc
Centre de recherche en virologie. Directeur: Gilles Lussier, BA, DVM, PhD

(c) Institut national de la recherche scientifique. Directeur: André Lemay, BSc, DèsSc
INRS eau. Directeur: N
INRS éducation. Directeur: Gilles Dussault, MA, LPh, LPed, DEd
INRS énergie. Directeur: Brian Gregory, BScA, PhD
INRS océanologie. Responsable: Georges Drapeau, MSc, DOcean
INRS pétrole. Directeur: Michel Desjardins, BScA, MSc, DEng
INRS santé. Directeur: Léon Tétreault, MSc, MD
INRS télécommunications. Directeur: Blostein Maier, BScA, PhD
INRS urbanisation. Directeur: Jean-Claude Thibodeau, MScSoc, DTroisième Cycle

(d) Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
Centre de recherche du moyen-nord. Directeur: Edouard Ghale, DSc

(e) Université du Québec à Montréal
Centre de recherche en didactique. Directeur: Maurice Bélanger, DScEduc
Centre de recherche en sciences de l'environnement. Directeur: Conrad East, PhD
Centre de recherche en sciences appliquées à l'alimentation. Directeur: Marcel Gagnon, DScAlim
Centre interuniversitaire d'études européennes. Directeur: Jacques Levesque, DEtPol

(f) Université du Québec à Rimouski
Section d'océanographie. Responsable: Georges Drapeau, MSc, DOcean

(g) Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Groupe de recherche en sciences du comportement physique et de l'entraînement. Responsable: Lucien Vachon, PhD
Groupe de recherche en biophysique. Responsable: Roger Leblanc, DSc
Groupe de recherche sur la démoustication. Responsable: Antoine Aubin, MSc, PhD
Groupe de recherche en fonctionnement de la personne. Responsable: Maurice Parent, BTh, LTh
Groupe de recherche en pâtes et papiers. Responsable: Jacques Valade, PhD
Groupe de recherche thermopol. Responsable: Guy Vaillancourt, MSc, Dd'Univ
Centre de développement en environnement scolaire. Responsable: Fernand Gauthier, LPhil
Groupe de recherche en loisir. Responsable: Gilles Pronovost, MScSoc
Centre documentaire en civilisation traditionnelle. Responsable: Robert Séguin, DEthnol
Centre de documentation en théâtre et littérature québécoise. Responsable: Marcel Lefebvre

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AT KINGSTON*

Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6
Telephone: 613-547-5511
Telex: 066-3244
Principal and Vice-chancellor: Ronald L. Watts, BA, MA, DPhil

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, K.L.S. Gunn, BA, MSc, PhD, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 9,205; Part-time undergraduate, 2,128; Full-time graduate, 1,135; Part-time graduate, 486.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 886.

Total income 1975 - 76: $65,114,000 (provincial grants, 60%; student fees, 11%; research grants, 7.9%; bequests, 8.5%; miscellaneous, 12.5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Queen's University faculty, see Queen's calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Queen's College was founded by the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland primarily to provide educational opportunity for the youth of a growing economy and for a ministry trained within the country. Queen Victoria issued a Royal Charter to "Queen's College at Kingston" in 1841. The first session opened in the spring of 1842 and the first degrees were awarded in 1847. The only denominational requirement was that the principal be a Presbyterian minister and that trustees and staff subscribe to the Westminister Confession of Faith. Gradually, by successive acts of parliament, the denominational requirements were eliminated and the Dominion of Canada Act of 1912 removed them completely. The faculty of theology became Queen's Theological College and the original Queen's College at Kingston became Queen's University at Kingston.

Queen's is a non-denominational and co-educational institution. The government of the university is vested in a board of trustees, a university council, a senate and faculty boards.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Queen's University is located near the shore of Lake Ontatio at Kingston, one of Canada's oldest cities. The main campus covers an area of five city blocks and includes over 50 buildings. A large new medical sciences building is nearing completion as part of a health sciences complex in which Queen's is a partner with community hospitals and St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology. The university has a full range of laboratory facilities including several areas devoted to major research projects. An experimental station is located 15 miles from Kingston and provides special opportunity for research in land and water biology.

Other facilities include a large arena-gymnasium complex, an art centre with teaching and research facilities for art conservation, a computing centre, an AM-FM radio station, a fully equipped small theatre, and a comprehensive University Centre containing a bookstore, a bank and other commercial facilities. A second campus, ten minutes west of the main campus, is the site of the faculty of education and additional residential accommodation for students.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There is residence accommodation for 453 men and 312 women on a room-only basis and accommodation on a room-and-board basis for 1,189 women and 885 men. There are two dining halls which accommodate students living in or out of residence.

LIBRARIES The university library system includes the Douglas library, a central unit which serves the social sciences and humanities and also contains special services, technical processing departments and administrative offices. There are major libraries in law, education and the health sciences and 16 smaller branch libraries, chiefly in the sciences and applied sciences. Branch libraries contain working collections close to laboratories and classrooms in special disciplines. The library system contains approximately 1,300,000 volumes of which the law library holds 95,000 volumes and the education library 40,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Queen's University was the first university in Canada to introduce student self-government, a tradition which dates back to 1858. All students are members of the Alma Mater Society which sponsors educational, cultural and social activities, publishes a newspaper, yearbook and student directory, supervises non-academic discipline, and participates in the provision of student services.

Queen's provides opportunities for students to participate in 21 intercollegiate and 27 intramural sports. The new George Richardson Memorial Stadium is the home of the Golden Gaels football team. The large new physical and health education complex includes dance studios, three gymnasia, a swimming pool, a hockey arena, squash, handball and tennis courts, modern weight training equipment and archery and pistol ranges.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The Agnes Etherington Art Centre houses the permanent university collection of art and offers a full exhibition program throughout the year in addition to presenting illustrated lectures, films and music recitals.

Convocation Hall is the home of the Queen's theatre and provides opportunities for students to take part in drama productions. The music department has a large collection of recordings for classwork and student listening, supported by a library of books and musical scores. There is also a Glee Club, Choral Society and university band. The student radio club operates CFRC and CFRC-FM. Students may also participate in skin-diving, flying, political and field naturalist activities and social volunteer work.

The university day care centre provides co-operative day care for approximately 40 children from six months to four and a half years of age for families of students, faculty, staff and some off-campus people.

The International Centre exists as a community and campus service designed to help promote international understanding by providing a place where overseas and Canadian students can meet.

The student counselling service provides free psychological and counselling services including individual counselling, psychological testing and group programs for students, staff and faculty. The student health service provides for the physical and emotional health needs of all students through the medical clinic and psychiatric division.

The career planning and placement office provides assistance to students seeking permanent, summer or part-time employment. The service co-ordinates on campus recruiting by major employers and publicizes vacancies received from employers not visiting the campus. Counselling is conducted on both an individual and group basis and is augmented by career seminars and a comprehensive career information resource area. The service is available to all registered students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall/Winter session: September to May. Spring term: May to mid-June. Summer term: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is generally graded as follows: A, 80 - 100%; B, 65 - 79%; C, 50 - 64%; E, 35 - 49%; F, below 35%. Consult individual calendars for details.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Queen's University offers a large number of scholarships and bursaries to students. Other types of financial aid are also available. Details can be obtained from the university calendar or by writing directly to the assistant registrar (student awards).

FEES AND COSTS
Full-time first degree: fees range from $700 to $775. Medicine (medical years) and engineering in third and fourth years, $825. Unexempted foreign students pay $1,500 per year.
Master's and doctoral degrees: a degree fee and a registration fee per term. Master's degree fee, $375. Doctoral degree fee, $750. Degree fee is payable at $125 per term for each of the first three terms in the case of master's students and for each of the first six terms for doctoral students. The registration fee for students in master's or doctoral programs on a full-time, part-time or inactive basis is $125 per term until the completion of the program, with the minimum total fee of $750 (master's) or $1,500 (doctoral). Each student therefore pays a total fee per term of $250 for three terms (master's) or six terms (doctoral) and $125 per term until completion of the program. MBA program, $695. Tuition fees include charges for courses, laboratories, library, examinations and thesis binding (four copies). Unexempted foreign graduate students: $1,950 per annum for three terms encompassing the degree fee and registration fee, or $650 per full course or $325 per half course. Foreign students classified as inactive may be charged a registration fee of $50 per term.
Extramural and summer school courses and courses taken as an extension tutorial class, $140.
Residence rates for men: room and board, single $1,665 - $1,961, double $1,642 - $1,887. Room only, $910 - $1,067. Costs vary and depend on school, faculty, and year, as length of session varies with program in which student is registered.
Residence rates for women: room and board, single $1,747, double $1,681.
Student activity fees: $94,91 - $115.91, depending on the faculty.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate: educational level equivalent to successful completion of Ontario grade 13 as certified by the secondary school with minimum average of 60%.

Graduate: a degree or degrees with specified grades.

Mature students: candidates must be at least 21 years of age, out of school for three years and unable to meet normal admission requirements. Before formal admission is granted, the applicant must either pass one degree credit course in arts or science at Queen's with a minimum of 60%, or obtain an average of 50 - 60% on this course and complete a second course with a minimum average of 60% on the two courses. These courses may be taken intramurally, extramurally or at summer school. They count for degree credit on admission.

Foreign students: UK: GCE in five subjects with at least two at A-level.

USA: minimum requirement of grade 12 academic graduation with high standing.

Other countries: equivalent official certificates. Students whose mother tongue is not English may be required to submit satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English Test or the Test of English as a Foreign Language.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years of study from senior matriculation unless otherwise stated. Master's degrees normally require one year from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctoral degrees require two years of study from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

APPLIED SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) Students graduating with first and second class honors in work of third and fourth years are awarded BSc with honors.
Master of science in engineering [MSc (Eng)] Normally one year from BSc with at least second class standing.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of arts (honors) [BA (Honors)]
Bachelor of arts/Bachelor of physical and health education (BA/BPHE)
Bachelor of art education (BAE)
Bachelor of music (BMus)
The faculty of arts and science and the faculty of education offer a concurrent program which allows students to complete the bachelor of education plus a degree program in the faculty of arts and science simultaneously. Four or five years from senior matriculation depending on the degree program followed in the faculty of arts and science.
Master of arts (MA) Normally one year from BA (Honors) with at least second class standing.
Master of art conservation (MAC) Normally one year from BA (Honors) with at least second class standing.
Master of public administration (MPA) A university degree and substantial administrative experience or graduation with above average standing in arts, law or commerce.
Master of urban and regional planning (MPL) Two-year program presenting basic concepts of regional planning and development through seminars, workshops and individual research.
Diploma in clinical psychology. Given at the end of the first year of a PhD program.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

BUSINESS
Bachelor of commerce (BComm)
Diploma in business administration. One year from bachelor's degree in arts, science or engineering.
Master of business administration (MBA) Two years from bachelor's degree in arts, science or engineering.

DIVINITY (Queen's Theological College)
Bachelor of theology (BTh)
Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from BA.
Master of theology (ThM) Two years from MDiv.
Master of theological studies (MTS) Two or three years from BA.

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd) One year of study after an approved bachelor's degree. Leads as well to Ontario teacher certification.
Diploma in Technical Education. One year after at least Ontario grade 12 or equivalent and acceptable work experience. Leads as well to Ontario teacher certification for technical or occupational departments in secondary schools.
Master of education (MEd) Full-time or part-time program after honors degree and BEd (or equivalent) and two years of teaching. Also available after general degree and BEd (or equivalent) and four years of teaching.

LAW
Bachelor of law (LLB) Three years of study following three years of a degree course beyond junior matriculation or two years of university beyond senior matriculation or a bachelor's degree.
Master of law (LLM) One-year full-time program. Admission restricted to 40. Students must present proof of graduation with high standing from a recognized university.

MEDICINE
Doctor of medicine (MD) Two full years of university work beyond senior matriculation plus four years of medicine followed by one-year internship.
Master of science (MSc)

NURSING
Bachelor of nursing science (BNSc)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Bachelor of arts (BA)
Bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE)
Master of arts (MA)
Master of science (MSc)

REHABILITATION THERAPY
Bachelor of science (BSc) Two programs available. One specializes in occupational therapy and the other in physical therapy.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science (honors) [BSc (Honors)]

The faculty of arts and science and the faculty of education offer a concurrent program which allows students to complete the degree of bachelor of education plus a degree program in the faculty of arts and science simultaneously. Four or five years from senior matriculation depending on the degree program followed in the faculty of arts and science.

Master of science (MSc) Normally one year from BSc (Honors) with at least second class standing.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Students may complete program leading to BA with minor concentration through spring term, summer term and extension courses. Full degree programs leading to the honors BA or honors BSc are not offered.

Correspondence courses: offered in the winter session.

Night classes: offered during winter session at the main campus and at Belleville and Brockville.

Spring term (May-June), spring-summer evening session (May-June-July) and summer term (July-August) offer courses in the humanities and social sciences at Kingston, Belleville and Brockville. Summer programs are also offered in Venice, Vienna, Bermuda and Falmouth.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Institute of Commonwealth and Comparative Studies. Director: K.B. Sayeed, BSc, MA, PhD

Institute of Local Government. Director: T.J. Plunkett, BA, MA

Institute for Economic Research. Director: D.C. Smith, BA, FRSC, MA, PhD

Institute of Intergovernmental Relations. Director: Richard Simeon, BA, MA, PhD

The Industrial Relations Centre. Director: W.D. Wood, BA, MA, AM, PhD

Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transport. Director: C.E. Law, BSc

The Centre for Resource Studies. Director: C.G. Miller, DPhil, FCIC, MSc

The Carbohydrate Research Institute. Director: Walter Szarek, MSc, PhD

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION

Queen's Theological College, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6. Offers courses in theology leading to the master of divinity, bachelor of theology, master of theological studies and master of theology degrees awarded by the university. Established in 1912. Co-educational. Principal: B.R. Bater, BA, BD, MA, PhD, STM

THE UNIVERSITY OF REGINA*

Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2
Telephone: 306-584-4111
Telex: 071-2683
President and Vice-chancellor: L.I. Barber, BA, BComm, MBA, DBA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, N.A. Stables, BComm, CA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,655; Part-time undergraduate, 1,604; Full-time graduate, 99; Part-time graduate, 243.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 353.

Total operating income (excluding ancillary enterprises) 1974-75: $15,852,000 (government grants, 81.8%; student fees, 14.8%; miscellaneous, 3.4%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Regina faculty, see Regina calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Saskatchewan was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degrees were awarded in 1912. Regina College was established in 1911 and taken over by the university as a constituent college in 1934. In 1961 the name of the college was changed to the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. In 1964 the two teachers' colleges at Saskatoon and Regina became part of the university with all teacher-training programs integrated within the university. On July 1, 1974 the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus became the University of Regina.

The University of Regina is provincial, non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a 12-member board of governors, a senate and a council.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of Regina is situated on the outskirts of Regina (population 149,593). The university is part of the Wascana centre development, a government, education and cultural centre designed by an internationally known architect, Minoru Yamasaki. All buildings on the new campus are built on a common base or podium and it is possible to go from one building to another without going outside. At present, the administration/humanities, classroom, college west, laboratory and library buildings have a common podium with enclosed connecting passageways and common courtyards. The physical education centre, Campion College, Luther College, the education building and the student services centre will eventually be joined to future buildings and College West, an academic and residential complex. The university includes the original Regina College campus located on College Avenue with the Norman Mackenzie art gallery and Drake Hall. The fine arts division, the department of extension programs and the conservatory of music are located on this campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Luther College provided the first residence accommodation on campus and has facilities for 200 students. College West, a co-educational residence for 405 students, features furnished apartments for six to 12 students.

LIBRARY Library collections include over 393,000 volumes, 4,380 serial subscriptions and 369,000 other items. The major portion of the bookstock is in the main library. Two branch libraries, education and fine arts, contain specialized collections.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES A wide range of opportunities exist at the university for participation in organized athletic programs. The intramural program for men includes badminton, canoeing, basketball, broomball, cross-country skiing, flag football, hockey, splasketball, tennis, handball and volleyball. Co-ed activities such as inner tube water polo, tennis, volleyball, badminton, curling, car ralley, basketball, broomball and ice hockey are also available. The women's program offers badminton, basketball, hockey, tennis, flag football, and volleyball. The intramural program is sponsored jointly by the department of physical education and the Students' Union. It is administered by a director and an intramural council composed of students representing various participating groups. The university is a member of the Great Plains Athletic Conference competing with the universities of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Brandon and Lakehead on a regularly scheduled basis. Current activities include basketball, hockey and wrestling for men and basketball, volleyball and field hockey for women.

The university provides nursing services Monday through Friday offering first aid and referrals to a student's physician, clinic or hospital as required.

Also available on campus is a general counselling service which offers assistance to students with emotional and personal problems and provides some vocational guidance.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains an office on campus. The services of this office are available in the fall and winter semesters and offer assistance to students seeking permanent, summer or part-time employment.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall semester: September to December. Winter semester: January to April. Spring session: early May to mid-June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. The campus operates on a modified trimester system.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as follows: 5, outstanding; 4, very good; 3, good; 2, satisfactory; 1, pass; 0, failure; IN, incomplete; EX, exempt; C, credit for hours shown; AU, audit (no credit); W, withdrawal; WF, withdrawal, failing grade; DE, deferred examination; P, pass standing; AG, aegrotat standing; N, no credit for hours shown; F, failure (pass/fail classes only); IP, in progress. If grades are converted to percentages: grade 1, 50 - 59%; grade 2, 60 - 69%; grade 3, 70 - 79%; grade 4, 80 - 89%; grade 5, 90 - 100%. To obtain a passing grade, students must demonstrate competence in writing skills.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
The university has scholarship programs for full-time students at the matriculation, undergraduate and graduate levels. Applications are required for these and inquiries should be directed to the awards office (Room AH 213.19, University of Regina). A number of private scholarships and bursaries are administered by the university. Application forms for these are available at the office of the registrar and must be submitted by July 1. All students who can demonstrate financial need are expected to apply for assistance under the Canada Student Loans Plan and the Saskatchewan government bursary program. For further information, students should contact the student assistance section, Saskatchewan department of continuing education, 4th floor, Toronto Dominion Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

FEES AND COSTS
Fees, excluding books, art fees, for all credit classes in all faculties and all programs including graduate programs are assessed on the basis of $18.25 per semester hour. Classes taken toward the matriculation certificate are assessed at $16.25 per semester hour.
Residence: room and board at Luther College, $726 per semester; room only at College West, $71 - $88 per month.
Student fees: approximately $39 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate: complete Saskatchewan division 4 standing (21 credits) or equivalent. University matriculation requires at least 12 credits at year 2 and year 3 levels (engineering requires 13 such credits) and minimum average of 65% on seven approved subject credits necessary, depending on faculty. Students from other Canadian provinces, standing equivalent to Saskatchewan division 4 with subjects approved for admission. Some junior matriculants may be admissible to the matriculation course (a pre-university level course). Saskatchewan division 4 requirements for admission 1977: a) all credits submitted must be in different subjects: b) subjects numbered 21, 31, 24, 34, 26c, 36c, mathematics 20, general mathematics 20 and 30, science 20 and 30 and RTV arts 33 not acceptable. Special physical education, family life education, psychology, band, orchestra and choral subjects acceptable only to certain faculties; c) many university subjects have level-30 courses as prerequisites; students with required high school averages may be admissible with a deficiency of one credit in some faculties but deficiencies must be cleared before entry to second year. Electives cannot be selected from 20-level classes if subsequent class in the same subject at the 30-level used for admission. Canadian students who apply at least one semester after completing high school and have grade 12 or division 4 with 60 - 65% average may be admissible.

Graduate: applicant must hold a baccalaureate degree equivalent to that of University of Regina required for admission to the proposed type of graduate work or have training equivalent to that required for such a degree.

Mature: candidates at least 20 years of age who cannot meet normal admission requirements may be admissible under mature admission program. Consult director, office of university entrance programs.

Foreign: certificates equivalent to standing required for Canadian students.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE or equivalent at 0-level and A-level. Subjects required depend on subjects to be followed.

USA: successful completion of full academic high school program in subjects and with averages prescribed by faculty to which student is seeking admission.

Other countries: must present original documents covering present academic standing or should write to the office of the registrar for information concerning open admission.

All applicants from countries other than Canada must submit evidence of facility in English to meet demands of classroom instruction and written assignment. The student may: a) write the Test of English as a Foreign Language with minimum score of 550; b) write the Michigan Test of English Proficiency with minimum score of 85; or c) write the Regina Test of English Proficiency with minimum score of 85.

Applicants seeking admission on the basis of Saskatchewan division 4 or satisfactory equivalent Canadian diploma, who have not completed grade 10 and 11 credits for English composition and literature or their equivalent at a Canadian secondary institution or in a Canadian correspondence program, will be subject to above language requirement.

For winter semester, out of country students must apply by October 15 and Canadian students by December 15. For fall semester, out ot country students must apply by June 15, out of province students by July 31 and Saskatchewan students by August 15.

The university reserves right to refuse admission even when stated requirements for entrance have been satisfied. Enrolment in any faculty limited to number of students that can be accommodated.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified and master's degrees at least one year from bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require at least two years from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of administration (BAdmin)
Master of administration (MAdmin) Program has received approval from council and senate and has been forwarded to Saskatchewan Universities Commission.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Ordinary course, three years from senior matriculation. Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)
Certificate in visual arts. Two years specified classes from senior matriculation.
Diploma of associate in arts (AA) Two years from senior matriculation. Course selection open.
Master of arts (MA) Two years from ordinary BA, one year from honors BA.
Master of fine arts (MFA) At least two years from BFA.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd)
Bachelor of education after an approved degree (BEAD) Two-year program following bachelor's degree.
Bachelor of music education (BMusEd) Prepares music teachers for secondary schools.
Teaching certification. The university provides classes and programs in teacher education but teaching certificates must be obtained on application from the Saskatchewan Department of Education.
Postgraduate diploma in educational administration (DipEdAdmin) At least one year from BEd.
Master of education in educational administration (MEd) At least one year from BEd plus thesis.
Postgraduate diploma in school guidance and counselling. At least one year from BEd.
Master of education in school guidance and counselling. At least one year from BEd plus thesis.
Postgraduate diploma in curriculum studies. At least one year from BEd.
Master of education in curriculum studies. At least one year from BEd plus thesis.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of applied science (BASc) Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization in industrial systems engineering, information systems engineering and regional systems engineering. In addition, first two years of chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering offered at Regina. Must be completed at University of Saskatchewan.
Master of science in engineering (MSc)

LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Bachelor of laboratory technology (BLT) Three years from senior matriculation. For hospital laboratory work, 12-month apprenticeship must follow.
Certificate in hospital laboratory technology [LT(Cert)] Two years from senior matriculation. For hospital laboratory work, 12-month apprenticeship must follow.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus)
Bachelor of music education (BMusEd) Prepares music teachers for secondary school.
Master of music (MMus) Thirty- six credit hours from BMus.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA) Ordinary course, three years from senior matriculation. Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of science (BSc) Ordinary and honors courses, four years from senior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc) At least two years from ordinary BA(science) or BSc or at least one year from honors BA(science) or BSc.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Five years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of social work (extension). Two calendar years after BA or equivalent degree or two years university studies. Limited to those successfully employed in the social services for at least one year.
Certificate in social service. Designed for persons employed for at least one year in social service agencies whose previous education has not included university studies in social work.
Master of social work (MSW) At least one and a half years beyond BSW.

PRE-PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM

The faculties of arts or science offer preparatory courses for students intending to enter certain professional colleges such as law, medicine, optometry, veterinary medicine, dentistry, social work, first year of agriculture and home economics, and first two years of BSN for holders of RN certification. Students intending to enter any of these programs should, before registering, acquaint themselves thoroughly with requirements and courses of the college or faculty they intend to enter.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Undergraduate evening classes both on and off campus available in wide range of subjects in administration, arts, education, science and social work. Spring and summer sessions offer undergraduate classes in administration, arts, education, engineering, science and social work. Some graduate classes offered.

For no university credit. Certificate in administration requires four years evening study from senior matriculation with options in business, personnel and public administration and accounting. Certificate in data processing: three years evening study from senior matriculation. Certificate in local government and administration; postgressional certificate in engineering and others. Personnel administration program may lead to certification by Council of Canadian Personnel Association. Individual classes in administration and liberal arts offered as well. Extension services for urban and rural communities and organizations include specially designed short courses, seminars and conferences in general and adult education. These include community development, human relations and communication, and current issues in public policy.

Matriculation courses. University of Regina offers two-semester program leading to matriculation certificate.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Bilingual program: three-year program leading to BA and four-year program leading to BEd available. Based on regular degree program and differ only in language of instruction. To qualify under bilingual program, student must complete at least 40% and not more than 60% of classes in French and must register in at least two classes offered in French by a department other than the French department. Canadian plains area study program provides interdisciplinary major and honors studies focused on Canadian plains region. Liberal undergraduate program aimed at understanding a regional society in its broad context. Designed to fulfill requirements of faculties of arts or science. Co-operative programs enable students to combine full-time opportunities with full semesters of study in administration, engineering and science (chemistry).

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Canadian Plains Area Centre. Director: Evelyn Jonescu, BA, BEd, MA, PhD

Energy Research Institute. Director: L.W. Vigrass, BE, MSc, PhD

Regina Water Research Institute. Director: B.R. Cullimore, BSc, PhD

FEDERATED COLLEGES

Campion College, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2. President: Very Rev. Peter Nash, SJ, MA, PhD. See separate entry.

Luther College, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0H2. President: M.A. Anderson, BA, BEd, MA. See separate entry.

Saskatchewan Federated Indian College, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2. Federated May 1976. Terms of federation provide for establishment of three-year BA program with major in Indian studies within university faculty of arts. Details of program not yet completed. Approved classes currently offered. Associate Director: I. Wasacase

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA*

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows
Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3
Telephone: 613-545-7236
Telex: 066-3291
Commandant: Brigadier-General A.J.G.D. de Chastelain, CD, PSc, BA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, R.E. Jones, MA, PhD

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 610; Part-time undergraduate, 21; Full-time graduate, 27; Part-time graduate, 22.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 133.

Income: derived from federal funds.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Royal Military College of Canada faculty, see college calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Royal Military College of Canada had its beginning in 1874 when the Dominion government decreed by act of parliament that there be established in one of the garrison towns of Upper Canada "an institution for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and a general scientific knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments". The site selected was the old naval dockyard on Point Frederick immediately east of Kingston. The college opened in June 1876 and the title "Royal" was conferred on the college by Queen Victoria in 1878. The college closed in 1942 for the duration of the war and reopened in 1948 as a tri-service college. A degree-granting charter was obtained from the Ontario legislature in March 1959 for the conferment of degrees in arts, science, and engineering. The first degrees were awarded in 1959.

An advisory board makes recommendations to the minister on all matters pertaining to the college. Under the Royal Military College of Canada Degrees Act, 1959, the senate has the power to grant degrees.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is situated east of Kingston (population 56,032) on a peninsula of approximately 110 acres. It has nine teaching buildings including laboratories and workshops, a library, two gymnasia, a student facilities building that includes a swimming pool, four dormitories and several other administrative and athletic buildings.

RESIDENCE All cadets are in residence and complete living facilities are provided.

LIBRARY The Massey library, opened in September 1960, houses the administrative and technical services of the college library and most of its approximately 175,000 volume collection. The collection of the Massey library is primarily devoted to war studies. The library subscribes to some 900 periodicals and serials and the book collection is growing annually at the rate of approximately 7,000 volumes. A separate reference library in science and engineering is maintained in the Sawyer building.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Cadets are required to live in residence and all student services are provided.

Regular cadets are members of the Canadian Armed forces and receive medical services free of charge. A small clinic is located on campus.

As a military institution, the college provides all military counselling through cadet and officer counsellors. Academic counselling is provided through the registrar's office and academic departments. Each cadet has a regular force squadron commander and an academic instructor as a counsellor.

Cadets who are members of the regular officer training plan receive full subsidization for their entire program. Both Regular Officer Training Plan and Reserve Entry Training Plan students spend the summer at various Canadian armed forces units training for future careers as members of Canada's Officer Corps.

ACADEMIC YEAR College year divided into three terms. Fall and winter terms together provide a period of 32 weeks instruction including examination periods. From September to May inclusive, approximately 85% of instruction is in academic subjects and remainder in military subjects. Summer term, extending from June to mid-August, spent in practical military training with armed forces.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded as follows: A, 75 - 100%; B, 66 - 74%; C, 60 - 65%; D, 50 - 59%; E, 35 - 49% (failure); F, below 35% (serious failure).

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Scholarships are awarded in recognition of academic merit and may be retained under the Regular Officer Training Plan. Applicants under the Reserve Entry Training Plan are also eligible for a number of scholarships and bursaries. Details are available from the registrar. Through the Royal Military College Club of Canada Foundation Scholarship, a number of scholarships are open annually to competition among all reserve entry applicants for admission to the Canadian military colleges. Each scholarship has a value of $1,000 in the first year and $400 each subsequent year to graduation from the Royal Military College of Canada. To be awarded a scholarship, an applicant must be an accepted reserve candidate for Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario; Royal Roads, Victoria, BC; or Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean, Québec. Information is available from the secretary-treasurer, RMC Club of Canada at the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston. In addition, Dominion cadetships are offered to candidates admitted to first year at the Canadian military colleges under conditions outlined in the calendar. Applications for cadetships must be made in writing by July 1 and sent to the director of recruiting and selection, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees, $550 for first year and $300 in each subsequent year. These fees include tuition, clothing, books, instruments, drawing materials, dry cleaning, laundry and incidental expenses. Cadets attending under the Regular Officer Training Plan have their fees paid and those holding Dominion cadetships have their first-year fees paid.

Residence and meals: $585 annually.

Recreation club fee: $50 plus deposit of $100 to cover incidental expenses, of which the balance is refundable.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: applicant must be a male Canadian citizen between ages of 16 and 21. Admission to first year requires senior matriculation. In addition to general and academic admission standards, service enrolment standards must be met. Students who have completed two years of study beyond senior matriculation at Royal Roads Military College, or three years of study beyond senior matriculation at Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, will be admitted to third year. For details concerning admission to Royal Military College, Royal Roads Military College and Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, see current issue of respective calendars.

Graduate: admission restricted to regular officers of the Canadian Armed Forces. Students are posted to the college on full pay and allowances and may pursue studies on full or part-time basis, the latter in conjunction with other college duties.

Foreign: only Canadian citizens are eligible. Standing equivalent to that for Canadian students required.

UK: GCE O-level in English, French, mathematics, physics, chemistry accepted as equivalent to junior matriculation. In addition, at least mathematics and physics at A-level required for Royal Military College and Royal Roads Military College.

USA: high school grade 12 academic graduation accepted as equivalent to junior matriculation. In addition, one year at approved college or university including English, mathematics and physics required for Royal Military College and Royal Roads Military College. Exceptionally high standing at high school level may be acceptable.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

Both English and French are languages of instruction and full degree courses are offered in both languages. All examinations may be taken in either language.

COURSES AND DEGREES General and honors bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Although the stated minimum for a master's degree is one year from an honors bachelor's degree most master's degree programs require two academic years plus the intervening summer, 18 months of full-time study or three years of half-time study.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

APPLIED SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (applied) (BSc)

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Honors and general programs.
Master of arts (MA) Minimum one year from honors BA.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng)
Master of engineering (MEng) Minimum one year from BEng or equivalent with second-class standing.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Honors and general program.
Master of science (MSc) Minimum one year from honors BSc.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdepartmental programs available leading to MA in war studies and MSc in materials science (non-destructive testing). Students enter war studies program after first degree in arts, science or engineering with second-class honors. Students enter materials science (non-destructive testing) after first degree in appropriate field of science or engineering with second-class honors.

OTHER CANADIAN MILITARY COLLEGES

Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean, Québec, J0J 1R0. Established 1952. Men only. Offers degree programs in science and administration. Cadets wishing to graduate in degree program not offered at their military college may transfer to another college. Such transfers are usually made into third year. Commandant: Colonel R.J. Evraire, CE, BEng

Royal Roads Military College, Victoria, British Columbia V0S 1B0. Established 1942. Men only. Offers degree program in physics and physical oceanography. Cadets wishing to graduate in degree program not offered at their military college may transfer to another college. Such transfers are usually made into third year. Commandant: Colonel J.H. Roddick, CD, PFSC, BE

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA*

Kingston (Ontario) K7L 2W3
Téléphone: 613-545-7236
Télex: 066-3291
Commandant: Le brigadier général A.J.G.D. de Chastelain, CD, PSc, BA

Prière d'adresser la correspondance générale au secrétaire général, M. R.E. Jones, MA, PhD

Inscriptions en 1976 - 1977: Baccalauréat, à plein temps, 610; baccalauréat, à temps partiel, 21; études supérieures, à plein temps, 27; études supérieures, à temps partiel, 22.

Professeurs à plein temps en 1976 - 1977: 133.

Revenu: provient de fonds fédéraux.

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral du Royal Military College of Canada, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire du collège ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT Le Royal Military College of Canada a été établi en 1874 alors que le gouvernement du Dominion décrétait, par un acte du Parlement, l'établissement, dans une des villes de garnison du Haut-Canada, "d'une institution dont le but serait de donner une instruction complète dans toutes les branches de la tactique militaire, la fortification et le génie et une connaissance scientifique générale de la profession militaire et d'assurer la formation d'officiers qui seront affectés aux postes de commandement et d'état-major". Le site choisi a été celui de l'ancien chantier naval de la Pointe Frederick, immédiatement à l'est de Kingston. Le collège a ouvert ses portes en juin 1876. Le titre "Royal" lui a été conféré par la reine Victoria en 1878. Le collège a été fermé en 1942 et jusqu'à la fin de la guerre et a rouvert ses portes en 1948 en tant que collège interarmes. En mars 1959, la législature de l'Ontario octroyait au collège une charte l'autorisant à décerner des grades en arts, en sciences et en génie. Les premiers grades ont été décernés en 1959.

Un comité consultatif formule des recommandations à l'intention du ministre, sur tous les sujets qui concernent le collège. En vertu de la Royal Military College of Canada Degrees Act de 1959, le Conseil a le pouvoir de décerner des grades.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS Le collège est situé à l'est de Kingston (population de 56,032 âmes), sur une péninsule de quelque 110 acres. Il se compose de neuf édifices destinés à l'enseignement, y compris les laboratoires et les ateliers, d'une bibliothèque, de deux gymnases, d'un édifice aménagé à l'intention des étudiants et qui comprend une piscine, de quatre dortoirs et de plusieurs autres édifices destinés à l'administration et aux sports.

RÉSIDENCE Tous les élèves-officiers résident au collège qui leur fournit toutes les installations et services nécessaires.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE La bibliothèque Massey, ouverte en septembre 1960, abrite les services administratifs et techniques de la bibliothèque du collège et la majeure partie de sa collection de près de 175,000 volumes qui traitent principalement de sujets de guerre. La bibliothèque est abonnée à quelque 900 périodiques et séries de publications et la collection de volumes augmente au rythme d'environ 7,000 par année. Une bibliothèque de référence distincte pour les sciences et le génie se trouve dans l'édifice Sawyer.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Tous les élèves-officiers doivent résider au collège et tous les services aux étudiants leur sont fournis.

Les élèves-officiers des cours réguliers sont membres des Forces armées canadiennes et ont droit aux services médicaux sans frais. Une petite clinique se trouve sur le campus.

En tant qu'institution militaire, le collège fournit tous les services d'orientation militaire, lesquels sont assurés par des officiers et des élèves-officiers. L'orientation universitaire est assurée par le bureau du secrétaire général et par les départements. Chaque élève-officier a pour conseillers un commandant d'escadron des Forces régulières et un professeur.

Les élèves-officiers qui participent au Programme d'instruction pour la formation d'officiers de la force régulière (PIFOFR) bénéficient du plein montant des subsides pendant toute la durée du programme. Les élèves qui participent tant au PIFOFR qu'au Programme de formation des officiers de la Réserve (PFOR) passent l'été dans diverses unités des Forces armées canadiennes qui les préparent à leur future carrière dans le corps des officiers du Canada.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE L'année universitaire est divisée en trois sessions. Les sessions d'automne et d'hiver réunies correspondent à une période d'instruction de 32 semaines, y compris les périodes d'examen. De septembre à mai inclusivement, environ 85 p. 100 de l'instruction se donne dans les matières universitaires et le reste est réservé aux disciplines militaires. La session d'été va de juin à la mi-août et est consacrée à la formation militaire pratique dans les Force armées.

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Les notes sont établies ainsi qu'il suit: A, 75 - 100 p. 100; B, 66 - 74 p. 100; C, 60 - 65 p. 100; D, 50 - 59 p. 100; E, 35 - 49 p. 100 (échec); F, moins de 35 p. 100 (échec grave).

BOURSES ET AIDE FINANCIÈRE AUX ÉTUDIANTS

Des bourses d'études sont accordées au mérite et peuvent être conservées en vertu du Programme d'instruction pour la formation d'officiers des Forces régulières. En vertu du Programme de formation des officiers de la Réserve, un certain nombre de bourses sont également offertes. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, les candidats peuvent s'adresser au secrétaire général. Par l'entremise de la Royal Military College Club of Canada Foundation, un certain nombre de bourses sont mises au concours, tous les ans, parmi tous les candidats de la Réserve qui demandent à être admis dans les collèges militaires du Canada. Chaque bourse a une valeur de $1,000 pour la première année et de $400 pour chacune des années subséquentes jusqu'à la fin des études au Royal Military College of Canada. Pour avoir droit à une bourse, le candidat doit être un membre de la Réserve accepté au Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston (Ont.), au Royal Roads Military College, Victoria (C.-B.) ou au Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Qué.). Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, les candidats peuvent s'adresser au secrétaire-trésorier du RMC Club of Canada, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston. En outre, des bourses aux cadets sont offertes par le gouvernement fédéral aux candidats admis en première année dans les collèges militaires du Canada, aux conditions indiquées dans l'annuaire. Les demandes de bourses aux cadets doivent être adressées par écrit, avant le 1er juillet, au directeur du recrutement et de la sélection, Quartier général de la Défense nationale, Ottawa (Ont.), K1A 0K2.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET AUTRES FRAIS

Les droits de scolarité sont de $550 pour la première année et de $300 pour chacune des années subséquentes et servent à acquitter le coût de l'enseignement, de l'habillement, des livres, des instruments, du matériel de dessin, du nettoyage à sec et du blanchissage, ainsi que les frais divers. Pour les élèves-officiers qui participent au Programme d'instruction pour la formation d'officiers de Forces régulières, les frais sont payés et pour ceux qui bénéficient d'une bourse aux cadets, du gouvernement fédéral, les frais de première année sont payés.
Logement et repas: $585 par année.
Droits du club récréatif: $50 plus un dépôt de $100 pour acquitter les menus frais, dont le solde est remboursable.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Au niveau du baccalauréat: le candidat doit être citoyen canadien, du sexe masculin, et être âgé de 16 à 21 ans. Pour être admis en première année, il faut posséder un diplôme supérieur d'études secondaires. En plus de satisfaire aux conditions générales d'admission et de posséder le degré d'instruction requis, le candidat doit satisfaire aux normes d'enrôlement dans les Forces canadiennes. Les étudiants qui ont terminé deux années d'études au-delà du diplôme supérieur d'études secondaires au Royal Roads Military College ou trois années d'études au-delà du diplôme supérieur d'études secondaires au Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean seront admis en troisième année. Pour obtenir des détails concernant l'admission au Royal Military College, au Royal Roads Military College et au Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, on voudra bien consulter les numéros courants des annuaires respectifs de ces collèges.

Au niveau des études supérieures: l'admission est limitée aux officiers d'active des Forces armées du Canada. Les étudiants sont postés au collège et touchent leur plein salaire et toutes leurs indemnités et ils peuvent poursuivre leurs études soit à plein temps, soit à temps partiel; dans ce dernier cas, ils remplissent en même temps d'autres tâches au collège.

Étrangers: seuls les citoyens canadiens sont admis. Niveau équivalent à celui qu'on exige pour les étudiants du Canada.

Royaume-Uni: le "GCE O - level" en anglais, français, mathématiques, physique, chimie est accepté comme équivalent du diplôme d'études secondaires. En outre, au moins le "A-level" en mathématiques et physique est requis par le Royal Military College et le Royal Roads Military College.

États-Unis: le diplôme obtenu à la fin de la 12e année est accepté comme équivalent du diplôme d'études secondaires. En outre, une année d'études dans un collège ou une université reconnus est requise en anglais, mathématiques et physique pour le Royal Military College et le Royal Roads Military College. Un niveau exceptionnellement élevé atteint à l'école secondaire pourrait être accepté.

On étudiera la candidature des étudiants qui possèdent un baccalauréat international.

Les cours sont donnés en français et en anglais et des programmes complets conduisant à l'obtention d'un grade sont offerts dans les deux langues. Tous les examens peuvent être passés dans l'une ou l'autre langue.

COURS ET GRADES Le baccalauréat général et le baccalauréat spécialisé exigent quatre années d'études après l'obtention du diplôme supérieur d'études secondaires, sauf indication du contraire. Bien qu'un minimum d'une année d'études soit exigé après l'obtention du baccalauréat spécialisé, aux fins d'une maîtrise, la plupart des programmes de maîtrise exigent deux années universitaires en plus de l'été qui fait le pont, 18 mois d'études à plein temps ou trois années d'études à temps partiel.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillées sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ARTS
Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Programme général et programme spécialisé.
Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Au moins un an après l'obtention du baccalauréat spécialisé.

GÉNIE
Baccalauréat en génie (BEng)
Maîtrise en génie (MEng) Minimum d'un an après l'obtention du BEng ou l'équivalent avec mention bien.

SCIENCES
Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Programme général et programme spécialisé.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Minimum d'un an après le BSc spécialisé.

SCIENCES APPLIQUÉES
Baccalauréat ès sciences (appliquées) (BSc)

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX Le collège offre des programmes interdisciplinaires qui conduisent à l'obtention de la maîtrise ès arts (études sur la conduite de la guerre) ou de la maîtrise en science des matériaux (contrôle non destructif). Le programme d'études sur la conduite de la guerre est ouvert aux candidats qui ont obtenu un premier grade en arts, sciences ou génie avec mention bien. Le programme d'études en science des matériaux (contrôle non destructif) est ouvert aux candidats qui ont obtenu un premier grade dans un domaine approprié des sciences ou du génie, avec mention bien.

AUTRES COLLÈGES MILITAIRES DU CANADA
Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Québec) J0J 1R0. Établi en 1952. Étudiants du sexe masculin seulement. Offre des programmes d'études conduisant à un grade en sciences et en administration. Les élèves-officiers désireux d'obtenir un grade qui n'est pas offert au collège militaire où ils sont inscrits peuvent être mutés à un autre collège. Cette mutation se fait ordinairement à la fin de la deuxième année. Commandant: Le colonel R.J. Evraire, CD, BEng

Royal Roads Military College, Victoria (Colombie-Britannique) V0S 1B0. Établi en 1942. Étudiants du sexe masculin seulement. Offre un programme d'études conduisant à un grade en physique et en océanographie physique. Les élèves-officiers désireux d'obtenir un grade qui n'est pas offert au collège militaire où ils sont inscrits peuvent être mutés à un autre collège. Cette mutation se fait ordinairement à la fin de la deuxième année. Commandant: Le colonel J.H. Roddick, CD, PFSC, BE

213

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE*

50 Gould Street, Toronto, Ontario M5B 1E8
Telephone: 416-595-5000
Telex: 111
President: Walter Pitman, BA, MA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, C.R. Horney, BA, MSc, PEng

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 8,950; Part-time undergraduate, 1,543.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 652.

Total current income 1975-76: $30,590,000 (provincial government, 82%; fees, 16%; miscellaneous, 2%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute faculty, see Ryerson calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Ryerson Polytechnical Institute was established by the Ontario government as Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1948. In 1963 the Ryerson Polytechnical Act established the new Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and transferred its governance and conduct to a board of governors. On October 1, 1971, an amendment to the act empowered the institute to confer the degrees of bachelor of technology and bachelor of applied arts in addition to the traditional diplomas and certificates granted by it. The first degrees were conferred in 1972 in interior design, geodetic sciences and business administration. The institute offers over 30 programs in arts, applied arts, business, community services and technology.

Ryerson is a non-denominational, co-educational institution. Control is vested in a board of governors and the academic council advises the board regarding academic matters.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Ryerson's campus occupies several city blocks in downtown Toronto (metropolitan population 2,803,101). Howard Kerr hall, the main quadrangle building, was opened in 1964, Jorgenson hall was completed in 1971 and the Donald Mordell learning resources centre was completed in 1975. Additions are made to meet student enrolment requirements. Other buildings serve the business, electrical technology, photographic arts, journalism, radio and television arts, and the theatre departments.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Bond house accommodates 40 men and Neill-Wycik College, a 22-storey co-operative residence owned and operated by its members, houses 700 students.

LIBRARY Ryerson's library contains 200,000 volumes and subscribes to approximately 1,650 periodicals. The new 12-storey library resources centre was officially opened in 1974.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All students are members of the Students' Union which is administered by a 12-member board of directors elected annually. The union administers funds collected on its behalf by the institute.

Food services, a housing registry, a bookstore, a gymnasium and a swimming pool are available to students. In addition, Ryerson has its own FM radio station, CJRT, and the on-campus closed-circuit television station RCTV and radio station RCR.

A modern, well-equipped health centre is located in Howard Kerr hall and a registered nurse and doctor are in attendance Monday to Friday. Any illness or accident not requiring hospitalization can be treated at the centre.

The student counselling service assists students through interviews, informal conversations and group sessions. Psychological tests are administered to students on a voluntary basis and personal growth groups can be arranged for those interested.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration staffs the student placement office at Ryerson. This office assists graduating students find permanent employment and undergraduates part-time, summer and temporary employment. Many employers participate in on-campus recruitment twice a year in October and November and again from January through March.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall term: September 7, 1976 to December 17, 1976. Winter term: January 3, 1977 to April 29, 1977. Summer term (nursing) semesters three and six: May 2, 1977 to July 29, 1977. Diploma nursing program: commences September and continues for six consecutive terms. Post-diploma program courses commence September, January and May. All other credit courses, to be announced.

GRADING SYSTEM Final course grades determined by combining term and/or examination evaluations. Pass grades are: A, excellent performance; B, good; C, average; D, minimum pass performance; PSD, passed

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

214

(no breakdown of passing grade); AEG, aegrotat. Non-pass grades: X, failed, must repeat course; INC, incomplete; X-S, failed with supplemental examination privilege. Other designations: CR, course credit; EXP, exemption; NG, student registered, no grade submitted; NCR, non-completion of non-credit course.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Principal awards open to graduates of Canadian secondary schools entering Ryerson are four Steel Company of Canada awards valued at $200 a year until graduation and four executive secretaries awards valued at $100. In addition, 265 awards valued at $50 to $1,000 given to academic departments with specified terms of reference. There is also a general bursary fund from which grants are made to students in financial need. The Ontario student assistance program, which is integrated with the Canada Student Loans Plan, is administered by Ryerson.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time fees per term, $264. Part-time fees and post-diploma part-time evening studies for student registered in 26 - 69% of full program, $132. Students registered for less than 26% of full program, $66. Fees for evening study per course, $35 to $175. Full-time foreign students, $784 per term. (Fees include tuition, graduation and convocation activities, services performed by the institute and by the students' union on behalf of the institute.)
Residence: Bond house, $295 - $330 per term; Neill-Wycik College, approximately $500 per term.
Student fees: $19 per term.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Ryerson operates on system of subject admissions. Students applying to particular program require Ontario secondary school graduation diploma or secondary school honor graduation diploma together with specific subjects and level of achievement necessary for admission to the program. Applicants who have completed one or more years at university, college of applied arts and technology or institute of technology at level equal to or higher than that of Ryerson program may be given credit for previous studies at discretion of office of admissions.

Mature: applicants who do not possess minimum admission requirements may be considered for admission if: a) they are 21 years of age as of September 1, 1978; b) have been away from formal education for at least two years; c) can present tangible evidence of ability to cope with program at Ryerson; and d) are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants or are sponsored by a Canadian government agency.

Foreign: Commonwealth students applying for program requiring Ontario grade 12 must have six academic subjects on GCE at 0-level with grades A or B (0-level papers written prior to June 1975 will be accepted with grades A, B or C, or 1, 2 or 3). Specific program requirements must be included. Those applying to programs requiring Ontario grade 13 must have at least two A-level papers (English included) and four 0-level papers with grades A or B (0-level papers written prior to June 1975 will be accepted with grades A, B or C, or 1, 2 or 3).

India or Pakistan: those applying to a program requiring Ontario grade 12 should have at least one year BA, BCom or BSc with record of first division passes at secondary and university levels. Specific program prerequisites must be included. Those applying to programs requiring Ontario grade 13 should have completed at least two years BA, BCom or BSc with at least second division passes at secondary and university levels with high standing in academic prerequisites.

USA: for a program requiring Ontario grade 12, must have grade 12 academic with high standing. Specific program requirements must be included in last two years of high school. For admission to program requiring Ontario grade 13, applicant must have grade 12 plus one year at recognized college or university with high standing. Specific program subject requirements must be met.

Test of English as a Foreign Language is required of applicants whose first language is not English. All applicants educated in a language other than English must provide official translations of all transcripts submitted.

Applications for each program will continue to be reviewed until the program is filled. Some programs accept a limited number of students each year. Listings of these limited enrolment programs for September 1978 will be available in February 1978. Applications for such programs should be submitted prior to April 1, 1978. All foreign students must submit preliminary questionnaire which will determine if they are eligible for admission (deadline, March 31, 1978). Applicants who appear qualified will be sent application forms; these must be submitted by May 31, 1978.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years of study beyond senior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

APPLIED ARTS

Library arts. Two years beyond junior matriculation. Certificate program.
Theatre (dance and technical production), fashion. Three years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Theatre (acting). Four years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Bachelor of applied arts in journalism [BAA(journalism)] Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in radio and television arts [BAA(radio and television arts)] Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in interior design [BAA(interior design)]

Bachelor of applied arts in photography [BAA(photography)]

Bachelor of technology in graphic arts [BTech(graphic arts)]

ARTS

Arts. Three years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Bachelor of applied arts in geography [BAA(geography)]

BUSINESS

Secretarial science. Two years beyond senior matriculation Diploma program.

Business administration, secretarial science and hotel, restaurant and institutional administration. Three years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Bachelor of applied arts in secretarial science [BAA (secretarial science)] Four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of technology in business management [BTech (business management)] Twelve credits. Evening study beyond business administration diploma or equivalent.

Bachelor of applied arts in hotel and tourism management. One year (two semesters) beyond hotel, restaurant and institutional administration diploma plus required cumulative work experience.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Public health inspection. Two years beyond junior matriculation. Certificate program.

Social services. Three years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Advanced certificate in environmental health administration. Two terms. Open to all qualified public health inspectors.

Nursing. Two years (six semesters) beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Adult intensive care nursing. One term (approximately 15 weeks) beyond Ryerson diploma in nursing or equivalent and registration, or eligibility for registration, in Ontario.

Bachelor of applied arts in social services [BAA(social services)] Three years beyond senior matriculation plus one year work experience plus one-year degree program.

Bachelor of applied arts in urban planning [BAA(urban planning)]

Bachelor of applied arts in early childhood education [BAA(early childhood education)]

Bachelor of applied arts in home economics [BAA (home economics)]

TECHNOLOGY

Aerospace technology, chemical technology, civil technology, computer applications technology, electrical technology, geodetic sciences, industrial engineering technology, laboratory science, landscape architectural technology, mechanical engineering technology, metallurgical technology and physics technology. Three years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Bachelor of technology in architectural science [BTech (architectural science)]

Bachelor of technology in air transport engineering. Consult office of admissions for program details.

Bachelor of technology in chemical technology [BTech (chemical)] 11 credits (plus project) of evening study after appropriate diploma. Applicants must be employed in area of specialization or have one year acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in civil engineering technology. 12 credits evening study after diploma plus one year acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in geodetic science [BTech (geodetic science)] Four years of study beyond junior matriculation plus one year acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in electrical technology [BTech (electrical)] 12 credits evening study after diploma and one year acceptable industrial experience.

Bachelor of technology in industrial engineering technology [BTech(industrial engineering)] 12 credits evening study after appropriate diploma and one year acceptable industrial experience.

Bachelor of technology in mechanical engineering technology [BTech(mechanical engineering)] 12 credits evening study following successful completion of diploma program and one year related business or industrial experience as technologist.

Bachelor of technology in laboratory science [BTech (laboratory science)] 11 credits (plus project) evening study after appropriate diploma. Applicants must be employed in area of specialization or have one year acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in construction management [BTech(construction management)] One academic year full-time studies plus 12 months acceptable work experience following graduation from diploma program in architectural technology or equivalent.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Credit courses. Ryerson Open College offers courses via radio, television, telephone, correspondence and weekend teach-ins. Courses in Canadian studies, developmental psychology and sociology also offered. Degree and post-diploma technology programs and business management degree program offered in the evening. First three semesters of business administration diploma program offered in evening study. Higher semesters may be offered in future. Seven courses leading to library arts certificate offered in evening in addition to 70 individual courses which may be credited to most full-time day programs.

Non-credit courses. Extension courses offered in business, stenographic, public service, social sciences, television, communications, photography, architecture, chemical, civil, electrical, electronic and mechanical technology. Correspondence courses available in business, public administration, environmental health administration, social service administration, and electrical, electronic and mechanical technology. Short courses, as in television area, presented for special groups.

UNIVERSITÉ SAINTE-ANNE*

English version follows/Le texte anglais se trouve à la suite.
Church Point (Nouvelle-Écosse) B0W 1M0
Téléphone: 902-769-2114
Recteur intérimaire et vice-recteur à l'administration: M. Omer Blinn, BCom, MBA, CA

Prière d'adresser la correspondance générale au secrétaire général, M. Gérald-C. Boudreau, BA, BTh, DipCat, MPast(ScFam)

Inscriptions en 1976 - 1977: Baccalauréat, à plein temps, 211; baccalauréat, à temps partiel, 279.

Professeurs à plein temps en 1976 - 1977: 30.

Budget global d'exploitation, réparti sur une période de 12 mois, soit du 1er juillet 1976 au 30 juin 1977: $1,542,731 (subventions gouvernementales, 78.4 p. 100; droits de scolarité, 21.4 p. 100; autre, .2 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université Sainte-Anne, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université Sainte-Anne.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT L'Université Sainte-Anne a été fondée le 1er septembre 1880 par Monseigneur Blanche et les Pères de la Congrégation de Jésus et Marie, appelés les Eudistes. L'université a été incorporée le 30 avril 1892 en vertu d'une loi de l'Assemblée législative de la Nouvelle-Écosse et elle a été investie du pouvoir de conférer des grades. En 1971, l'administration de l'université a été confiée à des laïcs.

L'université offre à ses étudiants une instruction bilingue et répond aux besoins des Acadiens de la province en matières culturelle, sociale et économique.

L'université Sainte-Anne est une corporation privée administrée par un Conseil d'administration composé de 20 membres et par un Conseil universitaire composé de huit membres. C'est une institution bilingue et le français, comme langue première ou comme langue seconde, est exigé pour tous les étudiants.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université est située sur les bords de la Baie St. Mary's entre Digby et Yarmouth. La population de la municipalité de Clare, qui comprend Church Point, est de 9,000 âmes. Les édifices de l'enseignement et de l'administration, une bibliothèque, un gymnase, une piscine, une patinoire et neuf résidences se trouvent sur le campus.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS La Maison Beauséjour, résidence des hommes, peut loger 120 étudiants, alors que huit nouvelles résidences pour les femmes peuvent loger 180 femmes, au total.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE La bibliothèque Louis-R. Comeau contient 45,000 volumes.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les étudiants doivent obligatoirement faire partie du syndicat des étudiants. Les objectifs du syndicat consistent à promouvoir le développement physique, culturel et social des étudiants. Les étudiants sont représentés au Conseil d'administration et dans les autres comités de l'université.

Entre autres services offerts aux étudiants, il y a l'orientation professionnelle, le logement, la cafétéria, une discothèque, les sports, un orchestre et une chorale et un café-théâtre.

Les services médicaux sont assurés sur le campus par une infirmière diplômée et un médecin qui ont leurs bureaux sur place.

Un conseiller expérimenté est à la disposition des étudiants pour les aider à se trouver un emploi d'été, à faire le choix de leurs cours et d'une carrière, à obtenir des bourses et à résoudre leurs problèmes personnels.

Un Centre de main-d'oeuvre du Canada est aménagé sur le campus. En outre, des emplois sont offerts aux étudiants à l'université même, comme commis, moniteurs de résidence et messagers.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: du début de septembre à la troisième semaine d'avril. Session d'été: immersion totale (français), du début de juillet à la mi-août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Pour réussir un cours, l'étudiant doit obtenir une note minimale de 50 p. 100, mais pour obtenir un grade, l'étudiant doit conserver une moyenne générale de 60 p. 100. Système de mentions présentement en vigueur: 80-100p. 100, A; 70-79 p. 100, B; 60-69 p. 100, C; 50-59 p. 100, D; 40-49 p. 100, échec avec reprise; moins de 40 p. 100, échec sans reprise; incomplet, I.

BOURSES ET AIDE FINANCIÈRE AUX ÉTUDIANTS L'université accorde une aide financière jusqu'à concurrence de $800 par étudiant. Pour les détails, on voudra bien consulter l'annuaire à l'endroit où les prêts et les bourses sont énumérés.

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*Membre provisoire de l'AUCC

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET AUTRES FRAIS

Les droits de scolarité sont de $337.50 par semestre.
Résidence: chambre et pension, de $662.50 à $737.50 par semestre.
Frais scolaires: $50.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Les étudiants qui demandent leur admission après la 11e ou la 12e année doivent avoir conservé une moyenne d'au moins 60 p. 100 et un minimum de 50 p. 100 en français, en anglais et dans trois autres matières classiques. Ceux qui ont réussi moins de cinq cours bénéficieront de crédits pour les cours réussis avec une note d'au moins 60 p. 100. Les étudiants qui viennent d'autres universités obtiendront normalement des crédits pour les cours suivis ailleurs, mais tous les cas dans cette catégorie sont soumis à un comité des admissions pour fins d'évaluation. Les étudiants venant du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard doivent avoir terminé leur 12e année. Ceux des autres provinces canadiennes sont jugés en regard des normes d'admission imposées aux candidats de la Nouvelle-Écosse.

Étudiants spéciaux: certains étudiants peuvent être admis sans avoir satisfait aux conditions ordinaires en matière d'instruction, pourvu qu'ils soient âgés d'au moins 22 ans au cours de l'année de l'admission et qu'ils aient passé au moins deux ans dans les rangs de la population active ou dans une école d'arts et métiers. Cependant, toute personne qui désire s'inscrire à l'Université Sainte-Anne peut demander le statut d'étudiant spécial. Chaque demande sera prise en considération par le Comité des admissions. Deux lettres de références doivent accompagner une telle demande d'admission. Les étudiants spéciaux ne seront pas autorisés à poursuivre leurs études à moins d'avoir réussi au moins quatre cours sur six au premier semestre.

Étudiants étrangers: jugés en regard des normes applicables aux étudiants de la Nouvelle-Écosse aux fins de l'admission.

Les étudiants qui n'ont aucune connaissance du français doivent s'inscrire à un cours d'immersion en français, durant l'été qui précède leur inscription. S'ils ne se révèlent pas aptes à apprendre le français, ils ne seront pas admis à suivre les cours réguliers de l'université.

COURS ET GRADES

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ADMINISTRATION DES AFFAIRES

Deux premières années du programme du baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA) Outre les cours théoriques obligatoires, le programme met l'accent sur la formation bilingue des étudiants.

ANIMATION

Certificat en animation. Programme d'un an assurant aux étudiants une formation qui leur permet de travailler dans le domaine de l'animation sociale.

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Programme de trois ans.

ÉDUCATION

Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd) Programme de quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior de la Nouvelle-Écosse ou l'équivalent. Le diplômé est admissible au brevet d'enseignement de la classe 5.

SCIENCES

Les deux premières années du programme du baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)

SCIENCES DU SECRÉTARIAT

Diplôme en sciences du secrétariat. Programme de deux ans après la 12e année. Le programme vise à assurer la formation de secrétaires compétentes tout à fait bilingues et se concentre sur les langues afin que les étudiants apprennent à exécuter leur travail en toute confiance, que ce soit en français ou en anglais.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Le programme d'extension des cours est adapté aux besoins des adultes et des communautés acadiennes de la province. Les cours théoriques ne sont qu'une partie des activités de l'université; elle organise des conférences sur les aspects social, économique et religieux de la vie de la communauté.

Cours d'été: l'université offre un cours d'été de six semaines, en français, à l'intention des étudiants qui désirent apprendre le français en tant que langue seconde et à l'intention de ceux dont la langue maternelle est le français mais qui désirent perfectionner leur connaissance de cette langue. Des activités sociales et culturelles sont organisées dans le cadre de cette session pour encourager les étudiants à participer de façon active.

UNIVERSITÉ SAINTE-ANNE*

Church Point, Nova Scotia BOW 1M0
Telephone: 902-769-2114
Acting president and administrative vice-president: Omer Blinn, BCom, MBA, CA

Direct general correspondence to the secretary general, Gérald C. Boudreau, BA, BTh, DipCat, MPast (ScFam)

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 211; Part-time undergraduate, 279.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 31.

Total operating budget allocated on a 12-month basis from July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977: $1,542,731 (government grants, 78.4%; fees, 21.4%; other, .2%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Université Sainte-Anne faculty, see Sainte-Anne calendar.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Université Sainte-Anne was founded on September 1, 1880 by Msgr. Blanche and the Fathers of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary, called the Eudists. The university was incorporated on April 30, 1892 by an act of the Nova Scotia legislature and was endowed with the power to confer degrees. In 1971, the administration of the university was entrusted to laymen.

The university offers its students a bilingual education and responds to the cultural, social and economic needs of Acadians of the province.

Université Sainte-Anne is a private corporation administered by a 20-member board of governors and an eight-member university council. It is a bilingual institution and French, as a first or second language, is compulsory for all students.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on the shores of St. Mary's Bay between Digby and Yarmouth. The population of the municipality of Clare, which includes Church Point, is 9,000. Situated on campus are the academic and administration buildings, a library, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a skating rink, and nine residences.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Maison Beauséjour, the men's residence, can accommodate 120 students while eight new women's residences accommodate a total of 180 women.

LIBRARY The Louis R. Comeau Library contains 45,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Membership in the student union is compulsory. The objectives of the union are to promote the physical, cultural and social development of students. Students are represented on the board of governors and on other university committees.

Services to students include vocational guidance, the provision of accommodation, a cafeteria, a discothèque, sports, a band and choir and a café-théâtre.

Medical services are provided on campus through the offices of a registered nurse and medical doctor.

An experienced counsellor is available to help students find summer jobs, choose courses and careers, locate scholarship money or solve personal problems.

A Canada Manpower Centre is located on campus. In addition, employment is available to students at the university as clerks, residence monitors and messengers.

ACADEMIC YEAR Regular session: early September to third week of April. Summer session: total French immersion, early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Minimum passing grade, 50% but to obtain a degree, student must obtain a general average of 60%. The following grading system is in effect: 80 - 100%, A; 70 - 79%, B; 60 - 69%, C; 50 - 59%, D; 40 - 49%, failure with supplemental; below 40%, failure without supplemental; incomplete, I.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
The university awards financial assistance to a maximum of $800 per student. For details, consult calendar where loans and bursaries are listed.

FEES AND COSTS
Tuition fees per semester, $337.50.
Residence: room and board, from $662.50 to $737.50 per semester.
Student fees: $50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Students seeking admission after grade 11 or grade 12 must have at least an average of 60% and a minimum of 50% in French, English and three other academic subjects. Those with fewer than five courses will receive credit for those passed with at least 60%. Students entering from other universities will normally be cred-

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*Provisional member, AUCC

ited for courses taken elsewhere but all such cases are referred to an admissions committee for evaluation. Those entering from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island must have completed grade 12. Candidates applying from other Canadian provinces are evaluated in terms of admission requirements for Nova Scotia applicants.

Special students: students may be admitted without the usual academic preparation if they are 22 years of age or over during the year of admission and have spent at least two years in the work force or in an arts and trades school. However, any person who wishes to register at Université Sainte-Anne may apply for special status. Each application will be considered by the admissions committee. Two letters of reference must accompany such a request for admission. Special students will not be allowed to continue unless they pass at least four out of six courses in the first semester.

Foreign students: assessed in terms of admission requirements for Nova Scotia students.

Students with no previous knowledge of French must register in an immersion course in French during the summer preceding registration. If they do not show some facility in French, they will not be admitted to the regular courses of the university.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ANIMATION
Certificate in animation. One-year program training students to work in the social development field.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) Three-year program.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
First two years of bachelor of business administration program (BBA) In addition to required academic courses, program stresses bilingual development of student.

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd) Four-year program after Nova Scotia senior matriculation or equivalent. Graduate is eligible for Teacher's Certificate, class 5.

SCIENCE
First two years of bachelor of science degree (BSc)

SECRETARIAL SCIENCES
Diploma in secretarial sciences. Two-year program after grade 12. The program aims to prepare competent bilingual secretaries and concentrates on language in order that students learn to function with confidence in either French or English.

ADULT EDUCATION Extension courses are adapted to serve the needs of adults and the Acadian communities of the province. Academic courses are only part of the activities of the university; it organizes conferences concerning social, economic and religious aspects of community life.

Summer school: the university offers a six-week French summer school for students who wish to learn French as a second language and for those whose native language is French but who wish to perfect it. Social and cultural activities are organized around this session to encourage student participation.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY*

Antigonish, Nova Scotia B2G 1C0
Telephone: 902-863-3303
Telex: 111
President: Rev. Malcolm MacDonell, MA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.M. Bauer.

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,208; Part-time undergraduate, 452; Full-time graduate, 17; Part-time graduate 96.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 158.

Total operating income (excluding ancillary enterprises) 1975-76: $7,900,000 (government grants, 64.9%; student fees, 28.2%; gifts, miscellaneous and research, 6.3%; endowments, 0.6%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of St. Francis Xavier University faculty, see St. Francis Xavier calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Founded in 1853 at Arichat, Nova Scotia as a diocesan college, St. Francis Xavier University was transferred to Antigonish two years later. In 1866, an act of the provincial legislature conferred upon the college full university powers. In 1882, a provincial statute created a board of governors. Teaching began in 1853 and the first degrees were awarded in 1868. The university is a Roman Catholic co-educational institution.

St. Francis Xavier University is widely known for its work in adult education. Community activities were sponsored by individual teachers early in the history of the institution and the extension department was formally organized in 1928.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in Antigonish, population 5,600. There are eight teaching buildings, a library, chapel, a gymnasium, a rink, men's residences and residences for women at Mount Saint Bernard College, an academic centre with classroom accommodation for 2,000 students and a building containing the offices of the registrar, the deans and 70 professors. Buildings for engineering, physics, chemistry, biology, home economics and adult education, as well as Bloomfield Centre, a non-academic centre for general university activities, are located on the campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There are 12 men's residences accommodating 950 students and residences for 575 women at Mount Saint Bernard College.

LIBRARY The Angus L. MacDonald library contains 190,000 volumes, accommodates 500 students and holds the commemorative Hall of the Clans.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student Council is elected on a constituency basis representative of residence. Students are represented on the board of governors, senate, and various committees.

The university has strong intramural and varsity programs in football, hockey and basketball. Other facilities include judo, wrestling and weight lifting. Students have an on-campus radio station and publish a weekly newspaper. The drama department and choral groups combine to present concerts and plays throughout the year. Many student organizations under the student council are actively engaged in activities such as debating, the law society, the business administration society, the chemistry society and the engineering society.

A physician has regular office hours during the day and is available on call for emergency service. A doctor's certificate of health is required of all new students entering the university. The medical and surgical expenses of all Canadian students will be covered by the medical plan of the student's home province.

The university provides a guidance centre to assist students with problems of an educational, vocational or personal nature.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the university, maintains a full-time placement office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May. Summer school: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM In all undergraduate degree programs: pass mark of 50%, with an average in general program, 55%; major, 60%, honors, 70%. Honors degree distinctions: class I, 80-100%; class II, below 80%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE University scholarships recognize high academic achievement and bursaries are available to assist students of high standing who for financial reasons might not be able to attend university. Forms for both are available from the university. In addition, five $2,000 scholarships are awarded each year to students with the best matriculation record who show promise of outstanding scholastic achievement. Many other awards in varying amounts are available on application. Details in university handbook.

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* Ordinary member, AUCC

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time arts and science fees per year, $735. Summer school per course, undergraduate and graduate, $160.
Residence: double room and board, $1,375 to $1,500; single room and board, $1,525 to $1,650; weekend meals extra.
Student fees: $55.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: four-year arts and secretarial arts programs require Nova Scotia grade 11 or equivalent. All other programs, Nova Scotia grade 12 or equivalent. Minimum average 60% (65% for certain major programs); no subject less than 50%. In special cases, high Nova Scotia grade 11 may be considered for admission to science. Equivalent certificates from other provinces.

Foreign students: USA students need grade 12 academic high school graduation equivalent to Nova Scotia requirements for four-years arts; CEEB scores and advanced placement tests.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Final date for filing applications, July 15. All documents for applications must be received by August 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from Nova Scotia grade 12 unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require one year from bachelor's degree unless otherwise stated.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General, major and honors programs.
Master of arts (MA)
Master of arts in adult education. One calendar year from bachelor's degree.

BUSINESS

Bachelor of business administration (BBA) General, major and joint honors programs.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year following graduation in arts, commerce, science.
Master of arts in teaching (MA in teaching) One year from BEd and two years of teaching. May be taken at five summer schools.
Master of education (MEd) Equivalent of one year of study from BEd and two years of teaching. Available only at summer school; requires five sessions.
Master of adult education (MAdEd) Equivalent of one or two years of study (full-time or part-time).

ENGINEERING

Certificate in engineering. First three years of engineering following grade 12. Certificate holder may attain engineering degree in an additional two years at another Canadian university. In addition, at the end of the first two years, students may enter architecture at Nova Scotia Technical College.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science in home economics (BScHEc)

NURSING

Bachelor of science (BScN) Offered in affiliation with St. Martha's Hospital.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General, major and honors courses.
Bachelor of science in physical education (BScPhysEd)
Master of science (MSc)

SECRETARIAL ARTS

Bachelor of secretarial arts (BSectA)

SOCIAL LEADERSHIP

Diploma in social leadership. Following grade 11, eight months' regular attendance at Coady International Institute and in field work. May to December session.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Undergraduate courses in arts for degree credit and graduate courses leading to MA in teaching English, history or mathematics and to MEd. Part-time degree programs are available in general bachelor of arts and bachelor of business administration.

SPECIAL PROGRAM Coady International Institute. Social leadership course leading to diploma in social leadership. Designed for men and women who are actively engaged in community development work and allied fields or who desire to become community leaders.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE

Mount Saint Bernard College, Antigonish, Nova Scotia B2G 1C0. Established in 1882 offers courses in home economics, music and secretarial arts leading to degrees of the university. Roman Catholic, residential women's college. Principal: Sister Margaret Delorey, CND, MA

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION

College of Cape Breton, Sydney, Nova Scotia BIP 6L2.
President: Rev. D.F. Campbell, PhD. See separate entry.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE*

Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3
Telephone: 519-884-8110
Telex: 069-5491
President: C.L. Siegfried, CR, BA, MSc, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, K. Lavigne, BA

Enrolment 1976-77; Full-time undergraduate, 441; Part-time undergraduate, 219.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 30.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of St. Jerome's College faculty, see St. Jerome's College calendar or University of Waterloo in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbrook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE St. Jerome's College was founded in 1864 by the Reverend Dr. Louis Funcken, of the Congregation of the Resurrection, in a log house near St. Agatha, approximately six miles west of the city of Waterloo. The college was incorporated in 1866 and in that year new and larger quarters were established in Berlin, the original name of Kitchener. As enrolment increased, new buildings were added in 1889 and 1908.

Since 1938 the high school department has been inspected and approved by the Ontario Department of Education. In 1947, the college department became affiliated with the University of Ottawa. The two departments were separated in 1953 when the college was transferred to a new campus near the eastern limits of Kitchener.

In March 1959, a new charter was obtained for St. Jerome's through a private bill passed by the legislature of the province of Ontario. The name of the college was changed to the University of St. Jerome's College in recognition of the university powers embodied in the new charter, including the power to grant degrees. At the same session of the legislature, a private bill established the University of Waterloo as a non-denominational institution. The University of St. Jerome's College entered federation with it in July 1960.

The University of St. Jerome's College is co-educational and is governed by its own board of governors and the senate of the University of Waterloo.

By agreement with the University of Waterloo, the college holds its degree-granting powers, except in theology, in abeyance. Its students are granted degrees by the University of Waterloo.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The buildings of the University of St. Jerome's College are located on the campus of the University of Waterloo (population of the city of Waterloo 34,000), adjacent to the arts complex and library. The college operates a teaching and administration building including a large service library, and men's and women's residences. St. Jerome's students also have full use of the academic, social, sports and cultural facilities of the University of Waterloo.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The men's residence, with accommodation for 112 students is an ancillary enterprise of the college. Preference among new applicants is given to St. Jerome's students, but a number of spaces are available to members of the university at large. During the regular academic year, accommodation can be retained either for the full eight months or for a single term only. In the summer, economical private rooms are provided for in-term co-operative students. Enquiries should be addressed to the director of residence.

A women's residence conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame, provides accommodation for 120 students. Enquiries should be directed to the dean of women, Notre Dame College.

LIBRARY The resources of the Dana Porter Arts Library of the University of Waterloo are available to college students. It presently holds some 300,000 volumes and is growing by approximately 60,000 volumes a year. In addition, St. Jerome's maintains a library of standard reference materials and texts relative to the courses taught at the college. This collection totals some 24,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student's Council of St. Jerome's College is the voice of the student body as well as its representative agent. It is represented in the University of Waterloo students' council.

Athletic facilities include Seagram Stadium, a 6,000-seat flood-lit football stadium, a quarter-mile track, and a gymnasium with related dressing, equipment and training areas. The physical education building contains a 4,000-seat triple gymnasium, and L-shaped swimming pool with both one and three-metre diving boards, volleyball, badminton, and squash courts; a teaching wing, study area, a gymnastic area, and areas for fencing, archery and judo; complete shower, equipment and dressing rooms, classrooms, and research areas. Athletic activities include a full range of intramural and intercollegiate sports, under the direction of the athletic department of the University of Waterloo.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with the University of Waterloo.

Among the many campus organizations are the university parish, amateur radio club, house of debate, and clubs formed by most departments. Musical activities include the chamber orchestra, folk song club, glee club and dance band. The interests of the students in the theatre are served by the university drama club.

Campus health facilities and medical services are provided for on a 12-month period from date of registration. Assessment for the plan is included in tuition fees and does not include the premium or benefits of the Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP). Such coverage is the student's own responsibility. Details of supplementary medical coverage may be obtained from the campus health services office.

The university counselling centre is open to all students and offers a wide variety of services. Personal, vocational, academic and marriage counselling is offered. Interest testing and advice about career planning are also available. Group counselling is available and includes sensitivity and discussion groups. An academic skills program is available on a small-group basis. Skills stressed include efficient reading habits and essay writing styles.

The opportunity to talk with peers is provided by such services as Hi-Line (a telephone "help" services), the Rap Room in the campus centre (open 24 hours a day and staffed by student volunteers), and countryman counselling (where international students are available to talk over problems their countrymen may face at university). A reading resources room adjacent to the counselling centre provides material on such wide-ranging topics as marriage, drugs, career planning, sex and birth control. Counselling is confidential and all services are offered free of charge.

ACADEMIC YEAR Eight-month academic year from September to April.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as for University of Waterloo.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Canada Student Loans Plan is available to students and the provisions of the plan are set out in a brochure issued by the federal government. Copies of the application form available at all post-secondary institutions. Grants are available as well under the Ontario student awards program.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time, $725. Part-time, $155 per course. Incidental compulsory, $57.50.
Residence: room and board per year, private, $1,720, semi-private, $1,620.
Student fees: $27.50 per regular session.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Same as for the University of Waterloo.

COURSES AND DEGREES Pass and general bachelor's degrees require three years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Honors bachelor's degrees requires four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

MATHEMATICS

Bachelor of mathematics (BMath) Pass program, four-year general program and honors.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Undergraduate courses offered weekday evenings during fall and winter sessions for part-time students. During summer session, courses offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers seeking to upgrade professional qualifications.

For no credit. Many courses offered weekday evenings and Saturday mornings. People may attend regular lectures in special "visitor" status; fees greatly reduced.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE*

400 Dysart Road, The University of Manitoba Campus,
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5
Telephone: 204-474-8531
Telex: 075-7591
Warden and Vice-chancellor: Reverand Canon James Brown, MA, DD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Marjorie Ward.

Enrolment and full-time faculty data added with The University of Manitoba.

Operating and capital income: income for college's academic program (except theology) part of overall income received and administered by The University of Manitoba from public funds.

List of executive and administrative officers, available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of St. John's College faculty, see college calendar or The University of Manitoba in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE St. John's College began in 1849, was refounded in 1866 by the Bishop of Rupert's Land (Anglican) and received its charter of incorporation in 1871. It is one of the three colleges which affiliated in 1877 to create The University of Manitoba. From 1877 until 1914, all university instruction in arts and science was offered by the affiliated colleges while The University of Manitoba acted as an examining and degree-granting body only. The act of 1877 empowered the colleges to confer degrees in theology, reserving to the university the right to confer all other degrees. The right of St. John's College to confer theology degrees is preserved to the present.

St. John's College is a co-educational liberal arts theological college in connection with the Anglican Church of Canada and affiliated to The University of Manitoba. It operates under the authority of the university senate in all academic matters in the faculties of arts and science. With the finalization of new statutes in 1977, the governing structure consists of a 14-member corporation and a 50-member college assembly. The former is responsible for conferring degrees, managing property and financial affairs, appointing college officers and general oversight of the college's activities. The latter is concerned with the administration of the college, student affairs, program planning and development, membership in the college and, in general, the daily activities of the college.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS St. John's College comprises almost three acres on the campus of The University of Manitoba (population of Winnipeg, 578,217). Three main buildings include the academic and administration building, the residence, and the chapel.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation is available for 47 women and 52 men.

LIBRARY The library contains approximately 33,811 volumes including special collections in theology and Canadiana. Students of St. John's College use, on equal terms with students of the university and other colleges, The University of Manitoba libraries and the St. Paul's library.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student services include all those provided by The University of Manitoba. These include medical services, counselling, a bookstore, recreation facilities, and an employment service. In addition, St. John's College provides a dining hall and cafeteria. Regular chapel services are conducted on weekdays and Sundays for interested members of the college and the university. The college chaplain is available to all its students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to end of April. Summer session: July and August. Intersession: May-June.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as The University of Manitoba. See separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Scholarships and prizes for achievement offered mainly in arts, science and theology. Entrance scholarships also available. Small number of bursaries, chiefly for children of clergy and theological students, also offered. Students also eligible for bursaries, scholarships and prizes offered by The University of Manitoba, the provincial government and private concerns.

FEES AND COSTS
Full-time undergraduate tuition fees per year: arts and science, $450. Other faculties, see The University of Manitoba entry. Part-time fees charged per subject on pro rata basis. Pre-master's year $450. Subsequent years of study, $550. Re-registration fee, $60. Part-time fee assessed on pro rata basis. For details, see calendar.
Residence: single room and board, $1,535 ($50 per week).
Student Fees: $40; miscellaneous, $5-$10.

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* Ordinary member, AUCC. Affiliated with The University of Manitoba.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Arts, science and other faculties, see The University of Manitoba entry. Applicants to theology must normally be graduates of recognized university and be acceptable as candidates for ordination by the bishop of their diocese. Students lacking this academic requirement may be accepted for alternative programs.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degree requires three years from senior matriculation and honors bachelor's degree four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.
Master of arts (MA) At least two years from general BA or at least one year from honors BA. Courses offered in conjunction with The University of Manitoba.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program.

THEOLOGY

Divinity. Program began in 1972. Allows candidates, with permission of their bishop, to meet some of the academic requirements for ordination through courses offered in department of religion and other departments of The University of Manitoba, and a supervised auxiliary program of professional studies in the college. Divinity degree conferred on completion of program. The college also sponsors courses in lay ministry and a weekly evening seminar for those preparing to be worker-priests.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Summer session courses offered in co-operation with The University of Manitoba.

SPECIAL PROGRAM Canadian studies program: major/minor and honors programs in Canadian studies available at The University of Manitoba and most offered at St. John's College.

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY*

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3
Telephone: 902-422-7361
Telex: 019-21591
President: D.O. Carrigan, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Elizabeth A. Chard, BA, BEd, MA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate 2,391; Part-time undergraduate 1,156; Full-time graduate, 62; Part-time graduate, 121.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 173.

Total ordinary income 1975-76: $8,267,289 (current government grants, 71.02%; student academic fees, 24.42%; miscellaneous, 2.02%; assisted research, 1.92%; gifts for operating purposes, 0.53%; endowment income, 0.09%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Saint Mary's University faculty, see Saint Mary's calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Saint Mary's University was founded in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1802 and an 1841 act of the Nova Scotia legislature gave it university status. From its beginning the university was a church-related institution under the auspices of the Roman Catholic diocese of Halifax. In July 1970, it was re-incorporated under a new act as a public, non-denominational university. Christian values continue as part of its educational foundation. Throughout most of its history the university was an all-male institution but in 1968 it became fully co-educational. Although it is one of the region's fastest growing universities the primary emphasis at Saint Mary's is still personalized student-centred education.

Saint Mary's University is a public, co-educational, non-denominational university with control vested in a 29-member board of governors and an academic senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in south Halifax, a city with a population of 117,882 in a metropolitan area of 267,991 people. The campus comprises 30 acres. On campus there is an academic and main administration building, an academic/residence complex, a student residence complex, a science building, library, student centre, winter arena, football stadium, astronomical observatory, computer centre, art gallery, international education centre and learning resources centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The high-rise residence complex has accommodation for 842 men and 214 women and 105 apartments in family housing units.

LIBRARY The library contains approximately 159,000 volumes, 2,506 periodical titles and a documents collection of over 2,000 titles. There are three computerized information retrieval systems and a multi-media centre with playback facilities containing microfilm, microfiche, records, A-tapes, V-tapes and slides transparencies.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Saint Mary's University Students' Representative Council represents all students registered at the university and is governed by an elected students' council. Its objectives are to promote the religious, artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational and sporting activities of its members and others.

There are various societies on campus which deal with different aspects of student life such as the political science association, the biological society, the engineering society, business administration society, Caribbean student society, folk club, the dramatic society, the debating society, and the Chinese students association. The university also provides such services on campus as a bookstore, banking facilities, barber shop, beauty salon, and mini-market. These are in addition to the facilities provided in the student centre.

The health services unit on campus serves both students and staff. There is no fee for this service.

The student counselling services offer guidance and counselling, without charge, to any regularly enrolled student. Counsellors with professional training are available to assist all students with matters of personal, social, educational or vocational adjustment.

Canada Manpower, in co-operation with the university, maintains a full-time student placement office on the campus on a year-round basis. The office assists graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer or part-time employment and assists local and national employers who wish to recruit at Saint Mary's University.

ACADEMIC YEAR Regular session: September 14, 1977 to April 22, 1978. First summer session: May 10 to June 23, 1978. Second summer session: July 4 to August 17, 1978.

GRADING SYSTEM Rating, grades and quality points: excellent, A, 4.0; very good, B+, 3.5; good, B, 3.0; satisfactory, C+, 2.5; C, 2.0; C –, 1.5; marginal pass, D, 1.0; fail, F, 0.0; withdrawal failure, WF, 0.0; approved withdrawal with passing record, WP; approved withdrawal, W; aegrotat standing, AE.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Financial assistance is available to students at Saint Mary's mainly through scholarships, bursaries and the Canada Student Loans Plan. All financial aid is dependent on a student's satisfactory academic achievement when entering and studying at the university. The awarding of scholarships, and in some instances, of bursaries as well as the renewal of such awards, is dependent on excellence in academic achievement. Awards of up to $2,750 are offered to students with excellent academic achievement upon entering the university. Students who have completed one or more years in a university are also eligible for scholarships even though they were not granted an award at entry.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees, including all regular university charges for registration, tuition, laboratories, library, athletics and health services, $720. Part-time and evening division, $160 per course. Graduation, $20.
Residence: single room with 19 meals per week, $1,540; with 14 meals per week, $1,480. Double room with 19 meals per week, $1,450; with 14 meals per week, $1,390. Room only in High Rise 1, $720.
Student fees: $50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Nova Scotia applicants must have grade 11 (junior matriculation) with satisfactory grades in English and four other academically recognized subjects. Those intending to concentrate in commerce, engineering or science must include mathematics as one of the five courses taken. Nova Scotia applicants may also present grade 12 (senior matriculation) for admission with satisfactory grades in English and four other academically recognized subjects. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island applicants entering with grade 12 are generally subject to provisions outlined for Nova Scotia grade 12 students. Those who do not meet requirements but hold a high school graduation certificate may be accepted into four-year degree as is the case for Nova Scotia grade 11 applicants. Newfoundland applicants who have completed grade 11 may be admitted to four-year degree program. Quebec applicants must have high school leaving certificate. First year CEGEP with high standing may be considered equivalent to Nova Scotia grade 12. Ontario applicants must have grade 12 of five-year program. Those with grade 13 will ordinarily be admitted to three-year degree or four-year honors program. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta students must have grade 11 certificate. Those with grade 12 may be considered for three-year degree or four-year honors program. British Columbia applicants must have completed four-year secondary school program.

Graduate: bachelor's degree or equivalent with knowledge of proposed field of specialization satisfactory to department concerned. Preference given to those with honors degrees. Admission granted only to those who show promise of success.

Mature: applicants who do not meet normal admission requirements and have been out of school for at least five years may apply as mature students. They must show, through work experience or in other ways, ability to benefit from university studies.

Foreign: USA applicants who have graduated from high school with 16 points, four in English and 12 in other academic subjects, considered for admission to four-year degree program or five-year honors program. Those seeking admission to engineering and science must have three points in mathematics and at least three points in science subjects. Students seeking admission to commerce must have three points in mathematics. Must present high school transcript, confidential evaluation from school principal or counsellor and CEEB and SAT scores. High school graduates with excellent grades, test scores and recommendations may be considered for advanced standing in relevant subject areas. Those with a year or more of university or college may be considered for additional advanced credit.

Other countries: equivalent of four years at North American high school or completion of English GCE at O-level. Passes must be in at least five subjects including English for arts; English, mathematics and two science subjects for engineering and science; English, mathematics and three other subjects for commerce. Students with GCE A-levels may be considered for advanced standing.

A student whose first language is not English or who has not attended an English language secondary school normally required to take an English language test. These are administered by the University of Michigan, the College Entrance Examination Board and the University of Cambridge. Normal TOEFL score required is 550.

Applications should reach the university by September 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES Pass and general bachelor's degrees require four years of study (20 courses) from junior matriculation and three years of study (15 courses) beyond senior matriculation unless otherwise indicated. Honors bachelor's programs require 15 courses beyond second year university unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require four courses plus thesis, covering one or two years, from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) Pass, general and honors.
Master of arts in history (MA)
Master of arts in philosophy (MA)

COMMERCE
Bachelor of commerce (BComm) General program, four years from junior and senior matriculation. Honors program, 20 courses after first year.
Master of business administration (MBA) Two-year program (or may be taken part-time) from bachelor's degree plus satisfactory score on ATGSB.

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd) One academic year (six courses) beyond a first bachelor's degree.
Master of arts in education [MA(Ed)] One-year program of four courses plus thesis. Part-time studies possible.

ENGINEERING
Diploma in engineering (DipinEng) Three years beyond junior matriculation. Arrangements with other Canadian universities permit holders of this diploma to attain engineering degree in an additional two years. After two years (beyond junior matriculation) students may enter architecture program at Nova Scotia Technical College.
Bachelor of science with diploma in engineering [BSc (DipEng)] Three years beyond senior matriculation.
Bachelor of science in engineering management [BSc (EngMgt)] Four years beyond senior matriculation.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) Pass and honors.
Master of science in astronomy (MSc) Two years beyond bachelor's degree in physics or mathematics. Six graduate level courses plus thesis.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. On-campus evening and summer session courses leading to degrees in arts, commerce, education and science and to diploma in engineering and to master in business administration. Off-campus courses offered in evening and summer sessions in Barrington Passage, Bridgewater, Dartmouth, Kentville, Sackville, Shearwater, Springhill, Truro and Yarmouth.

For no university credit. On-campus evening and summer courses in management, accounting, real estate, personnel, criminology, electronics and variety of general interest courses in arts, letters and science.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Atlantic summer for advanced business administration.

Interdisciplinary studies: bachelor of science in engineering management to give students balanced program from engineering, business administration, physical sciences and humanities.

Asian studies: aside from normal university requirements for bachelor of arts degree, candidate must complete five full-course credits in anthropology, economics, history, political science, religious studies.

West European studies: program to allow students to become thoroughly acquainted with West European affairs while working on various disciplines.

Atlantic Canada studies: similar to West European studies.

In association with Nova Scotia Technical College, Saint Mary's offers the first two years of a six-year program in architecture leading to bachelor of architecture.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES
Ignatius College, Guelph, Ontario N1H 6N6. Roman Catholic, men only. Founded in 1913 for training members of the Society of Jesus in English-speaking Canada. Affiliated to the university in 1957. Offers courses toward university degree. President: Very Reverend J.E. le Sarge, SJ

Regis College, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2R5. Founded in 1930 and affiliated to the university in 1957. Participating member of the Toronto School of Theology. Offers courses leading to master of divinity and master of sacred theology awarded by the university. President: Reverend Jean Marc Laporte, SJ

UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE*

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4
Telephone: 416-921-3151
Telex: 022-891
President: Rev. J.M. Kelly, CSB, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Rev. R.B. Donovan, CSB, BA, MA, PhD

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time graduate, 187; Part-time graduate. 83.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 92.

Total income 1975 - 76: $4,987,707 (provincial government, 26.3%; tuition fees, 27.9%; ancillary enterprises (room and board), 22.7%; gifts, 15.9%; endowment, 7%; other grants, .2%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculty and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of St. Michael's College faculty, see St. Michael's calendar or University of Toronto in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE St. Michael's College was established in 1852 by the Right Reverend Armand François, second bishop of Toronto, and placed under the direction of the Basilian Fathers. It was incorporated as an institution of higher learning by the statutes of the province of Canada in 1855. In 1891, St. Michael's was affiliated, by statute of the university senate, to the University of Toronto. When the University of Toronto was reorganized in 1906, St. Michael's entered the new university federation as an arts college preparing students for the university's degrees. In 1954, St. Michael's obtained independent civil establishment for its theological school and in 1958 was constituted by the legislature of the province of Ontario as a university in federation with the University of Toronto.

St. Michael's, in conjunction with the University of Toronto, offers full programs in arts, science and commerce at the undergraduate level and independently in theology and related studies at the graduate level. The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies is located on the same campus and provides special facilities for research in the middle ages. Degrees in arts are awarded by the University of Toronto; degrees in mediaeval studies (MSL, MSD) by the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies; and degrees in theology by the University of St. Michael's College.

Governing powers are vested in a board of governors (collegium) and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on Queen's Park Crescent on a 13-acre site adjoining the campus of the University of Toronto. There are three teaching buildings, a library, and student residences.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There is residential accommodation for 175 men. Three hundred and twenty-five women are accommodated in two residences, St. Joseph's College and Loretto College.

LIBRARY The library holds 206,636 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student services include a collegiate church and chapel, a dining hall, a student cafeteria and a faculty-student centre.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as University of Toronto. See separate entry.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees as outlined by University of Toronto. See separate entry.
Residence: men, $20 per week; board by student arrangement. Board and semi-private room for women, approximately $185 per month.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

See University of Toronto entry for admission to undergraduate programs. For admission to theology degree program, first degree required.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BCom) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC. Holds in abeyance degree-granting powers in arts and science during term of federation with University of Toronto.

MEDIAEVAL STUDIES (Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies)
Licentiate in mediaeval studies (MSL) Three years from BA.
Doctorate in mediaeval studies (MSD) Two years from MSL.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

THEOLOGY
Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from BA.
Master in theology (MTh) One year from MDiv or equivalent.
Master of religious education (MRE) Two years from BA plus two years of teaching experience or equivalent.
Master of arts in theology (MA) Two years from BA.
Doctor of philosophy in theology (PhD) Two years from MA in theology.
Doctor of theology (DTh) Two years from MTh.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies provides facilities for research in the middle ages.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES
Loretto College, 70 St. Mary Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J3. Roman Catholic. Founded 1912. Foundation of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, provides accommodation for women students registered at University of St. Michael's College and for limited number of women registered in other faculties at University of Toronto. Dean: Sister Diane Bridges, IBVM, BA

St. Joseph's College, 90 Wellesley Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1C5. Roman Catholic. Founded 1911. Foundation of Sisters of St. Joseph, provides accommodation for women students registered at University of St. Michael's College and for limited number of women registered in other faculties of University of Toronto. Dean: Sister Rita Marie McLean, CSJ, MA

UNIVERSITÉ SAINT-PAUL*

223, rue Main, Ottawa (Ontario) K1S 1C4
Téléphone: 613-235-1421
Recteur: R.P. Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh

Prière d'adresser la correspondance générale au secrétaire général, le R.P. Eugène Marcotte, OMI, MA, LPh, DTh

Inscriptions en 1976 - 1977: Baccalauréat, à plein temps, 238; baccalauréat, à temps partiel, 225; études supérieures, à plein temps, 141; études supérieures, à temps partiel, 89.

Professeurs à plein temps en 1976 - 1977: 39.

Revenu: L'Université Saint-Paul a sa principale source de revenu dans le secteur privé.

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université Saint-Paul, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université Saint-Paul ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT De 1848 à 1965, l'histoire de l'université Saint-Paul est celle de l'Université d'Ottawa. Le 1er juillet 1965, en vertu d'une loi de la province d'Ontario, l'institution jusqu'alors désignée comme Université d'Ottawa prenait le nom d'Université Saint-Paul et conservait les deux chartes, civile et pontificale, qui lui avaient été conférées en 1866 et 1889, respectivement. En même temps était créée une nouvelle corporation autonome qui allait porter le nom d'Université d'Ottawa. Fédérée avec l'Université d'Ottawa, l'Université Saint-Paul a convenu de limiter son enseignement aux facultés de théologie et de droit canon. Elle présente ses étudiants au Sénat de l'Université d'Ottawa pour ses grades et diplômes civils.

L'Université Saint-Paul est la propriété d'une communauté religieuse de l'Église catholique qui l'administre, mais elle est ouverte à tous les étudiants sans distinction de croyances religieuses. Ses programmes s'adressent aux hommes et aux femmes, aux laïcs, prêtres, séminaristes et membres des communautés religieuses. Le Conseil d'administration est chargé du gouvernement général de l'université ainsi que de l'administration de ses biens; le Sénat est l'autorité suprême en tout ce qui concerne l'enseignement et la recherche.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université est située dans le coeur de la ville d'Ottawa. Elle est à proximité des centres culturels et éducatifs, par exemple le Centre national des arts, la Galerie nationale, le Musée national, la Bibliothèque nationale et d'autres bibliothèques universitaires.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS L'Université Saint-Paul peut loger 225 étudiants dans ses résidences. Elle dispose également d'un service aux étudiants qui se cherchent un logement hors du campus.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE Il existe, sur le campus, une bibliothèque spécialisée qui contient 225,000 volumes.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS
Le Syndicat des étudiants de l'Université Saint-Paul agit en qualité d'organisme coordonnateur des activités étudiantes et d'agent des relations publiques entre les étudiants et les organisations d'autres universités. Il participe aux activités culturelles, sociales, artistiques et sportives de l'université et s'occupe de l'élection et de la nomination d'étudiants aux conseils et comités de l'université ou de ses facultés.

L'Université Saint-Paul met également à la disposition de ses étudiants des salons, une cafétéria, une chapelle et une librairie.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Trimestre d'automne: du début de septembre à la mi-décembre. Trimestre d'hiver: du début de janvier à la fin d'avril. Trimestre du printemps: de 1er mai à la mi-août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS A+ (90 - 100), exceptionnel; A (85 - 89); A- (80 - 84), excellent; B+ (75 - 79); B (70 - 74), très bien; C+ (66 - 69); C (60 - 65), bien; D+ (55 - 59); D (50 - 54), passable; E (40 - 49), échec avec droit de reprise; F (0 - 39), échec. Au niveau des études supérieures, toutes les mentions en-deça de C+ correspondent à des échecs.

BOURSES ET AIDE FINANCIÈRE AUX ÉTUDIANTS
L'université offre un nombre limité de bourses renouvelables annuellement. Les étudiants doivent remplir une formule de demande et la présenter au service de l'aide financière aux étudiants.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET AUTRES FRAIS
Étudiants à plein temps: premier cycle (diplôme ou baccalauréat), $630; étudiants à temps partiel: premier cycle, $23 par crédit; études supérieures: $350 par trimestre; études supérieures, à temps partiel: $35 par crédit.
Résidence: $155 par mois (chambre).
Association des étudiants: $5 par année.

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Programmes conduisant à un diplôme, 13^e année d'Ontario. Théologie, premier cycle, diplôme d'études collégiales ou une année du cours des arts avec 18 crédits en philosophie. Droit canon, premier cycle, BA ou l'équivalent. Programmes de maîtrise, BA spécialisé ou l'équivalent. Programmes de doctorat, maîtrise dans la discipline concernée.

Les demandes, pour le trimestre d'automne, doivent être présentées pour le 15 août; pour le trimestre d'hiver, pour le 15 décembre; pour le trimestre du printemps, pour le 15 avril et, pour la session d'été, pour le 15 juin.

COURS ET GRADES L'université emploie le français et l'anglais comme langues d'enseignement. L'astérisque indique que les diplômes et les grades sont conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa. Les autres diplômes et grades sont conférés par l'Université Saint-Paul.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

DROIT CANON

Diplôme d'études universitaires en droit canon*. Deux trimestres après une année pré-universitaire ou l'équivalent.
Grades civils
Baccalauréat en droit canon (BDC)* Deux trimestres après le baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.
Maîtrise en droit canon (MDC)* Deux trimestres après le BDC. Sans thèse.
Maîtrise ès arts en droit canon (MA/DC)* Deux trimestres après le BDC. Thèse.
Doctorat en philosophie, en droit canon (PhD/DC)* Quatre trimestres après la MDC.
Grades ecclésiastiques
Baccalauréat en droit canon (BDC) Deux trimestres après le baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.
Licence en droit canon (LDC) Deux trimestres après le BDC.
Doctorat en droit canon (DDC) Quatre trimestres après la LDC.

SCIENCES MISSIONNAIRES (Institut des sciences missionnaires)

Diplôme d'études universitaires en missiologie*. Deux trimestres après l'année pré-universitaire.
Maîtrise ès arts en missiologie (MA/Miss)* Avec thèse, quatre trimestres après le BA. Sans thèse, six trimestres après le BA.
Doctorat en théologie, en missiologie (DTh/Miss) Au moins deux trimestres après la LTh.

PASTORALE (Institut de pastorale)

Diplôme d'études universitaires en pastorale. Deux trimestres après au moins une année pré-universitaire.
Maîtrise en pastorale (counselling) Trois trimestres après le BA et propédeutique.
Maîtrise en pastorale (sciences familiales) Trois trimestres après le BA et propédeutique.
Maîtrise en théologie pastorale. Deux trimestres après le BTh.
Maîtrise en pastorale. Deux trimestres après le BA ou l'équivalent.
Maîtrise en pastorale (services de santé) Trois trimestres après le BA et propédeutique
Maîtrise en pastorale (counselling matrimonial) Trois trimestres après le programme de maîtrise en études familiales.

PHILOSOPHIE

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh) Deux ans après la première année de la faculté des arts ou l'équivalent, ou une année après le BA général avec au moins 24 crédits en philosophie.
Licence en philosophie (LPh) Au moins quatre trimestres après le BPh.
Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Au moins quatre trimestres après la LPh.

COMMUNICATIONS SOCIALES (Institut des communications sociales)

Diplôme en communications sociales*. Deux trimestres après la 13^e année ou l'équivalent.

THÉOLOGIE

Diplômes d'études universitaires en théologie*. Deux trimestres après la 13^e année d'Ontario.
Diplôme en théologie*. Deux trimestres après la 13^e année d'Ontario.
Grades civils
Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh)* Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année du cours des arts.
Maîtrise ès arts en théologie (MA/Th)* Au moins deux trimestres après le BTh. Avec ou sans thèse.
Doctorat en philosophie en théologie (PhD/Th)* Quatre trimestres après la MA/Th.
Grades écclésiastiques
Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année du cours des arts.
Licence en théologie (LTh) Quatre trimestres après le BTh.
Doctorat en théologie (DTh) Quatre trimestres après la LTh.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Cours et conférences sur le campus et hors du campus, en communications sociales, pastorale, sciences missionnaires et théologie, durant toute l'année universitaire et au cours de l'été, à l'intention des laïcs, des clercs et des membres de communautés religieuses.

INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE

Centre de recherches. Directeur: R.P. Pierre Hurtubise, OMI

Présentement, le Centre de recherches a deux centres auxiliaires:
a) le Centre canadien de recherches en anthropologie. Directeur: R.P. Henri Goudreault, OMI
b) le Centre de recherches en histoire religieuse du Canada. Directeur: R.P. Pierre Hurtubise, OMI

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIÉES

St. Augustine's Seminary, 2661, chemin Kingston. Scarborough (Ontario) M1M 1M3. Cours en anglais seulement, en vue du baccalauréat en théologie. Séminaire catholique. Cours de jour. Affilié en 1964. Grades ecclésiastiques conférés par l'Université Saint-Paul; grades civils conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa. Membre de la Toronto School of Theology. Recteur: R.P. Harold A. O'Neill, BA, DTh

St. Thomas College, North Battleford (Saskatchewan) S9A 0N8. Cours offerts en anglais seulement, en vue du baccalauréat ès arts. Conféré par l'Université d'Ottawa. Collège catholique. Cours de jour. Fondé et affilié en 1939. Supérieur: R.P. Jerome Hellmann, OMI

SAINT PAUL UNIVERSITY*

223 Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 1C4
Telephone: 613-235-1421
Rector: Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Eugene Marcott, OMI, MA, LPh, DTh

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 238; Part-time undergraduate, 225; Full-time graduate, 141; Part-time graduate, 89.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 39.

Income: the main source of income for Saint Paul University is private.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Saint Paul faculty, see Saint Paul calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE From 1848 to 1965, Saint Paul University and the University of Ottawa have a common history. On July 1, 1965, through an act of the Ontario legislature, the institution formerly known as the University of Ottawa was given the name Saint Paul University, and retained the two charters, civil and pontifical, which were conferred in 1866 and 1889 respectively. At the same time, a new and independent corporation was created to be designated as the University of Ottawa. Federated with the University of Ottawa, Saint Paul University has agreed to limit its teaching to the faculties of theology and canon law. It presents its students to the senate of the University of Ottawa for its civil degrees and diplomas.

Saint Paul University is owned and operated by a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, but it is open to students of all religious denominations. It offers its programs to men and women, lay people, priests, seminarians, and members of religious orders. The council of administration is responsible for the general government of the university and the administration of its property; the senate is the supreme authority in all matters concerning teaching and research.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in Ottawa's downtown area. It is close to cultural and educational centres such as the National Arts Centre, the National Gallery, the National Museum, the National Library and other university libraries.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Saint Paul University can accommodate 225 students in its residences. It also provides a service for students seeking off-campus accommodation.

LIBRARY There is a specialized library on campus which holds 225,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Saint Paul University Students' Union acts as a coordinating body for students' activities and as a public relations agent between the students and other universities' organizations. It contributes to the cultural, social, artistic and sports activities of the university and is involved in the election and nomination of students to councils and committees of the university or its faculties.

Lounges, a cafeteria, a chapel and a bookstore are also available to Saint Paul students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall trimester: early September to mid-December. Winter trimester: early January to end of April. Spring trimester: May 1 to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM A+ (90 - 100), exceptional; A (85 - 89); A- (80 - 84), excellent; B+ (75 - 79); B (70 - 74), very good; C+ (66 - 69); C (60 - 65), good; D+ (55 - 59); D (50 - 54), passable; E (40 - 49), redeemable failure; F (0 - 39), failure. For graduate studies, all grades below C+ are failing grades.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The university offers a limited number of bursaries which can be renewed annually. Students must complete a request form and submit it to the student financial aid service.

FEES AND COSTS
Full-time students: first cycle (diploma or baccalaureate), $630; part-time students: first cycle, $23 per credit; graduate studies: $350 per trimester.
Part-time graduate studies: $35 per credit.
Residence: $155 per month (room).
Students' association: $5 annually.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Diploma programs, Ontario grade 13. First cycle theology, Diplôme d'Études collégiales or one year arts with 18 credits in philosophy. First cycle canon law, BA or equivalent. Master's programs, BA honors or equivalent. Doctoral programs, master's degree in proper discipline.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Applications for fall trimester must be submitted by August 15, by December 15 for winter trimester, by April 15 for spring trimester and by June 15 for summer session.

COURSES AND DEGREES The university uses both English and French as languages of instruction. The asterisk indicates the degrees and diplomas conferred by the University of Ottawa. Other degrees and diplomas are conferred by Saint Paul University.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

CANON LAW
Diploma of university studies in canon law.* Two trimesters after pre-university year or equivalent.
Civil Degrees
Bachelor of canon law (BCL)* Two trimesters after bachelor's degree or equivalent.
Master of canon law (MCL)* Two trimesters after BCL. No thesis.
Master of arts in canon law (MA/CL)* Two trimesters after BCL. Thesis.
Doctor of philosophy in canon law (PhD/CL)* Four trimesters after MCL.
Canonical Degrees
Bachelor of canon law (BCL) Two trimesters after bachelor's degree or equivalent.
Licentiate in canon law (LCL) Two trimesters after BCL.
Doctor in canon law (DCL) Four trimesters after LCL.

MISSION STUDIES (Institute of Mission Studies)
Diploma of university studies in missiology.* Two trimesters after pre-university year.
Master of arts in missiology (MA/Miss)* With thesis, four trimesters after BA. Without thesis, six trimesters after BA.
Doctor in theology in missiology (DTh/Miss) At least two trimesters after LTh.

PASTORAL STUDIES (Institute of Pastoral Studies)
Diploma of university studies in pastoral studies. Two trimesters after at least pre-university year.
Master of pastoral studies (counselling) Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.
Master of pastoral studies (family studies) Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.
Master of pastoral theology. Two trimesters after BTh.
Master of pastoral studies. Two trimesters after BA or equivalent.
Master of pastoral studies (health care services) Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.
Master of pastoral studies (marital counselling) Three trimesters after master's program in family studies.

PHILOSOPHY
Bachelor of philosophy (BPh) Two years after first year in faculty of arts or equivalent or one year after general BA with at least 24 credits in philosophy.
Licentiate in philosophy (LPh) At least four trimesters after BPh.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least four trimesters after LPh.

SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS (Institute of Social Communications)
Diploma in social communications.* Two trimesters after grade 13 or equivalent.

THEOLOGY
Diploma of university studies in theology.* Two trimesters after Ontario grade 13.
Diploma in theology.* Two trimesters after Ontario grade 13.
Civil Degrees
Bachelor of theology (BTh)* Six trimesters after DEC or at least one year arts.
Master of arts in theology (MA/Th)* At least two trimesters after BTh. With or without thesis.
Doctor of philosophy in theology (PhD/Th)* Four trimesters after MA/Th.
Canonical Degrees
Bachelor of theology (BTh) Six trimesters after DEC or at least one year arts.
Licentiate in theology (LTh) Four trimesters after BTh.
Doctor of theology (DTh) Four trimesters after LTh.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
On and off-campus lectures and courses in social communications, pastoral studies, mission studies and theology available during academic year and in summer for lay people, clerics and members of religious orders.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES
Research Centre. Director: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI
The Research Centre presently has two subsidiaries:
a) Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology. Director: Henri Goudreault, OMI
b) Research Centre in Religious History of Canada. Director: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS
St. Augustine's Seminary, 2661 Kingston Road, Scarborough, Ontario M1M 1M3. Courses offered in English only leading to BTh degree. Catholic seminary for day students. Affiliated in 1964. Canonical degrees conferred by Saint Paul University; civil degrees by University of Ottawa. Member of Toronto School of Theology. Rector: Rev. Harold A. O'Neill, BA, DTh

St. Thomas College, North Battleford, Saskatchewan S9A 0N8. Courses offered in English only leading to BA degree. Conferred by University of Ottawa. Catholic college for day students. Founded and affiliated in 1939. Superior: Rev. Jerome Hellmann, OMI

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE*

430 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6
Telephone: 204-474-8575
Telex: 075-7591
Rector: Harold E. Kane, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to dean of studies, Lawrence A. Desmond, BA, MA, PhD

Enrolment and full-time faculty data added with The University of Manitoba.

Income: St. Paul's operation is part of The University of Manitoba budget.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties, and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of St. Paul's College faculty, see St. Paul's calendar or The University of Manitoba in Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Founded in 1926, St. Paul's College became an affiliated college of The University of Manitoba in 1931. In 1934 it came under Jesuit direction. After 27 years on a downtown site, the college moved into new buildings on the university campus in 1958. In 1968 it became more closely integrated with the university as a member college, and receives the major part of its financial support through the university budget. It is co-educational.

The college is governed by a 15-member board of management. There is no college senate but the college rector is an ex-officio member of The University of Manitoba senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located on the university campus in Winnipeg where it has five buildings. In addition to a library, the college offers such academic facilities as chemistry laboratories, an anthropology laboratory, a psychology laboratory and a language laboratory for the study of French, Spanish and German. There are also student lounges, a cafeteria and recreation facilities.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The college does not have student residences. There are several residences on the campus of the university for which St. Paul's students are eligible.

LIBRARY The college library houses a collection of about 50,000 volumes and maintains subscriptions to more than 150 periodicals, magazines and newspapers. In addition, because the college represents the Catholic presence on the campus, it acts as a depository of theological, philosophical and historical materials for the Catholic community in the metropolitan district.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Through the St. Paul's Student Union, students elect their own council and carry on a wide range of college activities. All students are also members of The University of Manitoba Students' Union.

Student services at the college include a chapel, student counselling and a cafeteria. College students also have access to all university facilities and services.

Counselling services are available at the college. For medical services and student employment, see entry for The University of Manitoba.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as for The University of Manitoba. See separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
In addition to bursaries and scholarships offered by the college, St. Paul's students are eligible for the scholarships and bursaries available to students of The University of Manitoba.

FEES AND COSTS
Same as for The University of Manitoba. See separate entry.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
All candidates for admission must meet general and specific requirements of The University of Manitoba.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require three years from senior matriculation and honors bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.
Master of arts (MA) At least two years from general BA or at least one year from honors BA, in conjunction with The University of Manitoba.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) General program.

EXTENSION PROGRAM
For university credit. Summer school and evening courses offered in conjunction with The University of Manitoba.

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* Ordinary member, AUCC. Affiliated to The University of Manitoba.

ST. THOMAS MORE COLLEGE*

1437 College Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6
Telephone: 306-343-4561
Telex: 111
Principal: Rev. Leonard A. Kennedy, CSB, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the dean, M.G. Keenan, BA, MA, PhD

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 726; Part-time undergraduate, 41.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 31.

Total operating income 1976 - 77: $1,318,000 (government grants, 60%; academic fees, 32%; contributed services and other, 8%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of St. Thomas More College faculty, see college calendar or University of Saskatchewan in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE St. Thomas More College was established and federated with the University of Saskatchewan in 1936 and teaching began that year. Its first graduates obtained degrees from the university in 1937. The college was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Saskatchewan in 1943 (amended in 1972). The first members of the corporation were Basilian Fathers.

The college is a co-educational, Catholic, Church-related institution offering, in co-operation with the college of arts and science, all programs leading to the BA, BFA, BMus and BSc degrees conferred by the University of Saskatchewan. It is supported by provincial government grants, tuition fees and contributed services of the clerical and religious members of its staff. Its professors are members of the staff of both the college and the university; they belong to the university faculty of arts and science and to the university council.

The institution is governed by a board of governors. The academic work of the college is controlled by the university senate, on which the college is represented by its principal.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college building is located on the university campus in northeast Saskatoon (population 133,750). It houses the Shannon library, an art gallery (with frequent exhibitions, chiefly by local artists), music room, language lounge and reading room, chapel, auditorium, staff and student offices and a cafeteria.

LIBRARY The Shannon library has about 32,000 volumes and special collections in Canadian church history and Christian social sciences as well as the personal collection of Christopher Dawson.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The college offers students chapel, counselling, food and housing services. Its students may use the university health centre, bookstore and counselling service as well as the Canada Manpower Centre on campus. They belong to the St. Thomas More Students' Association and to the University of Saskatchewan student union.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to early May. Intersession: mid-May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Division I, 80 - 100%, 3 merit points; division II, 70 - 79%, 2 merit points; division III, 60 - 69%, 1 merit point; division IV, 50 - 59%; failure, 0 - 49%. For general degree, minimum of 12 points on 15 classes required; for advanced degree, minimum of 20 points on 20 classes required; for honors degree, 70% in subject of concentration and 70% overall required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Students at the college are eligible to receive all scholarships, bursaries, prizes and loans available to arts and science students at the University of Saskatchewan, including $400 undergraduate and $500 honors scholarships and other awards from private donors or from government sources.

FEES AND COSTS
All-inclusive fees per year for full-time students, $520.
Part-time and extra classes, $120 per class.
Residence: see University of Saskatchewan.
Student fees: $39.50 per year (compulsory).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate: division IV (21 credits with 12 at levels II and III) or Saskatchewan grade XII or equivalent in literature 30 (one credit), composition 30 (one credit), one of algebra 30 or geometry-trigonometry 30 (one credit), two approved electives numbered 30, two approved electives numbered, 20, 30, 23, 33 with the provision that one credit only from subjects in groups 23 or 33 is acceptable. 65% average required in subjects in first four categories. All credits must be in different subjects. Equivalent standing in Greek, Norwegian, Polish,

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Russian, Spanish or other languages approved by the registrar may be acceptable instead of standing in groups 20 or 30 languages other than English. For further details, consult college bulletin.

Applications must be submitted by August 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees are three years from senior matriculation and advanced and honors bachelor's degrees are four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Associate in arts (AA) One year from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of arts (BA) General, advanced and honors.

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) Four years from senior matriculation.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus) Four years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of arts (BA) General, advanced and honors.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Bachelor of religious studies (BRelS) Two-year program following two years of arts and science.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General, advanced and honors.

COMBINED STUDIES

Combined courses in arts and science and agriculture, commerce, dentistry, education, engineering, home economics, law, medicine, music or pharmacy enable student to obtain BA or BSc and the professional degree in less time than if the two courses were taken separately.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening, intersession, summer school and correspondence classes offered in conjunction with the University of Saskatchewan.

For no university credit. Adult education programs offered in theology and allied fields.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs in French Canadian studies, international studies, land use and environmental studies, linguistics, and regional and urban development leading to BA and BSc degrees.

ST. THOMAS UNIVERSITY*

Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5G3
Telephone: 506-455-3337
President: Reverend G.W. Martin, BA, BTh

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Lawrence Arthur Batt, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 764; Part-time undergraduate, 176.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 59.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $2,334,068 (provincial grant, 78%; student fees, return on investment and other sources, 22%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of St. Thomas University faculty, see St. Thomas calendar.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE In 1910 the Basilian Fathers assumed charge of St. Thomas College in Chatham, New Brunswick, to provide education for boys at the secondary and junior college levels. The college retained its status as a high school and junior college until 1934 when it received a university charter. In 1960 an act of the provincial legislature changed the name of the institution to St. Thomas University, and the following year, high school courses were eliminated from the curriculum.

In 1962 a Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick recommended that St. Thomas University enter into a federation agreement with the University of New Brunswick and relocate on the campus of the latter. According to the agreement drawn up in 1963, St. Thomas continues to grant its own degrees in arts and education, makes regulations governing student admission to courses leading to such degrees, and retains control over content and administration of its curriculum. St. Thomas University holds in abeyance its other degree-granting powers. In the fall of 1964 St. Thomas University opened its new premises on the campus of the University of New Brunswick. To avoid duplication, the two institutions share services and facilities.

St. Thomas University is a public, co-educational, Catholic institution open to students of all religious denominations. It is governed by a 25-member board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Located in New Brunswick's capital city, Fredericton (population 42,000), St. Thomas University is situated on the campus of the University of New Brunswick. There are three residence buildings on campus. Edmond Casey Hall, opened in 1968, houses classrooms, faculty offices, a language laboratory and a theatre. The administration building houses administrative offices, the chapel, dining room, several classrooms and faculty offices.

The Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium provides courts for basketball, badminton and volleyball. It also contains bowling alleys, a handball court, and recreational rooms for table tennis and other activities. A swimming pool and squash courts are located in the Lady Beaverbrook residence. Additional facilities are available in the Aitken University Centre and there are two athletic fields.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The three residences, Madame Vanier Hall, Harrington Hall and Holy Cross residence, provide accommodation for 200 women and 290 men. All students share a common dining hall which is centrally located in the administration building.

LIBRARY The Harriet Irving Library, opened in 1967, is designed to accommodate 625,000 volumes. It is used by both St. Thomas University and the University of New Brunswick and houses the Beaverbrook Collection, microfilms of newspapers, periodicals, and rare books.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student Union is operated through the Student Representative Council whose offices are located in the student union building. Most organizations and student clubs on campus are funded by the union which, in turn, is supported by a student fee.

There are a number of student clubs and activities on campus which invite participation from students. These include the radio station CHSR, the drama club, a photography club, the university band, the St. Thomas Yearbook, the student newspaper, daily religious services, a camera club, choral singing, a folk song group and debating. Many of these activities take place in the student union building which is operated jointly by the students of St. Thomas University and the University of New Brunswick. Athletic facilities are also available on campus.

The campus health services provide a full-time medical director and nursing staff and two part-time staff physicians. A student medical insurance plan is in effect for all full-time students.

The counselling centre provides individual and group counselling of an academic or personal nature. Psychiatric counselling is done on a referral basis. Student counselling is also available through the offices of the registrar, the chaplain, the deans, the priests in residence, the director of student affairs, and the director of university relations.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with the University of New Brunswick.

A Canada Manpower office assists students seeking part-time or permanent employment. It also operates a program of visits and interviews by representatives of potential employers. The director of university relations is responsible for the circulation of employment notices.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Intersession: May - June. Summer school: July - August. St. Thomas participates in the University of New Brunswick program for intersession and summer school.

GRADING SYSTEM Final standing is indicated by letter grades. A cumulative grade point average of 2.0 in all courses attempted is required for graduation. A^{+}, 4.3; A, 4.0 (excellent); A^{-}, 3.7; B^{+}, 3.3; B, 3.0 (good); B^{-}, 2.7; C^{+}, 2.3; C, 2.0 (satisfactory); D, 1.0 (minimally acceptable); F, 0.0 (failure).

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A number of renewable entrance scholarships for new students and scholarships for returning students are awarded by the university. These are awarded on the basis of the candidate's academic record; in some cases financial need is taken into account. Application forms and information are available from the awards officer.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate tuition fees per year (1977 - 78), $650. Part-time, per full course, $148.
Residence: room and board, $1,275 (single); $1,050 (double).
Student fees: $46 (compulsory).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: New Brunswick grade 12 preparatory program with 60% average. Equivalent certificates from other provinces are: Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, grade 12; Newfoundland, grade 11 (special consideration); Quebec, high school leaving examination results for seven subjects and 65% average and secondary V diploma (CEGEP graduates may be admissible to second year with advanced standing in approved subjects); Ontario, grade 12 from five-year arts and science program only (Ontario grade 13 applicants may be accepted into second year with advanced credit in approved subjects); Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Northwest Territories, grade 12.

Graduate: bachelor's degree required.

Mature: persons 21 years of age or over may be admissible, who, through private study, reading, or involvement in business affairs, have educated themselves to the point where successful completion of a BA appears possible. Academic record, letters of recommendation and a personal interview are requested and the university may require the candidate to demonstrate ability by taking a university course in summer session.

Foreign: generally student must successfully complete academic high school program and meet requirements for admission to first year arts program.

USA: high school record and CEEB scores. SAT minimum total of 1,000 (two scores) and three achievement tests (English, mathematics and one other) with minimum total of 1,500. Principal's confidential report and complete high school record required.

UK and British Commonwealth: GCE O-level passes (minimum grade C or 3) in English, mathematics and four academic options. Applicants with three appropriate A-level subjects (minimum grade C) may be admissible to second year.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must write one of the recognized tests in the English language.

There is no closing date for receipt of applications. Early applicants given preference.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors program, four years from grade 12. With permission, a student may accelerate degree program through summer courses.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year after first bachelor's degree consisting of five academic courses and extensive practical experience. Program normally begins in early September and ends in first half of June. Intersession and summer session courses may be credited toward BEd degree with prior permission from chairman of St. Thomas University education department.
Bachelor of teaching (BT) Two years beyond teachers' college program. Open only to graduates of two-year program for elementary teachers at New Brunswick Teachers College. Not offered after June 1, 1980.

SOCIAL WORK

Certificate in social work (CertSW) Extension program consisting of five full university courses.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Undergraduate classes in arts, social work and education offered in limited number of off-campus centres. Part-time students are encouraged to attend classes in regular arts and education courses offered in day and evening schedules.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary studies available through a major or honors course of study and consists of six third and fourth-year courses cutting across disciplinary lines but related by clear theme or unifying principle. Interdisciplinary honors scheme same as that of interdisciplinary major with addition of general university requirement for honors program.

Applied social science consists of course of study having interdisciplinary, thematic grouping within social sciences. Core of applied social science courses and practical work experience required for each candidate. Only third-year students with good previous academic performance considered for admission. Candidates must demonstrate maturity, an interest in a career in social services and have some background in social sciences. Successful completion of introductory course in psychology and sociology are prerequisites.

Students admitted to bachelor of laws program at University of New Brunswick at conclusion of penultimate year of St. Thomas University BA program may apply for BA degree from St. Thomas University upon successful completion of first year of law school.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN*

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0
Telephone: 306-343-2100
Cable: The University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Telex: 074-2659
President and Vice-chancellor: R.W. Begg, OC, ED, CD, BSc, MSc, MD, CM, DPhil, DCL, FRCP(C)

Direct general correspondence to the secretary of the university, N.K. Cram, BA, BEd

Enrolment: Full-time undergraduate, 9,249; Part-time undergraduate, 3,673; Full-time graduate, 565; Part-time graduate, 408.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 938.

Total operating income excluding ancillary enterprises 1974 - 75: $48,718,216 (provincial government, 68%; research and other grants, 15%; fees, 12%; miscellaneous, 5%). Total resources (capital and operating) excluding ancillary enterprises: $52,943,251.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Saskatchewan faculty, see Saskatchewan calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Saskatchewan was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degree was awarded in 1912. Regina College, which was established in 1911, was taken over by the university as a constituent college in 1934. In 1961, the name of the college was changed to the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. On July 1, 1964, the two teachers' colleges at Saskatoon and Regina became part of the university and all teacher-training programs are now integrated within the university.

In 1967 a one-university two-campus structure was adopted with campuses located at Saskatoon and Regina. On July 1, 1974 separate acts were passed establishing two universities, the University of Saskatchewan located at Saskatoon, and the University of Regina located at Regina.

The University of Saskatchewan is provincial, nondenominational and co-educational. It is governed by a 12-member board of governors, a senate, and a general university council.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in Saskatoon (population, 137,000) and is situated on 2,550 acres on the South Saskatchewan River. Three hundred and fifty acres comprise the campus and 2,200 acres comprise the university farm and experimental plots. There are 14 major teaching buildings, a linear accelerator laboratory, a library, a physical education centre, farm buildings, facilities for administration and student activities, and student residences. One federated and three affiliated colleges have buildings on the campus.

Also located on the campus are the university hospital, the animal resources centre, the Prairie regional laboratory of the National Research Council, the Prairie Migratory Bird Research Centre of the Canadian Wildlife Service, the Canada department of agriculture research laboratory, the Saskatchewan Research Council building, a PFRA building, the Cancer and Medical Research Institute building, and the St. Pius X Seminary. A number of buildings are presently under construction. The university also has under lease a 128-acre site on Emma Lake with several buildings for an art camp.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The on-campus residences accommodate approximately 570 students. Residents take their meals in Marquis hall and the residence buildings contain lounges and other recreation rooms. McEown Park provides apartment accommodation and is located on university property about five blocks south of the campus. Unfurnished accommodation is available for married students with or without children, and single students on a sharing basis. Furnished units are also available to accommodate six students per unit.

LIBRARIES The university library consists of the main library, the Murray Memorial Library Wing and 11 branches which comprise education, law, health sciences, veterinary medicine, commerce, engineering, geology, linear accelerator, physics, space engineering, and the Thorvaldson Library. These have combined holdings of approximately 811,217 volumes. The main library houses the local office of the Saskatchewan archives. There are also special quarters for the Shortt Libray of Canadiana, devoted primarily to source material for Canadian history, the library and papers of Pitirim A. Sorokin, a collection of first editions of Conrad Aiken, and the manuscripts and papers of Roy Campbell and several Canadian poets.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The policies and activities of student government are controlled by a joint board representing the University of Saskatchewan Students' Union, the board of governors, the faculty council and the alumni association. Members of the union are elected annually by students on campus. The Memorial Union Building is the hub of student government and membership in the student union is compulsory for all full-time students. The union acts as a bargaining agent in student concerns within the university structure. Students are represented on the board of governors and the senate, attend faculty council meetings and participate in committees which govern the daily business of the university at the departmental, faculty (or college) and campus levels. The students' union has also lobbied outside the university on matters of concern to students.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Noon hour provides an opportunity for students to attend a film, an open forum, a dramatic production, a concert, a debate, a meeting or rally on some issue of immediate concern. The student union supports and helps organize clubs with social, ethnic, religious, political or study orientations and, through the men's and women's athletic boards, offers students opportunities to participate in a variety of athletic activities. In addition to interuniversity sports, intramural sports provide recreational activity for students.

A student health centre is located on campus and three physicians, a psychiatrist, a social worker and a nursing staff are in attendance Monday through Friday. If medical help is required outside clinic hours, an emergency department is available at the university hospital. Students are responsible for registering under the Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act and the Medical Care Act. Once a student is registered under the provincial plans, coverage is free.

The student counselling service is available to all students on a voluntary basis, at no cost. Services provided include assistance in career planning, course selection, development of sound study habits and orientation to university life. Assistance is also available in dealing with other problems, such as those of a financial and personal nature.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains an office on campus to assist graduates and undergraduates seeking permanent, summer or part-time employment. The service offers assistance to alumni of the university who are seeking employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: September to April. Intersession: May-June. Summer session: July-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as follows: division I, 80 - 100%; division II, 70 - 79%; division III, 60 - 69%; division IV, 50 - 59%; failed, below 50%. Merit points are assigned as follows: division I, 3 points; division II, 2 points; division III, 1 point.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Details given in scholarship and awards bulletin.

FEES AND COSTS

(Subject to revision) Full-time per year for first degree in agriculture, arts and science, commerce, education, home economics, music, nursing, physical education, physical therapy, $572. Engineering, law, pharmacy, medicine, $605. Dentistry and veterinary medicine, $830. Master's and doctorate per year, $572. Part-time per subject, $132.

Residence: room and board first term, $647 - $703; second term, $668 - $722. McEown Park, $84 - $201 per month.

Student fees: $58 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: complete Saskatchewan division IV standing (21 credits) or equivalent, and minimum average 65% on seven approved subject credits as well as minimum average 65% on five or six required credits (depending on faculty); minimum age-16 years. Certificate of standing equivalent to Saskatchewan grade XII from other provinces. Saskatchewan division IV requires that all credits submitted be in different subjects. Subjects numbered 21, 31, 24, 34, 26c, and 36c not acceptable. Special physical education, family life education, psychology, band, orchestra, choral subjects acceptable only to certain faculties; i.e., special physical education for physical education. Many university subject courses have level-III courses as prerequisites; students with required high school averages may be admissible with deficiency of one credit (in some colleges or faculties) but deficiencies must be cleared by attendance at summer school and in all cases must be cleared before entry into second year. For dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine admission is only to pre-professional courses in arts and science. Saskatchewan students who apply at least one year after completing high school and have completed grade 12 or division IV with between 60% and 65% average may be admissible.

Graduate: baccalaureate from college or university of acceptable standing equivalent to the degree of University of Saskatchewan required for admission to proposed graduate program, or training equivalent to that required for such a degree. Applicant with general bachelor's degree obtained in three years study beyond senior matriculation or in four years following junior matriculation not eligible for admission. Applicants holding four-year general baccalaureate from University of Saskatchewan may be admitted if they have had sufficient specialization in chosen field to require less than a year of undergraduate classes to meet required level of specialization. Details available from dean of graduate studies. Previous scholastic record of applicant should show promise of ability to satisfactorily pursue advanced study and research. Those failing to meet requirements may be admitted if deficiencies can be rectified prior to, or parallel with, graduate classes.

Mature: candidates at least 20 years of age who are residents of Saskatchewan and cannot meet normal admission requirements may be admissible under adult or mature admission program. Candidates are tested and interviewed before decision made regarding admission.

Foreign: certificate equivalent to standing required for Canadian students.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE at 0 and A-levels; subjects required depend on program. Consult registrar.

USA: successful completion of full academic high school program with subjects and averages prescribed by faculty or college to which student is seeking admission.

Other countries: must present original documents covering present academic standing and should write registrar's office for details.

Certificates in a language other than English must be submitted in photostatic copies with notarized English translation. Applicants must present evidence of proficiency in oral and written English. This can be demonstrated either through completion of Saskatchewan division IV (or equivalent) which includes credit for English composition and literature in grades 10, 11 and 12 completed in Saskatchewan or at acceptable secondary institution or through satisfactory scores in Test of English as a Foreign Language or equivalent level of proficiency on other English language test approved by the university. Applicants to graduate studies from universities where English is not the usual language of instruction must also provide proof of proficiency. This usually means taking one of the tests administered by the Educational Testing Service.

Students submitting international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Applications (1977 - 78 academic year) for early admission should be submitted between April 18 and May 20. Applicants from outside Canada should apply by June 15. However, all applications to MD program should be submitted by January 15; January 1 for DVM program; February 28 for DMD program and physical therapy diploma program; June 1 for physical therapy degree program and for special admission to classes beginning in September; May 14 for law; second-year pharmacy, nursing, and commerce transfers, May 28. Applications to all programs not indicated above, August 12; August 15 for school of agriculture.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years beyond senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require at least two years from master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURE
Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSA)
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from bachelor's degree in agriculture.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)
Postgraduate diploma. At least one year from BSA.

ARTS
Associate in arts (AA) Two years beyond senior matriculation.
Bachelor of arts (BA) General program, three years beyond senior matriculation. Advanced level, four years from senior matriculation. Honors, four years from senior matriculation.
Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)
Doctor of letters (DLitt) Research requirements and calibre of scholarly work at post-PhD level.

COMMERCE
Bachelor of commerce (BComm) General and honors programs, both four years from senior matriculation.
Master of science in accounting (MSc) At least one year from BComm.
Master of business administration (MBA) One year from BComm or two years from other approved four-year degree.

DENTISTRY
Pre-dental. At least one year from senior matriculation.
Doctor of dentistry (DMD) Five years following at least one year pre-dental university education. Fifth year takes form of intership.

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd) Four years from senior matriculation or two years for students with approved bachelor's degrees. One year for students with approved bachelor's degrees and teacher's certificate. Three years for graduates of teachers' college.
Postgraduate diploma in education or continuing education. At least one year from bachelor's degree.
Master of continuing education (MCEd)
Master of education (MEd) At least one year from BEd, or approved four-year degree and training in education.

ENGINEERING
Bachelor of science in engineering (BE)
Postgraduate diploma. At least one year from BE.
Master of science (MSc) At least two years from BE.
Master of engineering (MEng) At least two years from BE.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FINE ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) General course, three years from senior matriculation. Advanced level, four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)
Master of arts (MA) Normally two years from BFA.

HOME ECONOMICS
Bachelor of science in home economics (BSHEc)
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSHEc.

LAW
Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from second-year arts or third-year commerce beyond senior matriculation.
Master of laws (LLM) At least one year from LLB.

MEDICINE
Diploma in physical therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.
Degree in physical therapy. One year from diploma in physical therapy.
Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)] At least one year from second-year medicine.
Degree in medical laboratory technology [BSc(MLT)] Two years from one year in science.
Doctor of medicine (MD) Five years from one year science beyond senior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from MD.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

MUSIC
Bachelor of music (BMus)
Bachelor of music in music education [BMus(MusEd)]
Master of education (MEd)

NURSING
Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN) Four years from senior matriculation or three years from approved school of nursing.

PHARMACY
Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BSP)
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSP.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Associate certificate in physical education. Two years beyond senior matriculation.
Bachelor of science in physical education (BSPE)
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSPE or equivalent.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES
Bachelor of religious studies (BRelS) Two years from two years in arts and science.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) General course, three years from senior matriculation. Advanced and honors programs, four years from senior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc) At least two years from general bachelor's degree in science or at least one year from honors bachelor's degree in science.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)
Doctor of science (DSc) Research requirements and calibre of scholarly work at post-PhD level. Only open to graduates of University of Saskatchewan through examination.

THEOLOGY
Courses offered by affiliated colleges.

VETERINARY MEDICINE
Doctor of veterinary medicine (DVM) Four years from second-year science beyond senior matriculation.
Diploma in veterinary pathology. One year (12 months) beyond DVM.
Master of veterinary science (MVetSc) At least one year from DVM.
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from DVM.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years beyond DVM.

COMBINED COURSES
Combined courses in some colleges enable student to obtain two degrees in less time than if two programs were taken separately.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Correspondence courses offered in a number of arts subjects. Evening undergraduate classes offered, mainly in arts, commerce and education with limited number in other areas and a few at graduate level. Off-campus classes in arts and science, commerce and education offered in winter at limited number of centres. Summer session and intersession courses in arts, commerce, science and education offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers wishing to improve professional qualifications.
Limited number of courses available in other areas and some at graduate level.

For no university credit. Pre-matriculation courses available. Two-year diploma in agriculture and four-year part-time certificate program in business administration. Two-year part-time correspondence program in hospital and health care administration.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Indian Teacher Education Program (ITEP) provides teacher training for natives with emphasis on problems and interests of Indian communities.

Program of Legal Studies for Native People, a summer course designed to introduce native people to the study of law.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES
Institute for Child Guidance and Development. Director: J. McLeod, BSc, EdB, PhD
Institute for Northern Studies. Director: R.M. Bone, BA, MA, PhD

Institute of Pedology. Head: D.F. Acton, BSA, MSc, PhD
Institute of Space and Atmospheric Studies. Chairman: E.J. Llewellyn, BSc, PhD
SED Systems Limited. President: M.A. Kavadas, DiplPhys, PhD

FEDERATED COLLEGE

St. Thomas More College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6. Principal: Rev. L.A. Kennedy, CSB, BA, MA, PhD. See separate entry.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

College of Emmanuel and St. Chad, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6. Anglican. Co-educational. College of Emmanuel established 1879. St. Chad's College established 1907. The two amalgamated in 1964. Offers courses in theology leading to licentiate in theology, bachelor of theology, master of divinity and master of sacred theology awarded by the college. Also offers certain courses which may be taken for credit toward BA degree of the university. Principal: Rev. Colin Proudman, BD, MTh

Lutheran Theological Seminary, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0X3. Co-educational. Established 1965, the seminary is successor of Lutheran College and Seminary and of Luther Theological Seminary. Offers courses in theology leading to graduation diploma and degree of master of divinity awarded by the seminary. Graduate degree program leading to master of sacred theology also offered in conjunction with other affiliated theological colleges on campus. President: W.E. Hordern, BA, BD, STM, ThD, DD

St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W3. United Church. Co-educational. Offers courses in theology leading to degree of bachelor of divinity awarded by the college. Teaches certain courses which may be offered for credit toward BA degree of the university. Dean: Rev. C.F. Johnston, MA, STM, ThD, DD

St. Joseph's College, Yorkton, Saskatchewan S3N 2A9. Ukrainian diocese of Saskatchewan. Brothers of the Christian Schools. Junior college offering evening classes in arts and science, commerce and education. Director: Brother Isadore

St. Peter's College, Muenster, Saskatchewan S0K 2Y0. Roman Catholic (Benedictine). Established 1926. Junior college offering evening classes for first-year university studies beyond senior matriculation in arts and science. Also offers some upper year classes in arts and education. Rector: Rev. Maurice Weber, BSc

UNIVERSITÉ DE SHERBROOKE*

Cité universitaire, boulevard Université, Sherbrooke (Québec) J1K 2R1
Téléphone: 819-565-5970
Télex: Bibuniv SHB 05-836149
Recteur: Yves Martin, BA, BScSoc, MScSoc

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au régistraire, Guy Langevin, BA

Inscriptions 1976 - 1977: 1er cycle à plein temps, 4,646; 1er cycle à temps partiel, 2,297; 2e et 3e cycles à plein temps, 1,188.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1975 - 1976: 580.

Budget total de fonctionnement 1975 - 1976: $43,229,280 (gouvernement provincial, 72.1 p. 100; droits de scolarité, 8.4 p. 100, intérêt, 2.0 p. 100; autre sources, 17.5 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université de Sherbrooke, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université de Sherbrooke ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT L'Université de Sherbrooke fut établie civilement le 4 mai 1954 et canoniquement par le décret de la sacrée congrégation des séminaires et des universités le 21 novembre 1957. Issue du Séminaire de Sherbrooke, elle en est totalement séparée depuis 1960.

La direction de l'université est confiée à un Conseil d'administration de vingt-et-un membres et à un Conseil universitaire.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS À l'exception de sa faculté de médecine située sur le campus de l'est, au sein du centre hospitalier universitaire, l'Université de Sherbrooke occupe un terrain de 850 acres aux limites sud-ouest de la ville de Sherbrooke. Y sont situés six pavillons d'enseignement, un centre social, une cafétaria, des résidences, quatre bibliothèques, un auditorium, un gymnase et des terrains d'athlétisme.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS L'Université peut accueillir dans ses résidences près de 1,500 étudiants et étudiantes. En outre, le service de logement tient à jour des listes de chambres et d'appartements disponibles aux étudiants et fournit des renseignements utiles sur ces logements.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES La vaste bibliothèque générale renferme quelque 531,500 volumes. Les trois autres bibliothèques se spécialisent en droit, en sciences et en médecine, respectivement.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS
La cité universitaire est le foyer de nombreuses activités contribuant à la culture ou à la détente des étudiants: concerts, conférences, théâtres, cinéma et autres. De plus, reconnaissant l'importance du secteur de la vie étudiante, l'université a voulu lui donner des cadres qui favorisent son développement. Ces cadres comprennent une commission consultative, une direction et les services suivants: orientation et counseling, logement, service des sports, service de santé, aide financière aux étudiants ainsi que l'Association fédérative des étudiants. Parmi les services commerciaux, on compte: une librairie, une banque, un coiffeur et un magasin co-op.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: début de septembre à la mi-avril. Cours d'été: (deux sessions) mai-juin et juillet-août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS L'université a adopté officiellement le système des cinq lettres: A, excellent; B, très bien; C, bien; D, passable; E, échec; R, réussite; W, échec par abandon. Ce système est assorti d'un mode de contrôle par la moyenne cumulative.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS On peut obtenir les informations à ce chapitre en adressant sa demande comme suit: a) pour les études du 1er cycle – Service de l'aide financière à l'étudiant, Université de Sherbrooke; b) pour les études des 2e et 3e cycles – Service de la recherche et bourses aux étudiants de 2e et 3e cycles, Université de Sherbrooke.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET COÛTS DE RÉSIDENCE
Faculté de médecine, $712. Autres facultés, $527, comprenant scolarité, sports, service de santé, l'Association fédérative des étudiants et frais d'inscription. Étudiants à temps partiel: $20 du crédit.
Maison des étudiants, logement: $42 à $52 par mois; repas, environ: $5 à $6 par jour.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION
1er cycle: les candidats du Québec doivent posséder le DEC (diplôme d'études collégiales) ou l'équivalent. Les dossiers des candidats des autres provinces seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions d'admission exigées des étudiants du Québec. Prière de s'adresser au bureau du régistraire pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements.

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

2e et 3e cycles: le candidat doit, en plus de manifester de nettes aptitudes pour les études supérieures, être titulaire du grade préalablement requis ou de l'équivalent.

Candidats adultes: peuvent-être admis à titre de candidat adulte les personnes qui ont passé au moins deux années sur le marché du travail et dont l'expérience est jugée équivalente au DEC.

Étudiants étrangers: les dossiers de ces candidats seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions d'admission exigées des étudiants du Québec.

Étant donné que l'université est francophone, les cours se donnent en langue française et les candidats doivent posséder une connaissance suffisante de cette langue pour l'admission à l'une ou l'autre des facultés.

En général les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

Les candidats aux études du 1er cycle doivent soumettre leur demande d'admission avant le 1er mars pour le trimestre d'automne et avant le 1er novembre pour le trimestre d'hiver. Les candidats aux études des 2e et 3e cycles doivent présenter leur demande d'admission au moins deux mois avant le début d'un trimestre.

COURS ET GRADES En règle générale, l'obtention du baccalauréat requiert six trimestres d'études après le DEC ou un diplôme équivalent, à moins d'indication contraire. La maîtrise exige trois trimestres d'études après l'obtention du baccalauréat, à moins d'indication contraire.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et specialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ADMINISTRATION

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA) Six trimestres ou 90 crédits après le DEC ou l'équivalent.
Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA) Programme coopératif de sept trimestres, dont trois stages pratiques après un premier grade universitaire ou expérience pratique.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Quatre trimestres après le baccalauréat en administration ou le baccalauréat en économique.
Maîtrise en fiscalité (MFisc) Trois trimestres ou 45 crédits après un grade universitaire en administration, en droit ou en économique.

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Baccalauréat en service social (BServSoc)
Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPs)
Maîtrise ès arts (MA)
Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs) Trois trimestres après un premier diplôme universitaire dans la discipline ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.
Maîtrise en service social (MServSoc) Trois à six sessions intensives après le BServSoc ou le baccalauréat dans une autre discipline des sciences sociales.
Diplôme d'études spécialisées en service social (Dipl'Et SpécServSoc) Douze sessions intensives après la MServSoc ou l'équivalent.
Doctorat en français (PhD) Six trimestres après la MA.

DROIT

Baccalauréat en droit (LLB)

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

Baccalauréat en éducation physique (BSc)

GÉNIE

Baccalauréat en ingénierie (BIng) Programme coopératif de sept sessions d'études minimum et cinq stages pratiques après le DEC ou l'équivalent.
Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA) Un an après le BIng. Mémoire.
Maîtrise en ingénierie (MIng) Un an après le BIng.
Maîtrise en environnement. Un an après le BIng ou BSc.
Doctorat en sciences appliquées (PhD) Deux ans après la MScA. Thèse.

MÉDECINE

MD. Neuf trimestres après un DEC ou l'équivalent.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Trois trimestres après le BSc spécialisé ou l'équivalent (MD pour les sciences cliniques).
Doctorat (PhD) Six trimestres après la MSc.

NOTARIAT

Diplôme de droit notarial (DipDrNot) Un an d'entraînement professionnel à la faculté de droit après le LLB.

PÉDAGOGIE

(1) Sciences de l'éducation
Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd)
Maîtrise en éducation (MEd) Trois trimestres après le BEd.
Maîtrise en administration scolaire (MEd) Neuf trimestres à temps partiel après 16 années de scolarité et titulaire d'un poste d'administrateur scolaire.
Maîtrise en information scolaire et professionnelle (MEd) Neuf trimestres à temps partiel après le BEd.
Diplôme de technologie éducative (DiplTechÉduc) Six trimestres à temps partiel après un premier grade universitaire en formation des maîtres ou en sciences de l'éducation.
(2) Formation des maîtres
Baccalauréat en enfance inadaptée (BEd)
Baccalauréat en enseignement élémentaire (BEd)
Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)
Certificat d'aptitudes pédagogiques à l'enseignement au secondaire (CAPES) Deux trimestres après un premier

grade universitaire dans une discipline enseignée au niveau secondaire.
Maîtrise en enseignement élémentaire (MEd)

SCIENCES

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)
Maîtrise en chimie appliquée. Quatre trimestres dont deux de stages, après le BSc ou le BIng.
Maîtrise en environnement. Quatre trimestres après le BSc ou le BIng.
Doctorat (PhD) Six trimestres après la MSc dans la discipline.

THÉOLOGIE

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh)
Maîtrise en théologie (MA) Trois trimestres après le BTh.
Maîtrise en sciences humaines des religions, en enseignement religieux et en pastorale (MA) Trois trimestres d'été ou trois sessions après le BTh.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

L'Université de Sherbrooke offre à temps partiel la plupart de ses programmes réguliers dans les domaines des lettres, des sciences, des sciences de l'éducation et des sciences religieuses ainsi qu'un programme spécial conduisant à un diplôme en administration des affaires. En outre sont offerts des programmes de certificats pouvant aussi, à certaines conditions, mener à un grade universitaire. On peut obtenir des informations complètes sur ces différents cours en s'adressant à la Direction générale de l'éducation permanente.

CENTRES DE RECHERCHE

Le Centre d'études des littératures d'expression française (CELEF). Directeur: Léo Brodeur, MA, Dd'U
Le Centre d'études de la Renaissance. Directeur: J. Martinez De Bujanda, D3e cycle
Le Centre de recherches en aménagement régional (CRAR). Directeur: Claude Greffard, BA, MSc (Conservation)

ÉCOLES AFFILIÉES

École de musique Vincent-d'Indy, 200, rue Vincent-d'Indy, Montréal (Québec) H2V 2T3. Fondée en 1932, cette école mixte est un établissement d'enseignement général dont la concentration est la musique. Dirigée par les Soeurs des Saints Noms de Jésus et de Marie. Résidence pour filles. Directrice: Soeur Stella Plante, snjm

Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Québec) J0J 1 R0. Le Collège est un établissement bilingue pour hommes. Ses diplômes sont décernés par l'Université de Sherbrooke. Commandant: Colonel R.J. Evraire, CD, psc, RMC, BEng(Civil)

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY *

Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6
Telephone: 604-291-3111
Cable: Burmount
Telex: 04-3449
President and Vice-chancellor: Pauline Jewett, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Harry Evans, CD, BA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 4,663; Part-time undergraduate, 2,615; Full-time graduate, 728; Part-time graduate, 276.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 435.

Total income 1975 - 76: $40,647,000 (provincial grants, 81.3%; student fees, 8.3%; gifts, grants and bequests, 5.3%; other, 5.1%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Simon Fraser University faculty, see SFU calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Simon Fraser University was established in 1963 by an act of the legislative assembly of British Columbia, following the J.B. Macdonald report which cited the need for another university in the province. The university was planned to complement the existing institutions by providing additional facilities in areas in which they were most urgently needed without duplication of existing facilities. Two special features of the university are the trimester system and lecture-tutorial method of instruction. Simon Fraser University is a provincial, nondenominational, co-educational institution and is governed by a 15-member board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is situated on a 1200-acre site on Burnaby Mountain, nine miles east of the centre of Vancouver. The population of greater Vancouver is 1,056,894. Buildings in operation include the academic quadrangle, the library, the science complex, classroom complex, administration building, university centre building, the gymnasium and the theatre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Madge Hogarth House provides single-room accommodation for 65 women while Shell House, a co-educational dormitory, accommodates 160 students in 20 double and 120 single rooms. An apartment residence contains 210 suites. The university also has a listing service for various types of accommodation within commuting distance of the campus.

LIBRARY The library holds over 600,000 books, approximately 13,000 journals and other information for a total of more than 1,000,000 items. Strong collections are available to the undergraduate student in all disciplines taught at the university. In addition, a growing corpus of research literature is available to the graduate student and scholar. Special collections are being developed in contemporary literature and there is growing support for the Canadian studies program of which the Walter N. Sage collection of Canadiana forms the core. Regional area responsibility for Africa and the Middle East is gaining strength and reputation. An extensive map collection has been formed in conjunction with the geography department and the education curriculum collection provides material for teachers-in-training. A wide range of Canadian, American and overseas newspapers has been assembled and a growing collection of tapes is available from the reserve desk.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student Society is represented by a 14-member council responsible to the general student assembly. Students are represented on the university senate by 11 elected members and on the board of governors by two elected members.

A variety of services and activities are available to students at the university. These include intercollegiate sports, intramural activities and several sport and recreational clubs. The Student Society sponsors closed-circuit radio (CSFU) on campus and also operates a book shop which buys and sells used texts and other books on a consignment basis. Banking facilities, bookstores, food services and a university centre are also available to students.The latter provides limited food services and lounge facilities including live entertainment.

Student services include an academic advice center, a health service, a counselling service, day-care centres, a reading and study centre, chaplains, cafeterias, athletic and recreational facilities, and an employment service including a Canada Manpower Centre. A resource person is available to acquaint handicapped students with facilities available to them at the university.

The Centre for the Arts offers courses and activities in the fine and performing arts and is undertaking the gradual development of credit programs in dance, film, theatre, visual arts and music. The purpose of the centre is to create a stimulating environment for the arts on campus. Besides offering credit courses, the centre provides opportunities for students and others in the community to attend and participate in artistic activities. A series of non-credit workshops is open to students and others for a modest fee and provides instruction, practice and some performance opportunities in individual art forms. The centre presents films and public lectures as well as numerous professional artists and groups in performance throughout the year. Many of these events are related to work in credit courses and most are held in the Simon Fraser University Theatre or Images Theatre.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The Alumni Association includes in its membership graduates of the university and students who have completed the professional development program in education.

ACADEMIC YEAR Spring semester: January to April. Summer semester: May to August. Fall semester: September to December.

GRADING SYSTEM A, B, C, D: passing grades; F: failure; N: did not write; DEF: deferred examination granted.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Undergraduate students are eligible for scholarships, awards and bursaries which are given on the recommendation of a senate committee and are administered by the university financial aid director. Students seeking scholarships must be registered in a program of 12 semester hours or more and have achieved high academic standing. Those seeking bursaries must be registered in 12 semester hours or more in order to receive the full amount of the award. Those registered in fewer than 12 semester hours or who drop courses will have their awards prorated. Students with good academic standing and who make substantial contributions to the aesthetic, cultural or social development of the university, high school and/or community life may be eligible for university awards. Eligibility for athletic awards is based on good academic standing and excellence in athletic activity. Loans and grants are available through the BC Provincial Assistance Plan which incorporates the Canada Student Loans Plan and the BC Provincial Grant Plan. An emergency loan fund is operated by the university and offers small short-term interest-free loans.

Graduate students may receive scholarchips awarded by the university, and scholarships and fellowships awarded by other institutions and associations. Graduate teaching assistantships are available; details can be obtained from the dean of graduate studies. Eligible applicants may also receive financial assistance under the Canada Student Loans Plan.

FEES AND COSTS

Undergraduate: students registered for 12 or more semester hours of credit, $214 per semester; registered for 11 or fewer semester hours of credit, $15 per semester hour. Graduate: Master's students, and doctoral students who have completed master's degree at another university: $400 for first three semesters, $20 for each subsequent semester on campus. Doctoral programs following completion of a master's degree from Simon Fraser University, $190 for first semester, $20 for each subsequent semester on campus. MBA, $39 each regular semester, $200 for the fifth semester.

Residence: per month (subject to change at time of printing), single $90, double $75 per person; one and two bedroom apartments including utilities, $139 to $167 per month.

Student activity fee: $13 maximum per semester for all students.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: BC students may be admitted from grade 12 academic-technical program with arts, science or technical specialty (completed 1967 - 73). Admission from grade 12 (completed in 1974 or later) requires graduation in either combined studies program or selected studies program. Students admitted on transfer from BC regional colleges with credit for approved courses. Special provision made for entry after grade 11 and for entry in May after grade 12 Easter examinations.

Other Canadian students: completion of highest level of secondary school in home province with 65% average. No student admitted from grade 11. Applicants from Newfoundland must have completed one full year at Memorial University. Quebec applicants must have graduated from an acceptable CEGEP program and may be given credit for second-year CEGEP. Credit given on a course-by-course basis for subjects comparable to those taught at Simon Fraser. Students should include mathematics, English and at least two other academic subjects in their final secondary year.

Graduate: student must normally have completed a bachelor's degree with high second class standing or its equivalent. Applications and enquiries should be directed to the chairman of the department concerned and students should apply three months in advance of the semester in which they wish to register.

Mature students: applicant must be at least 23 years of age and not eligible for admission under any other category. Must: a) have been born in BC, b) have resided in BC for six months prior to the proposed date of entry to SFU or c) have resided in BC for a total of five years at some time. The admissions board must be satisfied that the applicant has clear objectives and is likely to profit from university studies. Applicants must submit a statement of intent outlining reasons for applying.

Foreign students: must possess standing equivalent to normal requirements for Canadian students. Applicants who have not completed the highest level of high school in their home country will not be admitted.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE in five subjects with at least three at A-level, minimum average D (or 4) on A-level subjects, or equivalent.

USA: grade 12 graduation and 30 semester hour (45 quarter hour) credits in acceptable subjects in first year at an accredited university or college with 2.4 average or higher or very strong performance at high school level. CEEB scores recommended.

France: baccalauréat (deuxième partie).

Germany and Austria: reifezeugnis.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. Students whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of a knowledge of English sufficient to pursue university studies successfully. Satisfactory score (550 or better) on the test of English as a foreign language is acceptable evidence.

COURSES AND DEGREES Simon Fraser University operates on a trimester system. Each semester is 16 weeks in length. Unless otherwise specified, general bachelor's degrees require 120 semester hours over 8 semesters and honors bachelor's degrees require 132 semester hours over 8 semesters. Semester hours are weights assigned to each course. A normal course load for a full-time student in a semester is 15 semester hours.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA)
Master of arts (MA) Minimum 30 semester hours following bachelor's degree with high second-class standing or equivalent.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Number of courses and semester hours vary subject to the department.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Master of business administration (MBA) A six semester program in commerce involving 10 courses and a research project.

COMMUNICATIONS STUDIES
Bachelor of arts (BA)
Master of arts in communication studies MA (Communication studies) Minimum 21 hours of graduate courses with at least B grades plus an original thesis or project.

COMPUTING SCIENCE
Bachelor of arts (BA)
Bachelor of science (BSc)

CRIMINOLOGY
Bachelor of arts (BA)

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd) General degree requires minimum 150 semester hours usually taking 10 semesters, including the three-semester professional development program. Honors degree requires minimum 162 semester hours usually taking 10 semesters, including the professional development program.
Master of arts (education) [MA (Education)] and Master of science (education) [MSc (Education)] Minimum three semesters (30 semester hours) following BA or BSc with high second-class standing or equivalent, or BEd.

GENERAL STUDIES
Bachelor of general studies (BGS) A non-specialist degree program in the faculties of arts, science and education.

KINESIOLOGY
Bachelor of science (kinesiology) [BSc (Kinesiology)]
Master of science (kinesiology) [MSc (Kinesiology)] Minimum 18 semester hours.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Minimum six semester hours beyond MSc (Kinesiology) plus two seminars and thesis.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc)
Master of science (MSc) Minimum 30 semester hours, consisting of various combinations of course work and thesis according to departmental requirements.
Master of pest management (MPM) Not fewer than 44 credit hours, comprehensive examination at end of program and any additional courses deemed necessary by the supervisory committee.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Number of courses and semester hours vary depending on the department.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Intersession: May and June. Summer session: July and August. Seven-week programs, maximum credit 10 semester hours, directed toward completion of degree requirements and/or upgrading of teaching certificates for teachers or graduates of the professional development program at SFU.

Evening classes in undergraduate programs (spring, summer and fall semesters) provide opportunities for students to complete degree requirements in a number of fields. Normal admission and registration procedures apply.

Graduate programs, MBA, MA Economics, MA Education, MSc Education.

An expanded program of extension studies, including credit and non-credit courses, is currently under development.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Pestology Centre. Director: B.P. Beirne, MSc, MA, PhD

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO*

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Telephone: 416-978-2011
Cables and telegrams: University of Toronto, Ontario
Telex: 022-891
President: J.R. Evans, MD, DPhil, FRCP(C), LLD, DSc

Direct general correspondence to the vice-president and provost, D.A. Chant, BA, MA, PhD, FRES, FRSC

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 26,478; Part-time undergraduate, 8,816; Full-time graduate, 4,791; Part-time graduate, 3,859.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 2,328.

Total operating income 1975-76 (not including federated universities or such related organizations as the Royal Conservatory of Music, University of Toronto Press, etc.): $210,706,008 (government grants, 66.1%; student academic fees, 11.4%; gifts and grants for assisted research, 13.9%; endowed income, 0.4%; other sources, 8.2%). Capital income: government grants for repayment of principal of capital debentures, $2,637,309; other, $1,365,679.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Toronto faculty, see university calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Toronto was founded in 1827 by royal charter as King's College at York, the state university of the province of Upper Canada, in close connection with the Church of England. In 1843 instruction began at King's College and the first degrees were granted in 1844. In 1849, the college was secularized, its connection with the Church of England removed, and it was renamed the University of Toronto. In 1851 the Church of England founded the University of Trinity College. Some other denominations had already established colleges. Victoria University had been founded by the Methodists in 1841 and the Basilian order had established The University of St. Michael's College in 1852. In 1853 University College was established and given the entire work of instruction while the university itself became a legislative and examining body only. In the early 1880's, representatives of the other three colleges entered into negotiations for federation, which was embodied in an act of the Ontario legislature in 1887. The University of Toronto Act of 1906 laid the foundation of the constitution of the university until 1971.

The 1968-71 examination by the university of its governmental structure resulted in the University of Toronto Act of 1971 which repealed all previous acts relating to the university.

The University of Toronto is under provincial control and is co-educational and non-denominational. Income is derived mainly from public sources. The university is federated with the Universities of Victoria, Trinity and St. Michel's Colleges. Federation is confined to the faculty of arts and science in the university. Present authority is that of the University of Toronto Act of 1971 which provides for the government of the university by a unicameral body known as a governing council.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The St. George Campus of the university is in downtown metropolitan Toronto (population 2,803,101). Four of the city's principal north-south arteries bound or cut through this campus. The Scarborough Campus is 20 miles to the east and the Erindale Campus is 20 miles to the west of the main campus. Other university properties include the faculty of dentistry building in the downtown hospital district, the 20,000-acre university forest to the north of the city, the university survey camp and the David Dunlap Observatory.

There are special facilities for teaching, clinical investigation and medical research in the new medical sciences building, the Banting Institute, the C.H. Best Institute and in the 10 affiliated teaching hospitals. Other special research facilities on the St. George Campus include a linear accelerator, a low-power nuclear reactor (Slowpoke) and a university computer. In addition to well-equipped departments embracing most areas of research, the university maintains a series of research centres. Besides the David Dunlap Observatory for research in astronomy, off-campus facilities include a 24-inch telescope at Cerro Las Campanas in Chile, air cushion research and sonic boom facilities at the Institute for Aerospace Studies, and a geomagnetic laboratory at Erindale.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The federated universities and colleges provide accommodation for 699 men and 736 women. There is also a variety of accommodation on the three university campuses. Erindale and Scarborough each has accommodation for 250 students. On the St. George Campus, seven residences offer accommodation for 481 men and 385 women in addition to 375 co-educational places of which 281 are in a graduate student residence. A married student housing complex of 710 units, built by the Ontario Student Housing Corporation, is located in two apartment towers within walking distance of the St. George Campus.

LIBRARIES The library system consists of more than 50 libraries containing more than 4,500,000 volumes and growing at a rate of about 200,000 items a year.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Included in these figures are 27,000 current serial titles, about 8,500 manuscript titles, 125,000 maps, 1,100,000 microtexts and 433,000 other non-book items. The system's headquarters are in the John P. Robarts Research Library. The Robarts Libary, opened in 1973, contains the university's central collections in the humanities and social sciences. It has an ultimate stack capacity of 4.7 million volumes and has more than 3,500 study places including 700 private carrels.

Several other units are administered within the central university library budget. The largest of these are the science and medicine library, the engineering library, the Thomas Fisher rare book library, and the Sigmund Samuel Library which contains the principal collection of duplicate copies. The Thomas Fisher rare book library has special collections in Anglo-Irish literature from the 1890's to the present (especially W.B. Yeats); Fisher Shakespeare and Hollar collections; a history of science and medicine collection; collections of Darwin, Hobbes, John Locke and Rousseau; the library of the Reverend James Forbes, an English non-conformist; more than 3,000 17th to 19th century Italian libretti; more than 700 16th and 17th century Italian plays; a Petronius collection; a Spanish literature collection including more than 700 comedias sueltas; and a growing collection of manuscripts of Canadian authors including Earle Briney, A.J.M. Smith, Ernest Buckler, Margaret Atwood and Leonard Cohen.

There are also a number of faculties, departments and institutes for which material is bought and catalogued centrally and a number of libraries which do their own buying and cataloguing. Among the latter are the libraries of Scarborough and Erindale colleges, the faculties of law, education and library science, the federated colleges, and related institutes such as the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

The university holds a large development grant from the National Research Council for research in earth sciences. It also holds five major grants from the Canada Council, a major editorial grant for the Dictionary of Old English and four program grants in the areas of archaeological research in the Northern Yukon. The university also holds the correspondence of Emile Zola, early English drama and data on the effects of discretionary decisions in the criminal justice system.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Administrative Council represents full-time undergraduate students on all three campuses. These students annually elect a president, two vice-presidents and 55 representatives from 21 colleges and professional faculties. Financial support for the projects of the council comes from a compulsory student fee. The council publishes a newspaper, funds Radio Varsity and has five permanent commissions which coordinate a variety of student services. The Students' Administrative Council also serves to represent the views of full-time undergraduate students on university-wide issues.

The Association for Part-time Undergraduate Students represents all part-time undergraduates and receives support for its activities through a compulsory fee paid by its members.

The Graduate Students' Union represents all graduate students, publishes the Grad Post and is financed through a compulsory fee paid by all graduate students.

There are, in addition, student councils or societies in most of the colleges, faculties and schools, as well as a number of clubs and organizations which focus on a particular activity or interest.

Student services include health, career counselling and placement, and housing service, an advisory bureau, bookstores and athletic facilities. Hart House provides facilities for recreation, reading, sports, debating, music and the arts as well as food services. Fees for the health service, athletics and Hart House are included in compulsory incidental fees. Services to Canadian and foreign students are available in the International Student Centre which also houses offices of the Canadian University Service Overseas and the Canadian International Development Agency.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer day session: early July to mid-August. Summer evening session: mid-May to mid-August. This is the general pattern but there are variations in different faculties and individual calendars should be consulted.

GRADING SYSTEM Faculty of arts and science: A, 80-100%; B, 70-79%; C, 60-69%; D, 50-59%; E, 35-49%; F, 0-34%. Generally a candidate requires 50% in a subject to pass. Grading systems used by other faculties and schools vary and individual calendars should be consulted.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Awards and financial assistance are available from the university, government and outside agencies. The university and its colleges provide scholarships at admission of which only a few are open to students from outside Ontario, in-course scholarships and bursaries in the higher years, and fellowships for graduate students. Some loans are also available under special circumstances. For further information, students should consult the annual publication *Admission Awards* available at secondary schools in Ontario or from university office of student awards. Students should also consult college, faculty or school calendars or contact office of student awards for undergraduate awards or school of graduate studies for graduate awards. The provincial government offers scholarships to students entering from grade 13, graduate fellowships, and, in co-operation with the federal government, a loan/grant scheme for Ontario residents based on need.

FEES AND COSTS

(All fees and costs subject to change without notice.) The following include academic and compulsory incidental fees for male students in first year. Women pay slightly less. Fees range from $575.50 (child study) to $912.50 (medicine) and $1,575.50 (dentistry). Diploma courses range from $235 (postgraduate medicine) to $737 (community health).

Special and part-time per course, arts and science, $123; management studies, $71; child study, $91.50; graduate school, $90.25 – $171.25; law, $122.50; pharmacy and social work, $122.

Residence: undergraduate (terms ranging from 210 to 226 days), room only, $830; room and full board $1,369 to $1,540; room and partial board $1,310 to $1,405. St. George graduate residence from $75 monthly (double) to $150 monthly (single). Townhouses from $650 (double) to $730 (single). Married student apartments from $165 (bachelor) to $244 (two-bedroom). Twelve-month leases commencing September 1 required for apartments.

Student fees: Full-time undergraduate, $14.50; part-time undergraduate, $5; full-time graduate, $20; part-time graduate, $10.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Ontario grade 13 level or equivalent. Candidates advised to include in grade 13 program at least two of anglais, English, français, French, or another language, mathematics, science. No minimum mark or percentage is prescribed for admission but it is likely student will require average above 60% to be considered. Applicants from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, grade 12 certificate. Quebec applicants, CEGEP I or equivalent. Applicants from Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, first year at Memorial University and University of Prince Edward Island respectively.

Graduate: normally four-year University of Toronto bachelor's degree with at least B standing or equivalent from this or another university.

Mature: an applicant at least 21 years of age who has never attempted Ontario grade 13 or equivalent and has resided in Ontario for at least one year will be considered for admission to arts and science upon completion, with high standing, of one pre-university course at Woodsworth College. Successful completion of this course does not ensure admission; candidate should consult office of admissions about eligibility before enrolling in it. Degree courses with scientific content, such as those offered by professional faculties, often have additional requirements. Candidate should consult office of admissions.

Foreign: certificates equivalent to Ontario grade 13 in appropriate subjects. CEEB scores recommended.

USA, Central and South America: first-year accredited university (normally 30 semester hours) standing in appropriate subjects. Excellent students with high school academic diploma and CEEB advanced placement scores considered.

UK, West Indies, East and West Africa, Hong Kong: GCE, HSC or University of Hong Kong matriculation in five appropriate subjects including two at A-level, or in four appropriate subjects with three at A-level. Three A-level subjects required for arts and science.

India, Pakistan and Bangladesh: bachelor's degree with high standing.

Japan, Korea, Taiwan: first-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects.

Philippines: second-year university standing in appropriate subjects.

Europe and Commonwealth: final-year secondary school graduation (maturity) certificate.

An undergraduate candidate whose mother tongue is not English may be required to meet an appropriate standard in recognized test of English. May be done through University of Michigan English language test, certificate in English issued by the University of Cambridge or Test of English as a Foreign Language. Applicants to graduate studies from universities outside Canada whose native language is not English must establish facility in English. This must be done before arrival on campus.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate will be considered.

Dates for receipt of applications for undergraduate programs vary. Applications for applied science and engineering, architecture, forestry and landscape architecture, music, nursing, pharmacy, physical and health education, must be submitted by April 1. Regular full-time arts and science, June 1. Other undergraduate certificate and diploma courses, information available in individual calendars.

School of graduate studies assigns places on basis of applications received by April 15. Some departments, however, have earlier deadline. If places remain open, applications will be considered after April 15. In order to be considered for University of Toronto open fellowship, applications should be submitted by February 1. For details, consult appropriate calendar.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees are four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from four-year bachelor's degrees and doctorates require two years from master's degrees unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Five years from senior matriculation.

Master of architecture (MArch) At least one year after BArch or BASc.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Fifteen courses (for three-year degree) or 20 courses (for four-year degree) after grade 13 or equivalent.

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

Conjunct master of arts and diploma in Russian and east European studies. At least two years from four-year BA.

Master of philosophy (PhilM) Open to university graduates in arts by pursuing advanced course of study for at least two years under direction of one department. Applicants holding MA from another university may apply for program of 12 months of continuous study.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm)

Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin) One year from first degree.

Master in business administration (MBA) Two years from first degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MBA.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from four-year BSc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc.

COMPUTING AND DATA PROCESSING

Master of science (MSc) Graduates of degree courses with substantial background in computer science will be admitted to one-year program.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc.

DENTISTRY

Bachelor of science in dentistry (anaesthesiology) [BScD(Anaes)] At least one year beyond second dental year, ie, at least four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in dentistry (dental hygiene) [BScD(Dental Hygiene)] Two years beyond university diploma in dental hygiene.

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS) Four years from one pre-professional year beyond senior matriculation, ie, five years beyond senior matriculation.

Diploma in dental public health (DDPH) At least one year from DDS degree.

Diploma in oral surgery and anaesthesia (DipOralSurg) At least 36 months (over three calendar years) from DDS degree.

Diploma in oral pathology (DipOralPath) At least 36 months (over three calendar years) from DDS degree.

Diploma in orthodontics (DipOrthodont) At least 24 months (over two calendar years) from DDS degree.

Diploma in paedodontics (DipPaedodont) At least 24 months (over two calendar years) from DDS degree.

Diploma in periodontics (DipPeriodont) At least 24 months (over two calendar years) from DDS degree.

Master of science in dentistry (MScD) At least two academic years in some primary or clinical laboratory of University of Toronto. Dental graduates with BScD of University of Toronto who have completed one of postgraduate diploma courses in faculty of dentistry may be granted credit for one year.

A combined degree and clinical program is offered in several of the clinical subjects. Minimum time requirement is three years.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from DDS degree.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One-year teacher training program after acceptable undergraduate degree. Interim high school assistant's certificates, types A and B, granted by the Ontario Ministry of Education.

Vocational certificates types A and B and occupational certificates types A and B.

One-year program for qualified tradesmen.

Certificate in industrial arts. One-year program for persons holding basic teaching certificate.

Diploma in child study. Two-year program offered to university graduates at Institute of Child Study.

Additional and special certificate programs offered, generally in the summer, for qualified elementary and secondary school teachers.

Master of arts (MA) At least one year from BA in field closely related to intended area of specialization.

Master of education (MEd) At least one year beyond bachelor's degree, one year of teacher training and one year teaching experience.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MA in educational theory.

Doctor of education (EdD) At least one year beyond master's degree in educational theory.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of applied science (BASc)

Master of applied science (MASc) At least one year from BASc or BSc in science or applied mathematics.

Master of engineering (MEng) No general residence requirement.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc or MASc.

FOOD SCIENCES

Bachelor of science (food science) [BSc(FoodSci)] Program offered until July 1978.

FORESTRY

Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF)

Master of science in forestry (MScF) At least one year from BScF or bachelor's degree in related field.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from master's degree. Under special committee.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of landscape architecture (BLA)

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from at least two years beyond senior matriculation, ie, at least five years from senior matriculation.

Master of laws (LLM) At least one year from LLB.

Doctor juris (DJur) At least one year from LLM.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Master of library science (MLS) Two years from bachelor's degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MLS.

MEDICINE

Bachelor of science (occupational therapy) [BSc(OT)] First year at faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto or equivalent, and second, third and fourth years in department of rehabilitation medicine, faculty of medicine, University of Toronto.

Bachelor of science (physical therapy) [BSc(PT)] First year at faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto or equivalent, and second, third and fourth years in department of rehabilitation medicine, faculty of medicine, University of Toronto.

Certificate in teaching of physical therapy (TchrCert PhysTher) Two-year course open to graduates in physical therapy who have spent at least three years in practice.

Certificate in teaching of occupational therapy (Tchr CertOccTher) Two-year course open to graduates in occupational therapy who have been in practice for at least three years.

Bachelor of science (art as applied to medicine) [BSc-(AAM)] Three-year program following senior matriculation plus two and a half years formal postsecondary education in art.

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years beyond second-year University of Toronto arts and science or from BA or BSc.

Diploma in speech pathology (DipSpeechPath) Two years beyond bachelor's degree.

Diploma in nutrition (DipNutrit) One year beyond undergraduate degree.

Certificate in public health (CPH) One year beyond arts or science degree.

Diploma in hospital administration (DipHA) Two years beyond undergraduate degree.

Diploma in public health (DPH) One year beyond MD degree.

Diploma in epidemiology and community health (DipE and CH) One year beyond MD degree or acceptable equivalent degree.

Diploma in industrial health (DIH) One year beyond MD degree.

Diploma in bacteriology (DipBact) One year beyond degree in agriculture, arts or science, dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, or veterinary medicine.

Diploma in therapeutic radiology (DMRT) Two years beyond at least one year of internship, ie, three years beyond MD degree.

Diploma in psychiatry (DPsych) Up to three years beyond at least one year of internship or three years including straight internship in psychiatry at a teaching hospital, ie, three years beyond MD degree.

Diploma in anaesthesia (DipAnaes) Three years beyond at least one year of internship, ie, four years beyond MD degree.

Diploma in ophthalmic sciences (DipOphthSc) Three years following two years postgraduate education after MD degree.

Diploma in clinical chemistry (DClChem) Two years beyond PhD or MD with adequate science background.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year beyond MD degree or beyond four-year BSc.

Master of surgery (MS) At least one year after elapse of five years since graduation in medicine. Candidate must submit thesis based on investigation undertaken in one of teaching hospitals at University of Toronto or in department of University of Toronto. Program must be completed within two years of initial registration.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years beyond MD or two years beyond MSc.

MUSEOLOGY

Master of museology (MMuseol) Fifteen months beyond four-year BA. Consists of two summers plus one academic session and is a joint program offered by the university and the Royal Ontario Museum.

MUSIC

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Artistic diploma (ArtDipMus) Three years beyond four-year high school program and audition in performance, theory tests and interview.

Licentiate diploma (LicDipMus) Three years beyond four-year high school program and audition in performance, theory tests and interview.

Bachelor of music in performance (MusBac) Four years beyond four-year high school program and audition in performance, theory tests and interview.

Diploma in operatic performance. Two years beyond artistic diploma or equivalent and audition in performance.

Bachelor of music (MusBac) Four years beyond senior matriculation. Candidates must take audition and interview and pass theory tests.

Master of music (MusM) One year beyond honors bachelor of music.

Master of arts (MA) At least one year beyond four-year BA specialist program in music or bachelor of music program with major concentration in history and literature.

Doctor of music (MusDoc) Two years from master of music.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years beyond master's degree.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Four years from senior matriculation. For graduates of diploma schools of nursing, three years.

Master of science in nursing (MScN) At least 16 months beyond BScN. Candidate may complete one academic year as part-time student. All degree requirements must be satisfactorily completed within four calendar years from date of first enrolment in program.

PHARMACY

Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BScPhm)

Master of science in pharmacy (MScPhm) At least one year from BScPhm.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Program of studies in general areas of pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmaceutics offered under special arrangement with school of graduate studies. Faculty of pharmacy should be consulted for details.

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Fifteen courses (three-year degree) or 20 courses (four-year degree) after Ontario grade 13 or equivalent.

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc.

SOCIAL WORK

Master of social work (MSW) At least two years beyond bachelor of arts or equivalent degree.

Doctor of social work (DSW) At least two years beyond MSW.

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Master of science in urban and regional planning [MSc(P1)] Two years beyond four-year bachelor's degree in appropriate disciplines in humanities or social sciences or professional disciplines.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years beyond [MSc(P1)].

PART-TIME PROGRAMS

For degree credit. Evening classes in winter session (September to April) offer undergraduate courses for students proceeding to degree in faculty of arts and science at St. George, Erindale and Scarborough campuses. Full programs offered. Undergraduate courses also available for graduates of diploma schools of nursing for nurses proceeding to degree. Third year must be taken on full-time basis. Undergraduate courses offered for students proceeding to degree in faculty of applied science and engineering. First year available in part-time evening study, second year in part-time day study and third and fourth years must be taken on full-time basis. Full degree completion program available part-time for diploma graduates in physical and occupational therapy (winter and summer). Bachelor of education and first year of bachelor of music offered on part-time basis.

Summer evening (mid-May to mid-August) and summer day classes (first of July to mid-August) offer undergraduate courses for students proceeding to degree in faculty of arts and science at St. George, Erindale and Scarborough campuses. Full programs offered. Undergraduate courses for students proceeding to degree in faculty of applied science and engineering (summer evening only). Only first-year courses available on part-time basis. Bachelor of education offered in summer day session. First-year bachelor of music available on part-time basis. Summer day courses also offered in Siena, Italy.

For diploma and certificate credit. Diploma program in translation provides instruction for French and English-speaking students who desire formal training as translators. Applicants must hold BA from North American university or equivalent. Proficiency in French and English and professional experience in translation desirable. Candidates for admission required to pass entrance examination.

Certificate programs in business, public administration, criminology, personnel and industrial relations, and teaching English as a second language. Certificates awarded upon successful completion of six courses. Admission requirements those for normal university entrance.

Pre-university courses. Offered regularly throughout the year in chemistry, English, history, mathematics and physics.

School of continuing studies. Serves adult members of the community. Provides opportunities for personal

260

enrichment and professional growth through variety of university courses, workshops and symposia presented during daytime and evening hours throughout the year. In addition, a large independent study program attracts students from all parts of Canada and from many other countries. School provides alternative to formal university degree studies. Admission is each learner's self-assessment of preparedness for participation. Examinations and grades available only as requested by students.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Cockburn Centre for Engineering Design sponsors first, second and fourth-year design classes.

The University of Toronto-York University Joint Program in Transportation. Multi-disciplinary; research.

Undergraduate interfaculty program of geological engineering and applied earth science.

Undergraduate interdisciplinary engineering science program designed for students interested in application of science to modern technology.

Seneca College-University of Toronto co-operative education programs.

MEng in production engineering offered on part-time basis for those in professional practice who wish to pursue advanced studies.

A number of interdisciplinary programs are available within the faculty of arts and science. In some, students, individually or in groups, and with guidance of faculty members, explore topics of own choice or design and carry out research projects. Some programs combine courses from a number of disciplines; cinema, Canadiana, Jewish, Latin American, urban, and women's studies.

Special program in art education conducted by Erindale College in co-operation with Sheridan College prepares student for teaching art in Ontario secondary schools.

Special program in survey science offered at Erindale College.

Dentistry students with potential may prepare for careers in teaching and research by combining PhD with clinical specialty. Program funded by Medical Research Council of Canada and aimed at developing qualified staff for Canadian faculties of dentistry.

Cross-cultural program of faculty of education examines education from perspectives of history, psychology, sociology, philosophy and program development.

Technical and industrial arts program of faculty of education provides teacher education leading to interim vocational certificate type B and interim occupational certificate type B (practical subjects) through three equal four-month terms of professional training. Provides period of internships in an Ontario school.

Connaught program on family law and social welfare. Interdisciplinary; research.

Connaught program on law and economics.

Interdisciplinary seminar, "Children", between faculties of law and social work. Child abuse, legal representation and juvenile delinquency.

Economics for non-economists, a seminar offered to both law students and graduate students in Institute of Environmental Design.

Economic regulation, seminar taught by law, management studies and political economy faculty.

Urban legal problems. Open to students of law and graduate students of department of urban and regional planning.

Joint faculty of management studies/department of computer science program allows computer science undergraduates to combine BSc and MBA in five years.

Postgraduate diploma in dental public health on shared-institution basis with medicine.

Conductors' workshop offered co-operatively by faculty of music and Ontario Arts Council.

Summer nursing course enables student to obtain advanced standing to second year of baccalaureate course. Independent-study project.

Crime prevention: theory and practice. Offered jointly by faculty of social work and centre of criminology.

Humanities program offered by Scarborough College. Liberal education.

Myth and religion; program offered by Scarborough College.

Scarborough College co-operative program in administration. Students alternate between work experience in government and academic courses.

The above are only a few of the special programs offered by the University of Toronto. For full details of these and other programs, college, faculty and school calendars should be consulted.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The Banting and Best Department of Medical Research. Director: I.B. Fritz, DDS, PhD

Centre for Culture and Technology. Director: H.M. McLuhan, MA, PhD, FRSC, LLD, DLitt

Centre for Industrial Relations. Director: N.M. Meltz, BComm, AM, PhD

Centre for International Studies. Director: R.A. Spencer, BA, MA, DPhil

Centre for Medieval Studies. Director: N.P. Zacour, BA, MA, PhD

Centre for Religious Studies. Director: W.G. Oxtoby, AB, AM, PhD

Centre for Russian and East European Studies. Director: F.J.C. Griffiths, BA, MIA, PhD

Centre for the Study of the Drama. Director: M.J. Sidnell, BA, MA, PhD

Centre for Urban and Community Studies. Director: L.S. Bourne, BA, MA, PhD

Centre of Criminology. Director: G.A.B. Watson, MA, STB

David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill. Director: D.A. Macrae, AM, PhD, FRSC

Institute for Aerospace Studies. Director: J.G. de Leeuw, Dipl Ing, MS, PhD

Institute for Environmental Studies. Director: F.K. Hare, BSc, PhD, LLD, DSc

Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology. Director: B. Sinclair, BA, MA, PhD

Institute for Policy Analysis. Director: J.A. Sawyer, BCom, MA, PhD

Institute of Applied Statistics. Director: J.C. Ogilvie, BSc, MA, PhD

Institute of Bio-Medial Engineering. Director: R.S.C. Cobbold, BSc, MSc, PhD

Institute of Immunology. Director: B. Cinader, PhD, DSc

Institute of Medical Science. Director: E.A. McCulloch, MD, FRCP(C), FRSC

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Erindale College, University of Toronto, Mississauga Road, Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1C6. Established 1964 and classes began 1966. Non-denominational, co-educational. Provides three and four-year BA, BSc and BCom and offers number of special programs (listed in the special programs section of this entry). Residence accommodation available. Located 20 miles west of the St. George Campus. Principal: P.W. Fox, MA, PhD

Innis College, 2 Sussex Avenue, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J5. Established 1964. Non-denominational, co-educational. College for students of all undergraduate divisions of the university. Undergraduate programs in urban studies, cinema studies and community living are centered at the college. Interdisciplinary studies in a number of other areas are also offered including environmental studies, theatre and independent studies. Conducts a writing laboratory and workshop for creative writing. In addition, through Harold Innis Foundation, college has access to a farm and conference centre in Oakville. Residential accommodation offered in university and student-operated residences and houses. Principal: W.G. Saywell, PhD

New College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. Established 1962. Co-educational and non-denominational. Courses emphasize Canadian literature, women's studies and interdisciplinary studies involving science, technology and humanities. Enrolment drawn from all undergraduate divisions of the university. Offers residence accommodation, common rooms and dining facilities. Principal: A.D. Baines, MD, PhD

Scarborough College, University of Toronto, 1265 Military Trail, West Hill, Ontario M1C 1A4. Established 1964 and classes began 1965. Co-educational and non-denominational. Courses lead to BA and BSc (15 and 20-credit). Special programs offered (described in special program section of this entry). Located 20 miles to the east of the St. George Campus of the university. Residence accommodation available. Principal: J.E. Foley, BA, PhD

University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. Established 1853 as the Provincial College. Co-educational and non-denominational. Full-time students in faculty of arts and science proceeding to BA, BSc and BCom. Wide range of subjects. Program in drama; developing program in Canadian studies. Residence accommodation available in Sir Daniel Wilson residence and in Whitney hall. Principal: G.P. Richardson, BArch, BD, PhD

Woodsworth College, 119 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A9. Part-time program leading to BA established in 1905 at the University of Toronto. In 1920 the department of university extension was organized, and offered both credit and non-credit courses. In 1974, school of continuing studies was formed to conduct non-credit courses, and a college was constituted to offer credit courses primarily for part-time students. Named in honor of J.S. Woodsworth (1874-1942). Multi-faculty constituent college of the university located on the main campus. Principal: A.M. Kruger, BA, PhD

FEDERATED INSTITUTIONS

Emmanuel College of Victoria University, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7. United Church. Founded 1836. One of seven seminaries that formed Toronto School of Theology. Courses offered in theology leading to college diploma. Also offers title of LTh and MDiv, MRE, ThM, ThD and DMin awarded by senate of Victoria University. Residential accommodation. Principal: W.O. Fennell, BA, STM, DD

Knox College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E6. Presbyterian. Co-educational. Established 1844. Member Toronto

School of Theology. Federated with University of Toronto in 1890. Offers courses in theology leading to diploma and MDiv, ThM, and ThD awarded by the college. Residential accommodation for 99 men and seven women. Principal: Rev. A.L. Farris, MA, BD, ThM, DD

University of St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. President: Rev. J.M. Kelly, MA, PhD, LLD, DD. See separate entry.

University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8. Provost: George Ignatieff, CC, BA, MA, LLD, DCL. See separate entry.

Victoria University, 73 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7. President: G.S. French, CD, MA, PhD. See separate entry.

Wycliffe College, Hoskin Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H7. Anglican. Established 1877 and federated with university 1889. Courses in theology leading to MDiv as preparation for ordination, the MRel and the title of LTh. Also has authority to confer advanced degrees in theology such as BD, MTh, DTh and DD. Residential accommodation for 80 men. Principal: Rev. Reginald Stackhouse, MA, BD, LTh, PhD

OTHER INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO THE UNIVERSITY

Massey College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E1. Opened 1963-64. Residential college within University of Toronto for graduate students and senior scholars engaged in research. Appointments to college divided as evenly as possible between men and women working in humanities and sciences at the university. Living accommodation, dining and common-room facilities, and library for research studies. Master: Robertson Davies, CC, BLitt, DLitt, LLD, FRSC

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The (OISE), 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6. Director: C.C. Pitt, MA, PhD. See separate entry.

Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 59 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C4. Affiliated with the federated University of St. Michael's College. Conducts research, provides courses, gathers library and archival materials, publishes texts, translations, studies, and a learned journal (Mediaeval Studies) in thought, culture, writings, and institutions of the middle ages. Faculty members are members of graduate school of the University of Toronto. Students may register in the university for MA or PhD and may qualify for MSL and MSD awarded by the institute. They may also carry on independent research. President: E.A. Synan, BA, STL, MSL, LLD, MA, PhD

Royal Conservatory of Music, 273 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1W2. Established 1886. Housed since 1962 in renovated economics building. Now includes a concert hall with organ, recital hall, electronic music laboratory, classrooms, and studios for teaching practice (including organ practice). Branches at seven other locations serving outlying areas of metropolitan Toronto. The associateship diploma (ARCT) is apex of an examination syllabus divided into 10 grades covering material from the beginning to university entrance stages. Syllabus is also basis for local-centre examining network operating throughout Canada and parts of USA and is widely recognized standard-setting system. Principal: G.W. Ouchterloney, DLitt(Hon)

TRENT UNIVERSITY*

Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8
Telephone: 705-748-1011
Telex: 06962824
President and Vice-chancellor: T.E.W. Nind, MA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, A.O.C. Cole, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,449; Part-time undergraduate, 1,067; Full-time graduate, 14; Part-time graduate, 8.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 186.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Trent faculty, see Trent calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Trent University was created and given degree-granting status by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1963. The university was opened and the first undergraduate class was accepted in 1964. The academic planning committee initiated the academic preparation for the university and a campus planning committee planned the university site and architecture. Trent University is non-denominational, co-educational and operates under a board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The main campus of the university, the Nassau campus, is located on the Otonabee River at the northern edge of Peterborough, a city with a population of 60,000. Functions of Trent University are also carried on at two locations in the downtown area. The core of the main campus was a gift of the Canadian General Electric Company and an additional 1,400 acres has been acquired to meet the needs of the university. The first phase of construction on the main campus is complete; it includes three residential teaching colleges the main library, two science buildings and athletic facilities. In the first five years of the university's operation, an administration, teaching and laboratory complex, and two residential and teaching colleges were developed in the city.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The city colleges, Peter Robinson and Catharine Parr Traill, are co-educational and provide residential accommodation for 280 students. The campus colleges, Champlain, Lady Eaton and Otonabee, are also co-educational and provide accommodation for 800 students. For the 1977-78 academic year, almost half the student body will be placed in residence. The university endeavors to guarantee places for students from Peterborough who wish them.

LIBRARIES The Thomas J. Bata Library holds 275,000 volumes, 35,000 microfilms and over 3,200 periodical subscriptions. Approximately 22,000 volumes are added to the collection each year. To support the university's interest in Canadian studies, the library has concentrated on the acquisition of Canadiana. This development has been aided by gifts such as the G.M. Douglas Arctic collection, the Perkins Bull collection of prints, the Racey collection of newspaper cartoons, and the Floyd Chalmers collection of Canadian explorers. An extensive map library is being developed within the Bata Library. The Trent University library of religion incorporates the Bishop Webster collection in support of studies in religion, philosophy, history and related subjects. The Robert Markon Foundation has established an art book collection. The Bata Library, with room for over 370,000 volumes and 800 readers, is approved by the federal government as a selective depository for Canadian government documents, and a considerable number of American, United Nations and British documents are received by subscription. The building also houses the audio-visual centre.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Each college of Trent University is governed by an elected student cabinet with a university-wide student union coordinating the activities of the college governments. Fourteen students sit as full members of the university senate and students participate in a broad range of university committees. The early years of the university saw the establishment and growth of literary magazines, a yearbook, a newspaper, a radio service, a community action program, dramatic art, music, debating and film societies, and many other activities.

A new recreation facility will open in 1977. It will include a gymnasium, a 25-metre pool, squash courts, exercise room, multi-purpose room and locker facilities. The Nassau Campus provides heated indoor facilities for many sports, a flood-lit playing field, a 400-metre all weather track, tennis courts and a ski-run. The university has its own sailboats, canoes and rowing shells. Intercollegiate and intramural sports include badminton, basketball, curling, fencing, golf, hockey, judo, rowing, rugby, skiing, soccer, sailing, softball, squash, tennis, touch football, field hockey and volleyball. Equipment is available to students interested in camping and canoeing expeditions in the Kawartha hinterland.

The university student health service provides medical and counselling services for full-time students and emergency treatment is available 24 hours a day. The university requires all students to carry medical and hospital insurance and Ontario students must carry Ontario health insurance. Students from outside Canada may have to make special arrangements for medical coverage at registration.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The facilities of the careers room are available to students seeking assistance in finding employment. A principal concern of this office is the career planning and employment of graduating students. On-campus interviews are arranged with business, industry and government representatives. The office also provides information about teaching, professional schools and graduate study.

ACADEMIC YEAR Autumn term: mid-September to early December. Winter term: early January to late February. Spring term: mid-March to mid-May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Passing grades: A, B+, B, C, D; failing grade: F. No supplemental examinations. Overall standing is granted in major subjects only. Grades are A, B+, B, C. Course-credit system replaced year promotion in 1970 - 71. Aeg. (aegrotat) following a grade indicates that the student was absent with reason from the final examination but that standing was granted on the basis of the year's work.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Private donors have endowed scholarships which are awarded to students entering the university and during the course of their studies. In addition, the university awards scholarships to students entering the university with high standing. All students entering the university with high standing are automatically considered for scholarships and separate application for scholarships awarded by the university is unnecessary. University scholarships may be held in conjunction with other scholarships when their conditions permit to a maximum of $2,296 in 1976 - 77. To be considered for scholarships, students entering first year normally must have taken five of the six credits required for admission during the current academic year. Those applying for admission after August 1 are not considered for scholarships. Students attending the university are eligible to apply for assistance under the Ontario student awards program.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time: undergraduate $766. This includes registration, tuition fees, incidental fees. Graduate $750.
Part-time: undergraduate $140 per full course. Graduate $250.
Residence: room and board (single) $1,630, (double) $1,540; students in lodgings or living at home pay a non-resident fee of $85.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: educational level equivalent to Ontario honor graduation. French recommended for French. Mathematics A required for any mathematics course, physics and mathematics for physics course and chemistry for chemistry course. Candidates who do not meet normal admission requirements but have maturity and motivation may be considered for admission.

Graduate: Master's programs require second class standing in final honors years.
Chemistry: additional requirement may include a reading knowledge of a foreign language, working knowledge of mathematics or statistics, familiarity with computer techniques.
History: ability to do research in languages required in this field. Students of Canadian history must demonstrate capacity in French.
Physics: additional requirement may include a reading knowledge of two or more languages, a working knowledge of a related discipline, familiarity with computer techniques, adequate knowledge of a related discipline. Official transcripts must be submitted with letters of recommendation from two faculty members in proposed field under whom candidate has worked. English language proficiency test may be required if candidate's mother tongue is not English.

Foreign Students: United Kingdom and Commonwealth: GCE or equivalent in five subjects with two at A-level.

USA: High school graduation diploma, CEEB scores and a letter of reference from high school teacher or counsellor.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of an adequate knowledge of English.

Application deadlines are not specified but students should apply between January and June of the year in which admission is sought. Those not holding normal admission requirements and seeking specific consideration must apply, giving details, before June 30 of year in which admission is sought.

COURSES AND DEGREES Ordinary bachelor's degree requires completion of 15 courses from senior matriculation. Honors bachelor's degree requires completion of 20 courses from senior matriculation. Master's degree requires two years from general BA or one year from honors BA.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA)
Master of arts (MA)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)
Master of science (MSc)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Julian Blackburn College was established in 1975 as a college for part-time students. During winter session, courses leading to BA and BSc are concurrent with regular and evening program. During summer session, undergraduate arts and science courses are offered for those proceeding to a degree.

For no university credit. A number of non-credit courses in the humanities, social and physical sciences are offered in the evening during the regular academic session.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Peter Robinson College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1964 to men and women. Master: Ian McLachlan, MA

Catharine Parr Traill College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1964 to men and women. Principal: Mrs. Nancy Sherouse, BA

Champlain College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1966 to men and women. Master: J.W. Burbidge, MA, BD, PhD

Lady Eaton College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1968 to men and women. Principal: Douglas McCalla, MA, DPhil

Otonabee College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1973 to men and women. Master: to be named

Julian Blackburn College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1975. Principal: to be named

Each college, other than Julian Blackburn College for part-time students, offers residential accommodation for staff and students, the use of a dining room, common rooms, library, seminar rooms and tutorial offices. Every student and faculty member is a member of a college in which they can live and work together in a relatively small academic community within the large body of the university.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE*

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8
Telephone: 416-978-2522
Telex: 022-891
Provost and Vice-chancellor: G. Ignatieff, CC, BA, MA, LLD, DCL, DSLitt

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, W.D. Neelands, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time graduate, 63; Part-time graduate, 26.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 37.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $2,016,083 (government grants, 26%; student fees, 30%; endowments, 36%; gifts, 8%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and discipline representatives available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Trinity College faculty, see Trinity calendar or University of Toronto in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Trinity College was founded in 1852 by the Honorable and Right Reverend John Strachan, first Bishop of Toronto, to be the Church of England University of Upper Canada. The occasion for its founding was the secularization, in 1850, of King's College which became the original foundation of the provincial University of Toronto. Under the powers obtained by royal charter in 1852, the University of Trinity College conferred until 1904 degrees in seven faculties. In 1904, Trinity College federated with the University of Toronto, placed in abeyance its degree-granting power in the faculty of arts, and ceased to give instruction in all faculties except arts and divinity. At present, Trinity College's connection with the Anglican Church of Canada is traditional and historical. It acknowledges no ecclesiastical control and places no religious or denominational tests or other restrictions upon its students or staff.

St. Hilda's College was founded in 1888 to provide a residence for the women students of Trinity College and to provide some separate instruction. Later all instruction became fully co-educational and St. Hilda's continued to be the women's residence and social centre of Trinity College.

Trinity is a private, co-educational institution. It is governed by a corporation and executive powers are vested in a 26-member executive committee. Academic decisions at Trinity College concerning arts and science are made through the faculty of arts and science of the University of Toronto while academic decisions concerning divinity are made by Trinity College in consultation with the Toronto School of Theology.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is situated on Hoskin Avenue within the University of Toronto campus. The main quadrangle includes a chapel, a library, administrative offices, a dining hall and residence for men. A separate building for classrooms, staff offices and student activities was completed in 1961. St. Hilda's College, on Devonshire Place, provides residence accommodation and additional facilities for women students registered in Trinity College.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Full room and board is available for 220 men and 140 women.

LIBRARY The college library in the main quadrangle holds 91,143 volumes. Students also have use of other University of Toronto libraries.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All students are members of the Joint College Meeting whose executive is the board of stewards. Membership fees are included in compulsory college fees.

Services provided for students include a buttery, lockers for non-resident students, a dramatic society, a playing field, games rooms, a literary institute, common rooms, debating, publications, athletic associations and a chapel.

The health and psychiatric services of the University of Toronto are open to Trinity students.

Personal counselling is provided by the registrar's office and by the deans of men and women. Academic counselling is provided by the registrar's office and by senior fellows of the college.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

GRADING SYSTEM Arts, science, and commerce: as for University of Toronto. Divinity: A, 80+%; B+, 76 - 79%; B, 70 - 75%; C, 60 - 69%; D, 50 - 59%; F, below 50%. Overall C average required with no subject under D in basic degree course.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with University of Toronto. Holds in abeyance its degree-granting powers in faculty of arts during term of federation with University of Toronto.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The college offers admission and in-course scholarships. Students in arts, science and commerce also eligible for University of Toronto admission and in-course scholarships. Both University of Toronto and Trinity College admission scholarships in arts, science and commerce are described in admission awards calendar of the University of Toronto, available in office of student awards, University of Toronto. Awards in faculty of divinity described in calendar of that faculty.

The college maintains a substantial bursary and loan fund and offers six graduate fellowships providing free room and board in residence for one year for men and women pursuing graduate studies at University of Toronto. Application must be made to the registrar before February 1.

FEES AND COSTS

University and college tuition and incidental fees per year (including student fees): arts, science, and commerce, $866 ($1,691 for visa students). Divinity: tuition and incidental fees (including student fees), $766 ($1,191 for visa students).
Residence: room and board per year $1,650.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Arts, commerce, science, same as for University of Toronto. See separate entry. Theology, students must normally have obtained first degree.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BCom) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

THEOLOGY (Faculty of divinity in federation with Toronto School of Theology)

Licentiate in theology (LTh) Three years from first degree.

Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from first degree.

Master of theology (MTh) At least one year from MDiv.

Doctor of theology (ThD) At least two years from MDiv.

Doctor of ministry (DMin) At least two years from MDiv.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Arts, commerce and science, refer to University of Toronto. There is no extension program in divinity.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE

St. Hilda's College, University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E2. Founded in 1888. Residence for women students at Trinity College. Principal: Miss M.H. Seaman, MA

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA *

P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2
Telephone: 604-477-6911
Telex: 044-8222
President: H.E. Petch, BSc, Msc, PhD, FRSC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, R.J. Ferry, BA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 5,091; Part-time undergraduate, 1,785; Full-time graduate, 280; Part-time graduate, 306.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 484.

Total operating income: $31,670,399 (provincial grants, 79.5%; fees, 9.5%; other, 11.0%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Victoria faculty, see Victoria calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Victoria came into being on July 1, 1963 but taught at the university level for 60 years prior to that date. Between the years 1903 and 1914, Victoria College was affiliated to McGill University and offered first and second-year McGill courses in arts and science. Administered locally by the Victoria School Board, the college was an adjunct to Victoria High School and shared its facilities. The 1915 opening of The University of British Columbia obliged the college to suspend operations in higher education in Victoria.

In 1920, Victoria College began the second stage of its development, in affiliation with The University of British Columbia. Though still administered by the Victoria School Board, the college was now separated from Victoria High School and, in 1921, it moved to the Dunsmuir mansion known as Craigdarroch. Instruction was offered in first and second-year arts and science. Between 1954 and 1963, the institution evolved from a two-year college to a university. During this period, the college was governed by the Victoria College Council, representative of the parent University of British Columbia, the greater Victoria School Board and the provincial department of education. In 1946 post-war enrolment forced the college to move from Craigdarroch to the Lansdowne campus of the provincial normal school. The normal school joined Victoria College in 1956 as the faculty of education. Academic expansion was rapid after 1956 and in 1961, still in affiliation with The University of British Columbia, the college awarded its first degrees.

The university is co-educational and non-denominational. It is governed by a 15-member board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated in Victoria, a city with a population of 62,551. The 284-acre campus was acquired through the co-operation of the department of national defence and the Hudson's Bay Company. The institution is close to the Pacific Naval Laboratories, the Provincial Archives, the Institute of Marine Sciences, the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory and a federal research laboratory for forest products. In the city of Nanaimo, 70 miles to the north of Victoria, is the federal biological station. The university also possesses an astrodome and computing centre.

Apart from ancillary teaching and research installations, the university has seven permanent buildings for academic purposes in addition to a student union building, a campus services building, ten residence buildings, a physical training and recreation facility, a stadium, a gymnasium and playing fields.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university provides accommodation for approximately 600 students (300 men and 300 women) in residences located in Craigdarroch and Lansdowne Colleges. Students at Craigdarroch occupy four halls: Emily Carr and Margaret Newton for women; David Thompson and Sir Arthur Currie for men. Lansdowne College has six residence blocks, three for women and three for men.

LIBRARIES There is a main library containing approximately 700,000 volumes, a curriculum library, and a map library in the geography department.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Alma Mater Society is the recognized means of communication between undergraduate students and the faculty, the administration and the outside community. The Graduate Students' Society exists to encourage participation in the intellectual, cultural and social affairs of the university. Students serve on most university committees concerned with academic policy and on the board of governors and senate.

There are approximately 60 student clubs on campus. There is also a university chorus, concert band and other musical and performing groups. The climate and university grounds lend themselves to many outdoor activities throughout the year.

The university maintains a health service for the benefit of students who may require medical care and advice. No fee is charged.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Each of the undergraduate faculties provides an academic advising service for students at the undergraduate level. The counselling centre offers educational and vocational counselling as well as personal counselling and is authorized to administer a wide range of tests.

A student placement office operated by the Canada Manpower Division and located on campus assists students seeking part-time employment while at university and full-time employment at graduation.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Marks are classified as follows: first class, A+, A, A–; second class, B+, B, B–; pass, C+, C, D; E (conditional supplemental); F (no supplemental).

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The government of British Columbia provides grants and other awards to students of the province. The university distributes scholarships and other awards totalling over $160,000 annually to its leading scholars. This amount includes the president's scholarships to a value of $25,000 awarded to outstanding students including BC students about to enter their first year. In addition, loans with a deferred payment plan are available in case of need. Unexpected financial need can be met through the university's rotating loan fund, and the federal Canada Student Loans Plan is also available to students.

FEES AND COSTS

(Fees given here are for the 1976-77 academic year. Those for 1977-78 are expected to rise.) Undergraduate per year: $428. Master's program first two years, $450 each; third and subsequent years $30 each. Doctoral program first three years, $450 each; subsequent years $30 each.

Undergraduate part-time: $30 per unit; special and qualifying graduate students, $60 per unit.

Residence: room and board double; $1367; single, $1498.

Student fees: undergraduate $42; graduate $15.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: graduation from BC senior secondary school with overall average of at least C+. Students from outside BC must meet requirements for university admission in own province and must pay evaluation fee of $10 when presenting credentials. Students seeking admission to faculty of law must satisfactorily complete at least three years of an approved program leading to a degree at a recognized university.

Graduate: academic standing acceptable to department or faculty concerned. Generally, this will be baccalaureate degree or equivalent, with B average (70 - 74%) in last two years of study.

Mature: persons living in BC who are at least 21 years of age may qualify as mature students. Senate committee deals with applications on individual basis.

Foreign: evaluation in terms of normal requirements for Canadian students.

UK, West Indies, East and West Africa: GCE in five O-level subjects with two at A-level or equivalent.

Hong Kong: Hong Kong University matriculation equivalent to UK GCE.

Student whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of sufficient knowledge of English to pursue university studies successfully.

Applicants presenting international baccalaureate eligible for admission with advanced standing.

Medical requirement: health history required of all new students and medical examination of those entering residences or physical education. Costs must be borne by student. As registration requirement, non-residents of Canada required to produce evidence of adequate sickness and hospital insurance.

Applications for admission and supporting documents should be submitted to the university as early as possible. Students applying to law and other professional programs, before March 31; to other undergraduate programs, before June 30. Graduate students, before June 1 of year in which admission is sought. Foreign students, by May 31.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years beyond BC grade 12 unless ortherwise specified. Master's degrees require minimum 15 units or one full winter session beyond BA/BSc unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require minimum two full winter sessions beyond MA/MSc or three full winter sessions beyond BA/BSc unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)
Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Thesis required.

CHILD CARE

Bachelor of arts (BA)

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd) Five years from BC grade 12. Prepares elementary and secondary school teachers.
Diploma in education. One year following degree in a faculty other than education. Elementary and secondary.
Master of arts (MA) Minimum 18 units or one full winter session.
Master of education (MEd) Minimum 18 units.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FINE ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA)
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)
Bachelor of music (BMus)
Master of arts (MA)
Master of fine arts (MFA)
Master of music (MMus)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Thesis required.

LAW
Bachelor of laws (LLB) Minimum three full winter sessions.

NURSING
Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN) Two years following RN.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Master of public administration (MPA) Minimum 18 units at the graduate level.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc)
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK
Bachelor of social work (BSW)

EXTENSION PROGRAM
For university credit. Substantial number of courses offered on campus in late afternoon and evening to accommodate adult students, particularly teachers. Evening courses also scheduled in several other centres on Vancouver Island. Seven-week summer session (July and August) courses also offered in May and June.

For no university credit. Limited number of evening and summer session courses offered. La maison française, a course of practical studies in French language, offered annually in July and August. French-language diploma program available offering five integrated courses designed to develop level of language competence functional throughout Canada.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary BA in liberal studies and BA in Pacific studies. Interdepartmental program in environmental studies and diploma program in native Indian language.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION
The Victoria Conservatory of Music, 1050 Joan Crescent, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3L5. Affiliated to the University of Victoria. Students in the bachelor of music program and in the music teaching area in the bachelor of education program receive solo performance tuition from the faculty of the conservatory. Principal: Robin Wood, FRAM

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY*

73 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7
Telephone: 416-978-3801
Telex: 022-891
President and Vice-chancellor: G.S. French, CD, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the acting registrar, K.R. Thompson, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,519; Part-time undergraduate, 262; Full-time graduate, 101; Part-time graduate, 15.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 89.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $3,690,160 (government grants, 28%; student academic fees, 46%; endowments, 19%; miscellaneous including gifts, 7%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Victoria University faculty, see Victoria calendar or University of Toronto in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Originally established as the Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg, Ontario in 1836, degree-conferring powers were granted by the provincial legislature in 1841 and the name of the institution was changed to Victoria College. When the faculties of medicine, law and theology were added to the original faculty of arts, the institution became Victoria University, comprised of Victoria College and Emmanuel College (formed by the union of the Victoria University faculty of theology with Union Theological College). In 1892, having entered into federation with the University of Toronto, Victoria moved to Toronto and agreed to hold in abeyance its power to grant degrees except in theology. Victoria College is part of the faculty of arts and science of the University of Toronto and students receive their degrees from the University of Toronto.

In 1928, by an act of the provincial legislature, Victoria University received an amended charter by which it continues in federation with the University of Toronto and in connection with the United Church of Canada.

Victoria University is a provincial, co-educational institution. Victoria College does not impose religious tests or requirements. Emmanuel College gives professional training to candidates for the ministry of the United Church of Canada as well as academic instruction to other students. Both colleges are under the control of a single 43-member board of regents and one senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on a 15-acre campus in the northeast corner of Queen's Park in Toronto, the provincial capital. There are three classroom buildings, a library, staff houses, a gymnasium, students' union and cafeteria.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation for 258 men and 269 women.

LIBRARY The library contains 190,965 volumes and 792 periodical subscriptions. Special collections include Canadiana, Coleridge, Tennyson, and Wesleyana, the E.J. Pratt manuscripts, Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies, 15,000 volumes; Erasmus and Renaissance humanism are special features.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The 17 members of the Victoria University Students Administrative Council are elected by all the undergraduates of both Victoria and Emmanuel Colleges. The council provides financing for the clubs and organizations at Victoria University, offers social and educational programs, chooses student representatives for various committees, and speaks for the students at large on issues of educational and social concern.

Victoria College has a strong athletic program for both men and women, an active music club, and a drama club. In addition there are the French, German and classics clubs, and two student newspapers. For politically minded students the students council offers an opportunity for participation in the running of the college.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

GRADING SYSTEM As for the University of Toronto.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Victoria College offers 45 admission scholarships, plus some 100 in-course scholarships, prizes and medals, plus college bursaries. Emmanuel College offers some 50 scholarships, plus college bursaries.

FEES AND COSTS
Tuition and incidental fees at Victoria: $849 for men, $777 for women. Full-time tuition fees at Emmanuel: $550; incidental fees $141.50 for men, $126.50 for women; degree fees $35.
Residence: room and board $208 per month for men, $195 for women.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with the University of Toronto.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

As for the University of Toronto. Master of divinity at Emmanuel, first degree from recognized university required.

COURSES AND DEGREES For BA, BCom, and BSc, programs are as offered at University of Toronto.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BCom)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

THEOLOGY

Licentiate in theology (LTh) One year arts plus three years theology.
Master of religious education (MRE) Two years from BA.
Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from BA.
Master of theology (ThM) One year plus thesis from BD.
Doctor of theology (ThD) Two years plus thesis from BD.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO*

Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1
Telephone: 519-885-1211
Telex: 0295-759
President and Vice-chancellor: B.C. Matthews, BSA, AM, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, C.T. Boyes, BA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 12,865; Part-time undergraduate, 2,942; Full-time graduate, 1,372; Part-time graduate, 716.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 748.

Total operating income 1975-76: $51,402,000 (government grants, 79.1%; academic fees, 17.3%; gifts and endowments, 3.5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Waterloo faculty, see Waterloo calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Classes commenced at the University of Waterloo in July 1957 with the introduction of the co-operative engineering program. In March 1959, a private bill was approved by the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario incorporating the university as a degree-granting institution.

The University of Waterloo is a non-denominational, co-educational institution. Under the terms of the University of Waterloo Act of 1972, it is governed by a 36-member board of governors and a 67-member senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The 1,000-acre campus is located in the city of Waterloo which, with its twin city of Kitchener, has a combined population of 150,000. The campus includes engineering buildings, science buildings, a mathematics and computer building, a physical activities centre, humanities and social science buildings, an optometry building, a student services building, an administration building, a psychology building, an arts lecture hall, an arts library building, two theatres, a student campus centre, a health services building, sports and food services facilities, a bookstore and faculty club.

All buildings on campus are accessible to students in wheelchairs.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation for men and women is provided on campus by the four church colleges associated with the university, the two non-denominational university residence villages and the Minota Hagey residence for graduate women. Residence accommodation for married students is also available.

LIBRARIES There are three centres for library service and study on campus. These include the Dana Porter arts library, which houses 630,000 volumes and periodicals; the engineering, mathematics and science library which houses 223,000 volumes and journals; and the environmental studies library, holding 48,000 maps and 4,400 books and reports. The libraries maintain a growing collection of pamphlets, phonorecords, microfilms and microcards. The Dana Porter arts library includes a special room for rare book storage.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All students are members of the Federation of Students and have the opportunity to participate in activities provided by the federation and its agencies. The objectives of the federation are to promote the welfare and interests of the students of the university; to represent students; to promote and maintain responsible student government; to promote and co-ordinate student participation in athletic, cultural and social activities; and to maintain communication between the student body and the elected authorities of the university.

The Graduate Student Union, whose governing body is the Graduate Student Council, was formed in 1970 to advance the common interests of its members in intellectual, academic, social and athletic matters. Membership in the union is voluntary.

The athletic department of the university participates in an intercollegiate program through the Ontario Universities Athletic Association and operates an extensive intramural program of recreational and instructional activities. Sports activities include football, basketball, track and field events, hockey, wrestling, swimming and diving, volleyball, golf, soccer, curling, skiing, tennis and squash. Among social clubs and special services on campus are an amateur radio club, a rifle club, a camera club, a flying club, bridge and chess clubs, ethnic student associations, political associations, coffee houses and a record library. Radio Waterloo is student owned and operated and the weekly student newspaper, The Chevron, is staffed by students. The creative arts board sponsors dramatic and musical productions and concerts and the board of student activities provides a series of pubs, movies and dances through the year.

The health services operate an out patient clinic, a vision clinic and an infirmary and a doctor is always on call.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The medical staff consists of a full-time medical director, seven nurses, a counsellor and several family physicians from the Kitchener-Waterloo area who attend on a part-time basis. Student fees are the primary source of funding for the health services.

Professionally trained counsellors assist students with vocational, personal, marital and emotional development problems. A variety of programs and techniques are available including individual and group counselling, psychological and vocational testing, and a self-serve reference and loan library of occupational, educational and sex information.

The Co-ordination and Placement Department offers assistance in determining career goals. Information concerning opportunities, salaries and trends is available as are company or agency files containing background information and employment histories. Employers are invited to conduct on-campus interviews with graduating students.

ACADEMIC YEAR The university offers programs in both the regular and the co-operative systems of study. The regular system follows the conventional eight-month academic year from September until late April followed by summer vacation. Students in the co-operative system alternate four-month academic terms at the university with four-month work terms in business, industry or education. Some faculties offer programs in the regular system only, others in the co-operative system only and still others in both the regular and co-operative systems.

GRADING SYSTEMS The university has a common grading system for all faculties. Under this system, grades for all courses appear on grade reports and transcripts either as one of 15 letter grades from A+ through F– or as numeric marks on a 100-point scale. Each faculty chooses one or the other; all departments within the faculty use the system chosen.

Interpretation of averages: 80 - 100%, first-class honors, excellent; 70 - 79.99%, second-class honors, very good; 60 - 69.99%, third-class honors, good; 50 - 59.99%, passing; 0 - 49%, failure. Non-graded standings: CR, credit granted; AEG, *aegrotat*, credit granted due to illness; NCR, no credit granted; INC, incomplete course work, no credit granted; DNW, did not write examination, no credit granted; AUD, audit only, no credit granted; NMR, no mark reported.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
The university administers the Canada Student Loans Plan and the Ontario student assistance program and has a number of entrance and upper year scholarships and several bursaries. Small loans on a short-term basis are also available for emergency situations.

FEES AND COSTS
Note: (r) designates regular system of study per year, (co-op) designates co-operative program. Tuition and incidental fees, full-time undergraduate: arts (r) $782.50; engineering (co-op) $472.75 per term; environmental studies (r) $782; architecture year 1 (r) $817, (co-op) $468.50 per term; integrated studies (r) $777.50; mathematics (r) $782.50, (co-op) $451.25 per term; human kinetics and leisure studies (r) $783.50, (co-op) $451.75 per term; science (r) $781.50, (co-op) $450.75 per term. Full-time graduate: $214.83 per term plus a program fee of $450 and up, depending on length of program.
Part-time: undergraduate unit course fee assessed at $155 per full course at a weight of 1.0; $77.50 for each half course or term course at a weight of .5; and a prorated value for other course weights. Persons taking over two full courses will be assessed at full incidental fee. Graduate students pay $125 per full regular course.
Residence: fees per academic year range from $1,500 to $1,768, depending on the type of accommodation.
Student fees: $27.50 per regular session (September to April); $13.75 per term.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate: completion of Ontario year 5 (grade 13) with six year 5 credits. Minimum average of 60% normally required for all programs. Admission of Ontario applicants based on Ontario year 5 interim results, Ontario year 4 final standing and principal's recommendation. Applicants whose interim standings are not sufficient for admission will be considered on the basis of year 5 final standing. Equivalent requirements for applicants from other Canadian provinces. Applicants holding grade 12 certificates from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia will be considered for admission. Applicants from Newfoundland must have completed year 1 at Memorial University and Prince Edward Island applicants must have year 1 from the University of Prince Edward Island. Quebec applicants require first year CEGEP or equivalent.

Graduate: honors degree or equivalent. Admission requirements vary with faculty and department. A "B" standing in undergraduate studies is normally required.

Adult Students: those of mature age who have been away from formal education for more than two years and do not possess minimum requirements may apply as adult students. Should obtain standing in at least one Ontario year 5 subject or its equivalent chosen to relate to the proposed university program. Applicants to programs requiring specific year 5 subjects normally must have standing in these subjects to be considered for admission.

Foreign students: UK, West Indies must have five GCE subjects with two at A-level or equivalent.

USA: academic high school graduation with additional year of study in subjects comparable to Ontario year 5.

Hong Kong: GCE, Hong Kong Certificate of Education (English) or Hong Kong University Matriculation (advanced level) in at least five subjects including two at A-level; Hong Kong Chinese University first-year standing with courses appropriate to proposed university program.

India: BA or BASc (1st or 2nd division).

Europe: maturity or matriculation certificate.

Central and South America: first-year university with at least B- standing.

Francophone countries: baccalaureate.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate with passes in at least six subjects, three higher level and three subsidiary level, will be considered for admission.

Certificates in languages other than English must be accompanied by certified translations. Applicants whose native tongue is not English may be required to take Test of English as a Foreign Language in which a score of 600 is normally required. Expense in administering the test must be borne by the applicant. In addition, applicants to co-operative programs must satisfy the admissions committee that they can perform satisfactorily in their work terms and they must have landed immigrant status before applying.

Application for admission should be made as early in the year as possible. Academic certificates should be forwarded as soon as they are available. Admission cannot be granted until all documents are submitted and requirements are met. Foreign students must apply and submit all documents by July 1. Those applying after this date cannot be guaranteed consideration for admission. Students wishing to begin in May must apply before March 1; those wishing to begin in July before June 1, in September before July 1, and January before November 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Unless otherwise specified, general bachelor's degrees require three years of study from secondary school and honors bachelor's degrees four years from secondary school. Master's degrees require a minimum of one academic year from an honors bachelor's degree or equivalent except in clearly identified two-year master's programs. The master of philosophy is a scholarly degree intermediate between the MA and PhD. Candidates must normally have an honors bachelor's degree for admission to the MPhil program. Requirements for the MPhil are satisfied when candidates have completed six two-term courses (or twelve term courses) and have presented and defended a thesis. The doctorate requires a minimum period of two years from a master's degree or three years from an honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES) Preprofessional architecture. Three years in length. Cooperative program.
Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Professional architecture. Two years following completion of the BES. Co-operative program.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.
Master of arts (MA)
Master of philosophy (MPhil)
Master of applied science (MASc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of applied science (BASc) Honors program, four and two-thirds years. Co-operative system only.
Master of applied science (MASc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES)
Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

HUMAN KINETICS AND LEISURE STUDIES

Bachelor of science (kinesiology) [BSc(kinesiology)] General and honors program both four years in length.
Bachelor of arts (recreation) [BA(recreation)] Available in regular or co-operative system.
Bachelor of science (dance) [BSc(dance)] Four-year honors program in regular system.
Master of science (MSc)

INTEGRATED STUDIES

Bachelor of independent studies (BIS) Designed to give freer atmosphere in which students can gather knowledge for self-fulfilment. Students set their own goals and work toward them through independent research, course work, seminars and tutorials, special projects and field work. Students have access to resource people assigned within the integrated studies unit and to the rest of the university community. Applicants must show strong aptitude for self-direction and independent study and the ability to flourish in an unstructured academic setting.

MATHEMATICS

Bachelor of mathematics (BMath) Pass degree program is three years in length and the general and the honors

program are both four years in length. Honors co-operative program is four and two-thirds years in length. Co-operative program in mathematics with options in engineering is also available.
Master of mathematics (MMath)
Master of philosophy (MPhil)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

OPTOMETRY

Doctor of optometry (OD) Honors program is five years in length. First year is a pre-optometrical year of preparation followed by four years in the professional optometrical program. Aimed at practice of optometry as well as career in research or teaching.
Master of science (MSc)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Three and four-year general program and four-year honors program. Honors co-operative program, four and two-thirds years in length.
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES) Honors program.
Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Most of the undergraduate courses available in the day and evening during the fall, winter and spring are offered through the faculty of arts. Other faculties offer a limited selection of courses. The following degrees may be obtained entirely through part-time study: BA (general or honors); BMath (pass); BSc (general, non-major). The BMath and BSc degrees may be completed on a part-time basis through correspondence and evening courses. Information on part-time degrees offered in other faculties is available from the registrar of the appropriate faculty. The summer session at the university is designed to accommodate full or part-time students wishing to take one or two courses, new students wishing to begin studies in the summer, post-degree students who require honors to meet the requirements for specialist standing of secondary school teachers, and students not pursuing a degree but taking university level courses. General BA requirements can be completed during summer sessions.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The co-operative study system at the University of Waterloo consists of alternating study and work terms. There are eight four-month academic terms and six four-month related work terms spent in industry, business and education. Students in the co-operative system must perform satisfactorily on the work assignment as well as in the academic terms at the university. Co-operative education is based on the principle that an academic program combined with integrated work experience in alternating terms is relevant to and desirable for effective professional preparation. Work terms allow students to acquire experience in the area of their career interests while the academic terms are devoted to the fundamental and theoretical studies.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

University of Waterloo Research Institute. Director: E.L. Holmes, PhD

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Renison College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G4. Founded in 1959 and affiliated with the university since 1960. Offers courses, in conjunction with the university, in applied social sciences and general arts leading to the BA degree. Provides residence accommodation for 100 men and 82 women. Co-educational, Anglican. Registrar: Jean Herzog, BA

St. Paul's College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1. Residential and teaching college affiliated with University of Waterloo. Sponsored by the United Church. Offers elective courses in religious studies for academic credit to any student enroled at the university. Residence accommodation in semi-private rooms for a total of 150 men and women. Principal: Dr. F.C. Gerard, MA, BD, STM, PhD

Conrad Grebel College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G6. Mennonite church-supported college affiliated with the university since 1961. Offers courses in arts, history, music, religious studies and sociology. Residence accommodation for 100 men and women. President: Frank H. Epp, PhD

FEDERATED INSTITUTION

The University of St. Jerome's College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3. See separate entry.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO*

London, Ontario N6A 3K7
Telephone: 519-679-2111
Telex: 069-5259
President and Vice-chancellor: G.E. Connell, BA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, D.A. Chambers, BA, MSc, PhD

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 14,040; Part-time undergraduate, 3,645; Full-time graduate, 1,621; Part-time graduate, 576.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 1,291.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $72,790,000 (government grants, 76.1%; students fees, 16.8%; salaries recovered from hospitals etc. on joint appointments, 3.3%; gifts and grants, 0.2%; investments, 1.8%; other, 1.8%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of The University of Western Ontario faculty, see Western Ontario calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Western University of London, Ontario received its charter from the legislature of the province of Ontario in 1878. Teaching began in 1881 and the first classes graduated in arts and medicine in 1883. In 1923 the name of the university was changed to The University of Western Ontario by an act of the provincial legislature. Huron College, Brescia College and King's College are arts colleges affiliated with the university, each with its own campus close to the main campus.

The university is co-educational and non-denominational and its government is under provincial and municipal control. Present authority is given by the university act of 1878 as amended in 1974 which provides for a board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on a 400-acre campus along the Thames River in North London. The population of the city of London is 240,392. There are more than 65 buildings on campus including a health sciences centre, observatories, a wind tunnel and a bio-engineering building.

The health sciences centre has 22 acres of floor space devoted to study and research in the health sciences. An observatory with a 48-inch reflector telescope is located some 15 miles north of the campus. The university has other holdings totalling 618 acres of land with buildings away from the main campus. Special research facilities include the cancer research laboratory, the agricultural research institute, the centre for radio science, the photochemistry laboratory, wind tunnel, university observatories, and a computing centre. In addition to these, are the health care research unit, systems analysis, control and design activity, and the Museum of Indian Archaeology and Pioneer Life.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Single students are accommodated in four residence halls (Delaware, Saugeen-Maitland, Medway and Sydenham) which offer single and double rooms to 2,350 men and women. The student may choose accommodation in an all-male or all-female residence or in a residence with co-educational dining and recreational facilities.

Three additional residence halls (Ausable, Bayfield and Beaver) accommodate single students in 400 one and two-bedroom unfurnished apartments. All students admitted to this complex in 1977 - 78 will be from third and fourth years and graduate programs.

Married students are accommodated in Platt's Lane Estates, Inc., a complex of two and three-bedroom townhouses and in one and two-bedroom apartments situated adjacent to the campus.

Brescia College has accommodation for 173 students, Huron College for 200 men and 100 women, and King's College for 310 men and women. Westminster College is a co-educational residence for Western Ontario students and accommodates a total of 230.

LIBRARIES The D.B. Weldon Library, opened in 1972, is the general library for the university. In addition, seven other libraries are included in the university system: business, education, engineering, health sciences, law, music and natural sciences. A professional collection of material is maintained by the school of library and information science. Huron, Brescia, and King's Colleges each provide good undergraduate libraries whose collections complement the holdings of the other libraries.

The book collections of the university total over 1,000,000 volumes and 900,000 microforms. The university receives more than 11,500 periodicals in all subjects and in many languages.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The University Students' Council is the student governing body on campus. It is composed of representatives from all faculties within the university, representatives from the affiliated colleges, part-time students and graduate students. The council is legally incorporated with an annual budget of 1.3 million dollars and has a full-time staff of 17. Money for the operation of the council is derived from an undergraduate annual fee, a centralized advertising bureau and some publications. Each year money is granted to the student faculty councils on an enrolment basis to finance their activities.

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* Ordinary member, AUCC

Students may participate in student government and in student publications such as the bi-weekly newspaper and literary and professional periodicals. There are 70 student clubs on campus for debating, music, drama, religion, politics, and art. There are also clubs associated with the departments of English, history, mathematics, French, German, Russian, Spanish, philosophy and psychology as well as clubs concerned with chess, bridge, skiing, radio broadcasting, investment, sky-diving and scuba-diving. In addition to intramural sports at Western, men and women's intercollegiate teams participate in 22 sports. All full-time students are eligible to participate in the various activities.

The student council also provides Western Wheels busing system, an inter-city busing system, student housing, Spok'n'Rim Tavern, ComptDate dating service, Charlie Brown University with a multitude of free courses, *The Gazette*, course/professor evaluation, an annual student directory, and publications at orientation. The student police force, the volunteer service bureau and the One-To-One are services organized by the council. An academic ombudsman is available to help students on a year-round basis. Concerts and guest speakers are brought to the university and a central box office is provided in order that students may buy tickets to on and off-campus events.

A health service clinic is located on campus and students may consult physicians regarding general medical care. A psychiatrist and social worker are also on staff to provide individual counselling.

The university has three secondary school liaison officers available to handle problems of individual students. The counselling and career development service has a professionally trained staff which provides individual and group counselling to students with a variety of educational, vocational and personal concerns. It also maintains an extensive career library and resource centre. An academic counselling service is provided during the summer to advise incoming first-year students on their choice of courses. The offices of faculty deans and various departments also offer academic counselling throughout the year. The religious needs of the university community are attended to by chaplains from various denominations.

The placement service offers a year-round assistance to undergraduates, graduating students and alumni seeking part-time, summer and permanent employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May. Intersession: mid-May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Faculty of graduate studies: fall term, September 1 to December 31; winter term, January 1 to May 14; summer term, May 15 to August 31.

GRADING SYSTEM MBA program: 4, distinction; 3, high pass; 2, pass; 1, low pass; 0, unsatisfactory. All other programs: A, 80 - 100%; B, 70 - 79%; C, 60 - 69%; D, 50 - 59%; F, below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
A full list of awards and admission scholarships offered by the university is available in the calendar. Students have access to the Canada Student Loans Plan and Ontario students may be eligible for assistance from the Ontario student awards plan. Students from outside Ontario should approach the government of their home province for awards. Those from outside the country should approach the government of their home country.

FEES AND COSTS
(Subject to change) Tuition and incidental fees per year, full-time undergraduates: from $740 (medical rehabilitation and nursing) to $765 (arts, business administration, 1st year engineering, law, music, physical education, science, social science); 2nd, 3rd and 4th years engineering $825; dentistry and medicine $950.
Graduate: MBA, $380 per term; education, $766.50 per year; full-time Canadian students and landed immigrants in other graduate programs, $350 per term (trimester); those on student visas, $750 per term (trimester).
Part-time undergraduate: London campus, $160.30 per course, outside centre, $145 per course. Graduate Canadian students and landed immigrants, $125 per terms; visa students, $250 per term.
Residence: room with three meals daily, Monday through Thursday, and breakfast and lunch Friday, $1,625; room with three meals daily, Monday through Friday with brunch and dinner Saturday and Sunday $1,740; one-bedroom apartment, $185 - $200 per month; two-bedroom apartment, $230 - $245 per month; two-bedroom townhouse, $250; three-bedroom townhouse, $275.
Student fees: undergraduate, $76.50; graduate, $30.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate: educational level equivalent to Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) with subjects appropriate to faculty to which admission is sought. Applicants from other Canadian provinces must meet in subject matter and standing requirements for both admission to Western Ontario and to a recognized university in home province. British Columbia applicants must have grade 12, or grade 13 prior to 1972.

Applicants from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick must have grade 12. Quebec applicants must have grade 12 or equivalent ie, completion of first-year CEGEP or collegial program at Bishop's, McGill or Concordia after completion of Quebec grade 11. Prince Edward Island applicants must complete first year at University of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland applicants must complete first year at Memorial University of Newfoundland. Nova Scotia applicants must complete grade 12 or first year at a Nova Scotia University.

Graduate: first degree with specified grades in appropriate subjects.

Mature students: applicants 21 years of age who do not meet normal admission requirements may be considered for admission as mature students.

Foreign students: certificates of standing equivalent to normal Canadian requirements.

Belgium: certificat d'humanités

France: baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire – deuxième partie.

Germany: abitur-universitätsreifezeugnis.

Hong Kong: GCE-advanced; other qualifications may be considered.

The Netherlands: Hogerburgerschool or gymnasium certificate.

Pakistan and India: BA or BSc with minimum 2nd division standing.

UK and Commonwealth, Ghana, Malaysia, Nigeria, Singapore and West Indies: GCE, advanced.

USA: grade 12 with high standing or first-year university.

Students presenting GCE must have five passes in acceptable subjects, two of which must be at A-level or four passes in acceptable subjects, three of which must be a A-level. Students must have D average on at least two A-level papers.

Students from Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia must write GCE in English.

Applications for all undergraduate full-time programs must be received before August 1 of year in which admission is sought. Graduate students must follow application deadlines set by department.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require three years of study from senior matriculation and honors bachelor's degrees require four years of study from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require minimum one year beyond honors bachelor's degrees and doctorates at least two years from master's degrees unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.
Master of arts (MA) Minimum one year from honors and two years from general BA.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Bachelor of arts (BA) Honors program.
Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin) One year from bachelor's degree in any field with B standing or better in final year.
Master of business administration (MBA) Two years from bachelor's degree in any field or one year from honors bachelor's degree in business administration or commerce with B standing or better in final year.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

DENTISTRY
Doctor of dental surgery (DDS) Four years beyond two years arts and science after senior matriculation.
Master of clinical dentistry (orthodontics) (MClD) Two years from DDS.

EDUCATION
Type A certificate (BEd) One year beyond honors degree.
Type B certificate (BEd) One year beyond bachelor's degree.
Elementary certificate (BEd) One year beyond bachelor's degree.
Master of arts in teaching (MAT) One calendar year full-time or equivalent.
Degree requirements must be completed within four calendar years of registration as a graduate student.
Master of education (MEd) Guidance counselling requires two academic years, one year of required courses followed by one year internship. Educational studies requires three terms or one calendar year.

ENGINEERING SCIENCE
Bachelor of engineering science (BEDc) Four years beyond senior matriculation.
Master of engineering science (MESc) One year beyond BESc or comparable standing.
Master of engineering (MEng)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MESc.

JOURNALISM

Master of arts (MA) Three full terms beyond honors degree. One calendar year commencing in May 1978.

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years following two years study beyond senior matriculation or, preferably, three years from bachelor's degree.

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Master of library science (MLS)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MLS.

MEDICAL REHABILITATION

Bachelor of science in medical rehabilitation (BSc) Three years from one-year arts and science beyond senior matriculation or four years from occupatinal therapy.
Master of clinical science (MC1Sc) in communicative disorders. One or two years from BSc in communicative disorders or equivalent.
Master of science (MSc) in communicative disorders. One or two years from BSc in communicative disorders or equivalent.

MEDICAL SCIENCES

Bachelor of science (BSc) Honors.
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from MD degree.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Thesis and examination.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years from two years arts and science beyond senior matriculation or from graduation in arts with science options.
Master of clinical science (MC1Sc) Applicants must hold MD degree or equivalent and have completed one-year internship.

MUSIC

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.
Bachelor of musical arts (BMusA) Three years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of music (BMus) Honors.
Master of arts in musicology (MA)
Master of music (MusM)

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Four years from senior matriculation.
Master of science in nursing (MScN) At least two years from BScN.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of arts (BA) Honors.
Master of arts (MA)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.
Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors.
Bachelor of science (home economics) [Sc(HEc)] Three years from senior matriculation; offered jointly with Brescia College.
Master of arts (MA)
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.
Master of arts (MA) Thesis required.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Honors program offered by King's College only.

THEOLOGY

Courses offered by King's College and Huron College.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Correspondence courses offered in a limited number of arts subjects. Evening and weekend undergraduate arts classes offered during winter session in London and in 17 other Western Ontario centres. Summer courses offered in London and six other centres for undergraduates proceeding to degree and for teachers seeking to improve academic qualifications. Evening summer extension classes offered in London and eight other centres from mid-May to mid-August. Intersession classes offered in London and four other centres from mid-May to late June.

For no university credit. Adult education services provide classes where and when need arises. Summer courses provided at Trois-Pistoles (Quebec) in English for French speaking students and in French for English speaking students. Occasionally latter courses may be studied for university credit.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Cancer Research Laboratory. Director: J.A. McCarter, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC
Centre for Radio Science. Director: P.A. Forsyth, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC
Inter-American Studies Group. Secretary: J.C.M. Ogelsby, AB, MA, PhD
Photochemistry Unit. Director: W.R. Ware, BA, PhD
Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Chemical Physics. Chairman: J. Wm. McGowan, BSc, MSc, DSc

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

Brescia College, 1285 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H2. See separate entry.

Huron College, 1349 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H3. See separate entry.

King's College, 266 Epworth Avenue, London, Ontario N6A 2M3. See separate entry.

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY*

Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5
Telephone: 519-884-1970
Telex: 0695476
President and Vice-chancellor: F.C. Peters, BA, BD, MSc, PhD, ThD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.W.T. Wilgar, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 3,012; Part-time undergraduate, 2,941; Full-time graduate, 255; Part-time graduate, 145.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 206.

Total operating income for year ending April 30, 1977: $15,276,778 (student academic fees, 21.7%; government grants, 74.8%; other, 3.5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Wilfrid Laurier University faculty, see Wilfrid Laurier calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada opened in Waterloo in 1911 and was incorporated under the laws of the province of Ontario in 1913. Facilities for pre-theological education were established in 1914 and for 15 years courses leading to senior matriculation were offered in the Waterloo College School. In 1923 the school offered a one-year arts course beyond senior matriculation and in 1924, this was expanded into the Waterloo College of Arts, which offered a four-year arts course. Emphasis having been shifted to higher education, in 1929 the preparatory courses of the college were abandoned. In 1925, the faculty of arts, under the name of Waterloo College, became affiliated to The University of Western Ontario. Five years later Waterloo College was granted the right to offer courses leading to the BA honors degree. In 1956, associate faculties offering courses in science and engineering were established. These faculties pioneered the co-operative engineering program in Canada and continued its development within Waterloo College until 1959 when the college received a provincial charter and became the University of Waterloo. By mutual agreement, the affiliation of Waterloo College to The University of Western Ontario was terminated when the new charter became effective on July 1, 1960.

In 1959 the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada revised its charter, changing its corporate title to Waterloo Lutheran University and giving the institution university powers and degree-granting rights. In August 1961, the Mennonite Bretheren College of Arts in Winnipeg, Manitoba, affiliated to Waterloo Lutheran and provided the first two years of the university's general BA program. This affiliation was terminated in 1971.

For many years, Waterloo Lutheran was the last remaining church-supported university in Ontario. However, as a church-related institution, it was eligible for only half the operating grants paid to the other universities in the province and was not eligible for capital grants. It became evident in the late 1960's that the church could no longer afford to operate the university. Through an agreement reached in June 1973 the church relinquished its sponsorship but retained control of Waterloo Lutheran Seminary, the theological division. The name of the university was changed to Wilfrid Laurier and the seminary became federated with the new institution. A new charter, effective November 1, 1973, made Wilfrid Laurier University eligible for full operating and capital grants.

The university is governed by a 33-member board of governors and a 61-member academic senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Wilfrid Laurier University is located in the twin cities of Kitchener and Waterloo, a community of 200,000. The campus is modern in design and construction and has developed rapidly since 1961 with 18 building projects completed. The complex of buildings consists of the arts building, central teaching building, the seminary which is shared with the graduate school of social work, the university library, a theatre-auditorium (seating capacity, 1400), student services centre, dining hall and campus centre. The newest building is the $2.5 million athletic complex featuring a six-lane Olympic-size swimming pool, basketball and squash courts.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Clara Conrad hall accommodates 243 women; Euler hall (French House) 22 women and 14 men; Nils Willison hall 161 men; Little House 160 men; Leupold House eight women and 14 men.

LIBRARY The library's five floors can accommodate 450,000 items, 280,000 volumes, 82,000 government documents, 75,000 microforms and 800 readers. There are borrowing privileges from the neighbouring University of Waterloo. Telex facilities are available with other Ontario, Canadian and United States university libraries.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student's Administrative Council is elected annually by the student body. Its purpose is to represent and promote the general welfare of the student body and to provide for the proper and adequate management of student affairs.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Medical services are available to full and part-time students through the health services office. Several nurses and a staff doctor are on duty daily throughout the year.

The student counselling service assists students in intellectual, physical, emotional and spiritual development. Career counselling, study aids and personal counselling are available. Foreign students at the university are assigned to a foreign student advisor.

On and off-campus employment services are offered by the director of student awards and placement. Part-time and summer job placements are also made.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Intersession: May to end of June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Extension and evening session: September to end of April.

GRADING SYSTEM Students are graded on a point system as follows: A+, 12; A, 11; A–, 10; B+, 9; B, 8; B – , 7; C+, 6; C, 5; C – , 4; D+, 3; D, 2; D – , 1; F, 0. Undergraduates must maintain grade point average of 7.00 in honors field of specialization and 4.00 in all other courses.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Senior matriculation students who achieve a minimum average of 90% are eligible for Centennial scholarships valued at $2,000 annually. Those with a minimum average of 80% may receive Laurier scholarships valued at $400 annually. Also available are one-year incentive scholarships valued at $400. These may be awarded to students in first, second or third year or to those entering a make-up year. Wilfrid Laurier student-aid bursaries valued at $50 to $100 available to students who attain minimum 60% and are in financial need. Financial aid in form of loans and grants available through Ontario student awards program to full-time students who demonstrate need.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate arts, business administration, economics, music, science, $720. Second, third and fourth-year business administration, $745. Graduate arts, $300 plus $100 each term; social work, $500 plus $100 each term, theology, $585.

Part-time per course, undergraduate $145, graduate $150. Graduate and undergraduate miscellaneous compulsory fee, $89 (includes student union fee of $25).

Residence: room and board per academic year based on private room with telephone and five-day meal ticket, $1,660.

Student fees: graduate and undergraduate, $25 (included in compulsory miscellaneous fee of $89).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: educational level equivalent to full Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) with six credits. Principal's report and recommendation. Minimum 60% required for honors program.

Graduate: applicants must have second class or B average in final year of honors program. Students graduating from bachelor's program with B average or equivalent in final year of general program may be eligible for admission to qualifying year of graduate studies.

Mature: adults with junior matriculation and at least two years in work force may be admitted to extension courses. Those 21 years of age or over with less than junior matriculation may also be admitted.

Foreign: UK and Commonwealth students must present GCE in five subjects with at least two at A-level.

USA: grade 12 with high school academic graduation and 24 satisfactory semester hours in first year at accredited university.

Others: those eligible for admission into a recognized university or college in home country considered.

All students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory scores on University of Michigan English-language test.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

Applications must be received from graduate students by August 1, undergraduate and mature students by August 15, and foreign students by July 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require three years from senior matriculation and honors bachelor's degrees four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years from general bachelor's degree and one year from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.
Master of arts (MA)

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

Diploma in business administration. Six full courses. Open to those experienced in business.
Diploma in accounting. Nine and a half full courses.
Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Honors program.

Master of business administration (MBA) Length of course depends on previous experience and academic qualifications. Students evaluated on individual basis. Designed for professional business manager or prospective doctoral student.

DIVINITY (Waterloo Lutheran Seminary)
Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from undergraduate degree.

MUSIC
Bachelor of music (BMus) Honors program.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors.

SOCIAL WORK
Master of social work (MSW) Two years from undergraduate degree. Based on combination of on-campus and field-practice terms.

COMBINED COURSES
Combined master's programs in social work and theology as well as arts and theology available.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Extension and evening undergraduate courses leading to general BA offered on Saturdays in Waterloo, Brampton and Orillia. Courses available in humanities, social sciences and business administration. Evening courses also offered by school of business and economics and faculty of arts and science on the Waterloo campus. Summer session courses offered for undergraduates proceeding to BA and for teachers who wish to improve professional qualifications by taking courses toward graduate degrees. Mainly arts, science and business administration courses. Also special course taught in England and Palestine.

For no university credit. Special short-term courses offered by departments of English and music and school of business and economics during regular session.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Series of seminars and lectures offered annually by school of business and economics.

Maximum 100 senior citizens may register in part-time studies to either work toward bachelor's degrees at own speed or to take non-credit courses. Tuition fees and evidence of prior academic standing waived.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR*

Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4
Telephone: (Windsor) 519-253-4232; (Detroit) 313-963-6113
Telex: 024-77684
President and Vice-chancellor: J.F. Leddy, OC, DPhil, DLitt, DèsL, LLD, DCL, FRHistS

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Frank L. Smith, BA, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 6,855; Part-time undergraduate, 3,647; Full-time graduate, 549; Part-time graduate, 547.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 505.

Total operating and capital income for fiscal year ending April 30, 1976: $31,853,912 (government grants, 74%; academic fees, 20%; research grants, 5%; miscellaneous, 1%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Windsor faculty, see Windsor calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Assumption College was founded in 1857 and incorporated in 1858 by an act of the legislature of the province of Canada. Teaching began in 1857. From 1919 to 1953, the college was affiliated to The University of Western Ontario. In 1953 the Ontario legislature established a new government for the college and granted it university powers. The first degrees were awarded in 1954. In 1956 the Ontario legislature passed an act which changed the name of Assumption College to Assumption University of Windsor. In 1963 the University of Windsor was incorporated and Assumption University became a federated college of the university.

The University of Windsor is co-educational and nondenominational. It embodies one federated university (Assumption) and three affiliated colleges (Holy Redeemer, Canterbury and Iona) which are legally and financially distinct but subject in academic matters to the university senate. The university is administered by a 32-member board of governors and a 55-member senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on a 100-acre campus south of the Detroit River, in the city of Windsor (population 247,582). There are seven teaching buildings, a library, an administration building, a university centre, a large human kinetics complex including a gymnasium and swimming pool, a dining and recreation centre, eight residences and a computer centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Electa hall accommodates 225 senior and graduate students and Sir Wilfrid Laurier hall accommodates 356 women students. Sir John A. Macdonald hall, Cody hall and Huron hall house a total of 775 students; 41 units consisting of two, three and four-bedroom apartments in Tecumseh hall accommodate 186 students. St. Michael's hall provides space for 50 graduate students; married students are accommodated in Geoffrey Fisher hall.

LIBRARIES The university library system consists of the general library, the Paul Martin law library and the education library with combined facilities for about 1,200,000 volumes and seating for 2,150 readers. The university library contains 873,415 volumes, growing at an annual rate of about 60,000 volumes and receives over 13,600 current periodicals and serials. The library system has extensive collections of Canadian federal and provincial government documents and publications of major international organizations, and serves as the resource centre for Canadian materials for co-operating institutions. The 14 Ontario universities and the 10 Quebec universities, plus the National Library and the National Science Library in Ottawa, freely exchange resources by rapid delivery service on a daily basis.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Administrative Council represents the undergraduates of the university. The council is based on faculty/student population with the executive elected by the students at large. It is funded by a university grant and carries out student activities as judged necessary. The president of the Students' Administrative Council is an ex officio member of the senate of the university and an observer on the board of governors.

The president of the Graduate Students' Society is elected by the graduate students, appoints his or her own executive, and is an observer on the board of governors.

Campus organizations provide social, political, religious, cultural and recreational opportunities. For students with special interests there are departmental clubs, national and local organizations and intercollegiate teams. The students operate a campus radio station and those interested in journalism or creative writing are encouraged to contribute to *The Lance, The Ambassador* and *Generation.* An International Students' Organization exists in co-operation with the Students' Administrative Council; in addition, the international centre on campus provides an educational and social milieu for overseas students.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

Comprehensive medical care is offered to all students of the university. A medical director and two registered nurses are available on a full-time basis. Six infirmary beds are provided for short-term hospitalization. Students are required to submit a certificate of medical examination as part of the admission procedure and athletes must submit annual medical certificates. Charges for service are submitted to OHIP for students who are covered. Information concerning the accident insurance plan is available from the office of student affairs. Service to staff is limited to acute illness and injuries and follow-up care must be provided by the family physician. All food handlers are reviewed annually.

Academic, personal, financial and religious counselling is provided through the office of student affairs. The psychological centre, staffed with clinical psychologists, psychometrists and counsellors, offers programs in career planning, discussion groups, psychotherapy, reading and study skills, personal resource assessment, tension control and self-help.

Assistance in finding summer, part-time and permanent employment is provided by the campus placement officer, who is appointed by the Canada Manpower Centre. Throughout the year interviews with prospective employers from business, industry and education are arranged for students registered with the placement office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Intersession: May and June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM A–, A, A+, 80 - 100% (excellent); B, B+, 70 - 79% (good); C, C+, 60 - 69% (fair); D, D+, 50 - 59% (pass); F–, F, below 50% (failure). Supplemental examinations may be allowed in education, engineering, law and nursing. Certain options may be taken on pass/non-pass basis; grades are not included in the year's average.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A number of entrance awards in amounts of up to $1,000 renewable, for academic excellence and general proficiency, are available to students. In addition, bursaries and other temporary financial assistance are available through an emergency loan fund. A limited number of in-course awards are also available to students beyond the first year. Additional assistance, based on financial need, is provided through the Ontario student awards program which is intended to assist students of the province who lack adequate family financial resources. This assistance is intended to supplement rather than replace family resources. Postgraduate fellowships and assistantships in varying amounts are offered for study towards master's or doctorate degrees.

FEES AND COSTS

Fees are subject to change without notice and are charged for the academic year except where otherwise indicated. Non-Canadian students pay an additional $100 annually (full-time) and $20 per course (part-time). Fees for foreign students registered in January 1977 or later for undergraduate students range from $1,560 (qualifying or first-year master's) to $1,595 (nursing). Graduate foreign students, per term, $450 (summer) to $777.50 (fall and winter). Fees for Canadian students, full-time undergraduate (including registration, tuition, library, laboratory, examination, university centre, health services, insurance, student government and activities fees, and professional society fees) range from $745 (make-up year) to $826 (engineering). Part-time undergraduate, $72.50 (half course) to $145 (full course). Full-time graduate tuition fees per term, $370. Part-time graduate, $182 (full course), $91.25 (half course).

Residence: room only $750 (double), $900 (single); meal plans $600 - $800.

Student fees: undergraduate, $27.50; graduate, $12.50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: for admission to preliminary year (equivalent to Ontario grade 13), Ontario grade 12 or equivalent from other provinces. For admission to first year, Ontario grade 13 or equivalent from other provinces.

Graduate: master's program, minimum second-class standing in final year and in major subject required. Student with honors baccalaureate may be admitted to one-year program and student with general bachelor's degree may be admitted to two-year master's program. Applicant to doctoral program must have master's degree or honors bachelor's degree or equivalent with superior academic standing. Official transcripts, confidential reports and graduate record examination scores must be submitted.

Mature: candidates 21 years of age or older who cannot meet normal admission requirements and give evidence of motivation may be admissible.

Foreign: students seeking admission to preliminary year must submit original certificates of standing equivalent to Ontario grade 12. Those seeking admission to first year must present original certificates equivalent to Ontario grade 13.

UK and Commonwealth: (for preliminary year) GCE in five subjects at O-level. English, mathematics, a second language, a science and social science normally required. (For first year) GCE in five subjects with two at A-level appropriate to proposed university program.

USA: (for preliminary year) grade 12 high school graduation with at least 16 academic units (four of

English, two or three in each of mathematics, science, social studies and a second language) and minimum average of B or 3.0 in eight of these. At least four academic subjects in grade 12 required with B in at least three of these.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

Closing date for receipt of application forms for admission from graduate students and foreign students, July 1. All other applications must be complete by last date of registration.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require four years from junior matriculation and three years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Honors bachelor's degrees require five years from junior matriculation and four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years from a general bachelor's degree and at least one year from an honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.
Master of arts (MA)

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Bachelor of commerce (BComm) Honors program, four years beyond senior matriculation.
Master of business administration (MBA)

COMPUTER SCIENCE
Bachelor of computer science (BCS) General and honors programs.

EDUCATION
Three undergraduate programs exist to prepare for certification to teach grades one to 13 in Ontario schools.
Consecutive program. One year beyond approved degree from accredited university.
Bachelor of education (BEd) Four-year concurrent program leading to general bachelor's degree of student's faculty and BEd degree.
Bachelor of education (BEd) Five-year concurrent program leading to honors bachelor's degree of student's faculty and BEd degree.
Master of education (MEd) At least two years beyond general bachelor's degree and BEd or two years related experience or one year from honors bachelor's degree.

ENGINEERING
Bachelor of applied science (BASc) Five years from junior matriculation. Four years from senior matriculation.
Master of applied science (MASc) At least one year from BASc or equivalent.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from BASc or equivalent degree or at least two calendar years from master's degree.

FINE ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) Five years from junior matriculation. Four years from senior matriculation.

HUMAN KINETICS
Bachelor of human kinetics (BHK) Five years from junior matriculation. Four years from senior matriculation.
Master of human kinetics (MHK) At least one year from honors bachelor's degree.

LAW
Bachelor of laws (BLaws) Three years beyond at least two years of undergraduate study and preferably a bachelor's degree.

MUSIC
Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.
Bachelor of musical arts (BMA) General program only.
Bachelor of music (BMus) Honors program only.

NURSING
Diploma in public health nursing (DipPHN) One year from senior matriculation and RN.
Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Three years from senior matriculation and RN.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors programs.
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from honors BSc or equivalent or two years from MSc.

SOCIAL SCIENCE
Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.
Bachelor of public administration (BPA) Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation.
Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years beyond master's degree or equivalent.

SOCIAL WORK
Bachelor of social work (BSW) Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation.
Master of social work (MSW) At least one calendar year beyond BSW and one year of professional social work and practice.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS
For university credit. Bachelor of arts and bachelor of commerce offered through extension division in addition

to certificates in public administration, business administration and religious studies. Individual courses available in science, computer science, drama, fine arts, law, mathematics, nursing, music and human kinetics. Credit courses offered at Chatham, Sarnia, Wallaceburg and Leamington. Attendance at classes for at least one academic year or equivalent (three intersessions, summer sessions or part-time winter sessions, or a combination of these) required.

For no university credit. Extension department cooperates with evening school in offering courses with groups such as Certified General Accountants, Industrial and Cost Accountants of Ontario and Industrial Foremen's Club of Windsor. Extension department also provides space for courses offered by and for other vocational and professional groups. All credit courses open to auditors who may attend for no credit. Division of continuing education of University of Windsor also offers non-credit courses of advanced education.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Special program in environmental studies: students of master's degree in chemical or civil engineering, chemistry, geography or physics may take a multidisciplinary approach to environmental studies in their major field.

European Study Plan: credit courses in literature, fine arts and languages offered in Oxford, Nice, Munich, Rome and Madrid.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Industrial Research Institute. Acting Director: W.G. Colborne, BSc, MSc, PEng

FEDERATED UNIVERSITY

Assumption University, Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4. Federated with the University of Windsor by provisions of the University of Windsor Act, 1962-63. By federation agreement, holds in abeyance its degree-granting power during term of federation except in faculty of theology. Residence facilities and social and religious centre provided. President: Rev. N.J. Ruth, CSB, MA

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Canterbury College, Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4. Anglican, co-educational. Established 1957. Co-operates with interdenominational department of religious studies at the university and provides social and religious centre for Anglican students. Residence facilities provided. Principal: Rev. F.T. Kingston, MA, LTh, BD, DPhil

Holy Redeemer College, Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4. Roman Catholic (Redemptorist). Men only. Established 1956. Seminary of Redemptorist Fathers and affiliated to faculties of arts and theology and authorized to offer instruction leading to BA of University of Windsor and BTh of Assumption University. Provides residence facilities and social and religious centre. Principal: Rev. D.L. Egan, CSsR, STL

Iona College, Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4. Has not yet acquired physical facilities on campus. Co-operates with the university in provision of academic courses of United Church theology. Residence facilities and social and religious centre available. Principal: Rev. J.C. Hoffman, BA, BD, STM, PhD, ThD

THE UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG *

515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9
Telephone: 204-786-7811
Telex: 075-7591
President and Vice-chancellor: H.E. Duckworth, OC, BA, BSc, PhD, DSc, FRSC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, R.M. Bellhouse, BSc

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,914; Part-time undergraduate, 2,954.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 191.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: $10,356,407 (provincial grants, 74.9%; student fees, 16.2%; assisted research, 5.8%; gifts and grants, 2.0%; other, 1.1%). Capital income 1975 - 76: $541,874 (provincial grant).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Winnipeg faculty, see Winnipeg calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Higher education began in Manitoba with the creation of the church colleges. The University of Manitoba was founded in 1877, largely on the initiative of these colleges, as an examining and degree-conferring body only. However, since 1904, and continuing to the present, instruction in arts and science has been given at both the university and the colleges. Two of these colleges were Manitoba College, founded by the Presbyterian Church in 1871, and Wesley College, founded by the Methodist Church in 1877. In 1926, following the union of these two churches, Manitoba and Wesley colleges were united and they functioned from 1931 to 1938 as The United Colleges. They were incorporated as United College in 1938 and operated as an affiliated college of The University of Manitoba until it was granted university status in 1967. On July 1, 1967 United College became The University of Winnipeg. The name United College is retained to designate the arts and science faculty of the university.

Although its main source of income is public funds, The University of Winnipeg, is a partnership between church and state. The institution is an autonomous, independent co-educational body with power to grant degrees in arts, science, education and theology. It is governed by a 32-member board of regents and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in downtown Winnipeg, the capital of the province of Manitoba and a city with a population of 590,000. It includes nine buildings: Wesley hall; George Bryce hall; Manitoba hall; Ashdown hall; Graham hall, part of which contains the men's residence; Sparling hall, the university women's residence; Riddell hall comprising the dining hall, cafeteria and gymnasium; Lockhart hall; and Centennial hall which contains additional laboratory, classroom and seminar space, offices, cafeteria and student lounge space, as well as enlarged facilities for the expanding library.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Graham hall, the university men's residence, accommodates 45 students and Sparling hall for women accommodates 67 students.

LIBRARY The university library contains over 250,000 volumes. The reference collection holds more than 13,700 titles.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student activities are administered by the Student's Council and financed by an annual student's association fee. An incorporated, non-profit organization, the student's association has exclusive control over student affairs at the university. The collegiate division, a special division of the university enrolling grade 11 and 12 students, has representation on student's council in addition to a student's association and executive of its own to control activities within the division.

The various activities of the student body are coordinated by student directors. This group of directors administers the following fields on behalf of students: academic affairs including speakers and conferences; student public relations (radio and public relations); theatre night and other theatrical presentations; social events including freshman week, folk nights, concerts and university dances; and publications, such as the weekly newspaper and yearbook. There are a number of choirs on campus and the athletic association is responsible for organizing sporting activities such as curling, handball, volleyball, badminton, table tennis, fencing. The athletic association also arranges intramural and intercollegiate competition.

A public health nurse is available Monday to Friday mornings to staff and students. There is no charge for this service.

The student counselling service is available to students with academic, career or personal difficulties. There are special programs for freshmen students, in addition to academic and vocational counselling, behaviour modification programs, and a learning skills centre to help students correct language difficulties and poor reading habits.

The Canada Manpower Centre operates a placement office at the university for students seeking part-time, summer or permanent employment. The office encourages employers to conduct recruiting visits at the university.

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*Ordinary member AUCC

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to end of April. Summer sessions: (1) May-June inclusive; (2) mid-May to end of July, (3) early July to mid-August. February session: early February to early May (limited offerings).

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as follows: excellent, A+, A, A–; superior, B+, B; slightly above average, C+; average achievement, C; marginal pass, D; failure, F.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Entrance scholarships for high school graduates and transfer students and undergraduate scholarships for continuing students are awarded on the basis of academic performance. Bursaries are awarded where financial need is demonstrated and prizes and medals are awarded, mainly at graduation, on the basis of undergraduate academic performance. The greatest degree of financial assistance is available to Manitoba students through the bursary program of the Manitoba Department of Colleges and Universities Affairs.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees per year: $85 per course in arts and science, full or part-time.
Residence: double, $425.
Student fees (compulsory): $31.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: standing in 20 credits from courses offered in Manitoba high school program. Courses must meet subject requirements of the high school program and include at least three 300 courses in different subject areas from English, français, French, German, Hebrew, Latin, Spanish, Ukrainian, biology, chemistry, geography, history, histoire, mathematics, music or physics. Student from other provinces must have equivalent certificates and subjects and meet minimum requirements for admission to university in the home province. Students applying to the bachelor of education program must submit an autobiography.

Graduate: students applying to the master of arts program must hold an honors bachelor of arts degree or have satisfactorily completed the pre-master's year. Those seeking admission to the master of sacred theology must hold a bachelor or master of divinity degree.

Mature students: candidates at least 21 years of age who cannot meet normal admission requirements may qualify for admission as mature students by taking up to four full courses.

Special students: candidates requiring one additional course to meet normal admission requirements may be admitted on probation for a year with concurrent registration in the university's high school division and in the faculty of arts and science. Students who have completed, in not more than two consecutive calendar years, at least 15 credits which include at least one 300 or 301 level course acceptable for regular admission, may register concurrently for university arts and science courses while they complete remaining high school courses required for university admission.

Foreign students: UK, West Indies, East and West Africa and Hong Kong students must have GCE in five different subjects with at least two A-levels, or in at least four different subjects with three A-levels, or equivalent certificates.

France: baccalaureate.

USA: acceptable grade 12 academic high school graduation.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English. Satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language or certificates from the Universities of Cambridge or Michigan are acceptable.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Canadian candidates must submit applications by August 31; foreign students by July 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES A general program of study is three years and an honors program four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise stated.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.
Master of arts (MA) At least two years from general BA or one year from honors BA. Offered jointly with faculty of graduate studies, The University of Manitoba.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)
Bachelor of science (4-year) [BSc (4-year)] One year after completion of general BSc.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) Four years from senior matriculation.

THEOLOGY

Due to a commitment to the Division of Ministry and Education of the United Church of Canada, the faculty no longer accepts students beginning work for either the BTh or the MDiv degree. All such work for the prairie provinces is continued at Saskatoon. This does not apply to those clergy who, having received a diploma or testamur when they graduated in theology, wish to engage in extra work to qualify for the MDiv degree.

Master of sacred theology (STM) Two years from bachelor or master of divinity.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening classes: September to April. Classes are normally one night each week, three hours each night. There are undergraduate classes in arts and science for credit towards the BA and BSc degrees. Summer session: (1) May-June inclusive, normally two hours each day, Monday to Thursday or three nights each week in May and two in June, three hours each night; (2) mid-May to end of July, normally two nights each week, three hours each night; (3) early July to mid-August, normally two hours each day, undergraduate classes in arts and sciences for credit towards BA and BSc degrees. University-at-noon: September to April. Two periods of 40 minutes each per week at noon. Undergraduate half-courses in arts and science for credit towards BA or BSc degrees. University-at-9:30 and university-at-two: September to April. Two periods of 1 1/2 hours each per week. Undergraduate classes in arts and science for credit towards BA or BSc degrees.

For no university credit. Collegiate division: complete program of study for grades 11 and 12. Summer school: grade 12 courses offered in July and August for six weeks to students studying in preparation for August examinations.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Institute of Urban Studies. Director: N.L. Axworthy, BA, MA, PhD

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION

Mennonite Bretheren College of Arts, 77 Henderson Highway, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2L 1L1. Founded in 1944 and associated with The University of Winnipeg in 1970. Offers two years of a liberal arts program and extensive preparation for theology and Christian education. Also offers three year bachelor of religious studies degree. The college has residential accommodation for single men and women and quarters for married students and their families. Co-educational, supported and controlled by the Canadian Mennonite Bretheren Conference. President: H. Krahn, BRE, BTh, BA, MA, PhD

YORK UNIVERSITY*

4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3
Telephone: 416-667-2100
Cable: YORKUNIV
Telex: 06-965502
President: H.I. Macdonald, BComm, MA, BPhil, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, M.A. Bider, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 10,323; Part-time undergraduate, 1,116; Full-time graduate, 1,343; Part-time graduate, 1,539.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 1,047.

Operating income 1975 - 76: $76,999,000 (provincial and federal grants, $51,084,000; fees, $11,466,000; residence and other ancillary enterprises, $7,800,000; other, $6,649,000).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of York University faculty, see York calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.*

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE York University was founded in 1959 and accepted its first students in 1960. In June 1965, after an initial period of affiliation with the University of Toronto, York became an independent institution and awarded its first degrees the following spring. York began operations in quarters at Queen's Park in Toronto, moved to the Glendon campus in 1961 and, in 1965, opened the York campus at Keele Street and Steeles Avenue which has become the principal seat of the university.

In 1962 the Joseph E. Atkinson College first offered degree courses for evening and part-time students and, in 1963, the faculty of arts and science introduced its program of degree studies. The university accepted its first postgraduate students in 1964. Glendon College was officially opened in 1966 and Osgoode Hall Law School became the faculty of law of the university in 1966.

York University is a co-educational, provincially supported institution. Governance of the university is vested in a 32-member board of governors while academic policy is the responsibility of the senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The 600-acre York campus is situated on the northwestern edge of metropolitan Toronto. Readily accessible from downtown, the York campus is the main centre of the university and provides educational, residential, and social facilities. In addition to academic buildings for the sciences, humanities, law, administrative studies, and fine arts, facilities include six colleges and associated residences, Atkinson College for part-time students, a theatre/auditorium, physical education centre, indoor skating arena, four libraries, two lecture-hall buildings, four graduate residences and a twin-dome astronomical observatory. A seventh undergraduate college awaits construction of its own academic building and residence.

The 84-acre Glendon campus is situated in a parkland setting at Bayview and Lawrence Avenues in Toronto. Glendon College is largely residential with an enrolment limited to 1,450 students. The campus consists of a main academic and administrative building, library, residences, and a physical education centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university offers residence accommodation for men and women on the Glendon and York campuses on a room and board basis. The main campus has six undergraduate residences accommodating 1,550 men and women and four graduate student apartment buildings for 1,200 students. Atkinson provides a part-time student apartment complex and there are two residences on the Glendon campus for 425 students.

LIBRARIES The York University libraries are housed in five buildings. The Scott library, Osgoode law library, administrative studies library (including government documents), and the Steacie science library are located on the York campus. The Leslie Frost library is situated at Glendon College. The book collections grow at a rate of 80,000 volumes a year and the library has subscriptions to more than 15,000 periodicals and newspapers. There is also a growing collection of microfilms, microfiches, maps, films, pamphlets, and phonograph records bringing the total collection to over 1,800,000 items.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Council of the York Student Federation is the central student governing body at York University. Composed of elected representatives from most of the colleges, its purpose is to serve the needs of its constituent members in their relationships with one another and with the university faculty and administration. It also represents them externally in relationships with other universities and organizations. Services of the council include the allocation of student council operating grants to student organizations, publications, societies, and the campus radio station; the hosting of various social events throughout the academic year; and publication of a student directory, a student handbook, and a course evaluation guide. Graduate students are represented by the Graduate Student Association which acts as a student council. It names representatives to senate, to the student federation and to other academic and student committees and it uses activity fees to finance graduate events. The role of the Graduate Student Association is social and political and it works with autonomous student organizations throughout the university.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC

The university maintains a health service and infirmary on both campuses, where nurses and doctors are on duty five days a week during the academic year. Minor complaints can be treated by the health service, and students, staff, and faculty are welcome to use its facilities. There is no fee for medical services. Part-time optometric and dental services are available on the main campus.

Personal and career counselling are available through the counselling and development centre while academic counselling is offered through student programs offices within individual faculties. Writing workshops are also offered through the faculties. Specialized services are offered and they include individual and group counselling, adult counselling and workshops designed to increase academic competence.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains a Canada Manpower office on each campus and is available to any member of the university community seeking full or part-time employment. The faculty of administrative studies maintains a faculty student placement office for students in the master of business administration, master of public administration, and undergraduate business programs.

ACADEMIC YEAR Faculties of arts, science, administrative studies, education, fine arts, and Glendon College: mid-September through April. Summer session: July - August. Winter-summer session (faculty of arts, first year only): January to August. Faculties of graduate studies and environmental studies: (fall term) September to December; (winter term) January to May; (spring/summer term) May through August. Osgoode Hall law school: early September to mid-May. Atkinson College, part-time studies: (autumn/winter evening session) late September to early April; (summer evening session) mid-May to mid-August; (summer day session) July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Grading system at York University varies with faculty in which student is registered. It is again different for those attending Glendon College, Atkinson College and Osgoode Hall law school. Generally speaking, courses are graded by letters A, B, C, D, and F together with "plus" modifications. Where the letter-grade system is used to assess performance, numerical values in the form of point values or percentages may be assigned to these grades. Some courses and seminars are graded on a pass/fail basis. Students are strongly advised to consult calendars for details.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE York University offers 180 entrance scholarships to new students on the basis of academic excellence. These are valued at $765 each. In addition, students entering Glendon College are eligible for scholarships provided by the Friends of Glendon College. York University also offers 100 in-course scholarships to York undergraduates who have achieved the highest academic standing in the previous year's work. Those interested in these in-course scholarships or in undergraduate bursaries, medals and prizes outlined in the calendar should contact the office of student awards. A number of entrance scholarships are offered to students entering the first year of the LLB program at Osgoode Hall Law School. In addition to these, scholarships, bursaries, prizes and loans are outlined in the Osgoode Hall law calendar and interested students should contact the office of student awards. Graduate students at York University are eligible for a number of graduate scholarships and fellowships for study in Canada and abroad. Details and application forms are available from the faculty of graduate studies.

FEES AND COSTS
Full-time undergraduate, all-inclusive fee, $760. Part-time undergraduate, $150 per full-year course. Full-time graduate, $750 per year. Part-time graduate, $180 per two-term course. Full-time administrative studies students, $330 per term. Part-time administrative studies students, $65 per one-term course. Osgoode Hall Law School, $650 per two-term year.
Residence: September 7, 1976 to May 4, 1977, $891 (single room); $740 (double room). Compulsory personal dining plan for those in residence from September 7, 1976 to May 4, 1977, $600 to $720.
Student fees: included in tuition fees listed above.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Undergraduate: Ontario applicants must complete full Ontario grade 13 program with minimum average of 60% in each grade 13 subject. In addition to academic record, York requires report from high school. Early admission granted in May to candidates in final year of high school who show promise of success. Candidates from other provinces must submit certificates equivalent to Ontario grade 13. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, grade 12. Quebec, completion of collegial program at any English language university or CEGEP. Prince Edward Island, first year of degree program at the University of Prince Edward Island. Newfoundland, completion of first year of degree program at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Graduate: candidate must be a graduate of a recognized university with at least a B (second-class) standing or have equivalent qualifications. Evidence of other relevant experience such as portfolios of work, letters of recommendation and results of tests also considered. In a few exceptional cases, students without undergraduate degrees may be admitted to graduate programs in business administration and environmental studies.

Mature: those 21 years of age or older as of first day of classes for session to which admission is sought who do not meet normal admission requirements may apply as mature students. A candidate will not be admitted as a mature student who: a) has attended university and does not meet university admission requirements; b) within the last two years, attempted studies in fulfillment of York admission requirements but failed to do so; c) is not a resident of the province of Ontario. The university may require a series of interviews of the mature candidate.

Foreign: must present certificates equivalent to standing required for Canadian students.

UK and Commonwealth: five GCE passes with at least two at A-level or passes in four subjects with at least three at A-level. School or higher school certificates may also be presented as equivalent to GCE regulations.

Hong Kong: University of Hong Kong matriculation certification or Hong Kong English school certificate with minimum grade of C.

USA: scholastic aptitude test scores required in addition to certificate of graduation from secondary school.

Applicants whose first language is other than English must present evidence of facility in English. Les candidats francophones ne sont pas tenus de faire preuve de facilité en anglais pour l'admission au Collège Universitaire Glendon.

Ontario grade 13 applicants who wish to be considered for early admission must submit applications and other necessary information to the Ontario Universities Application Centre by April 8. Exact dates for receipt of application forms for all undergraduate faculties and programs can be obtained by writing to the office of admission at York University. Atkinson College and the faculty of graduate studies handle their own enquiries through their separate admission offices.

COURSES AND DEGREES Ordinary bachelor's degrees require three years (15 courses) from senior matriculation while specialized honors, general honors and combined honors bachelor's degrees require four years (20 courses) from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require two years from three-year bachelor's degrees and one year from four-year bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require at least two years from master's degrees or three years from four-year bachelor's degrees unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Four-year specialized honors program from senior matriculation. Two years in another undergraduate faculty followed by two years in faculty of administrative studies.
Master of business administration (MBA) Two years from three or four-year degree in courses other than business administration or commerce. Possibility of completion in one year from four-year degree in business administration or commerce. Open to part-time students.
Master of public administration (MPA) Two years from three or four-year degree in courses other than business administration or commerce. Possibility of completion in one year from four-year degree in business administration or commerce. Open to part-time students.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MBA or MPA or three years from four-year BA.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) Ordinary and honors programs.
Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EDUCATION
Bachelor of education (BEd) Faculty of education only offers BEd concurrently with another degree offered by an academic faculty.
Elementary school teacher's standard four certificate (EST4), communication arts (valid for teaching primary, junior and all four years of intermediate division, normally junior-kindergarten to grade 10).
Interim high school assistant's type A or type B certificate (valid for teaching academic and general subjects in senior divisions and all four years of intermediate division, normally grade seven to 13).
Diploma program offered in area of education of exceptional students.
Various certificates may be obtained upon completion of specified courses.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Master of environmental studies (MES) Normally three-year transdisciplinary programs individually tailored to meet needs and interests of students. Persons with appropriate academic or professional qualifications may be granted advanced credit after enrolment and submission of plan of study.

FINE ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA honors)
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA honors)
Master of fine arts (MFA) At least two years from first degree.

LAW (Osgoode Hall Law School)
Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from third year of approved university course beyond junior matriculation; three years from second year of approved university course beyond senior matriculation; or three years from bachelor's degree from recognized university.
Master of laws (LLM) At least one year from LLB degree from approved law faculty or school. Open to part-time students.
Doctor of jurisprudence (DJur) At least one year from LLM degree from approved law faculty or school. May be awarded for published work.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) Ordinary and honors programs.
Master of science (MSc) Two years from three-year BSc or one year from four-year LSc plus additional work as required.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc or at least three years from four-year BSc

JOSEPH E. ATKINSON COLLEGE
Bachelor of arts (BA) Ordinary and honors. Part-time study.
Bachelor of science (BSc) Ordinary program. Part-time study.
Bachelor of arts (administration) [BA(Admin)] Honors program. Part-time study.
Bachelor [illegible] social work (BSW) Honors program. Part-time study.

GLENDON COLLEGE
Bachelor of arts (BA) Ordinary and honors programs.

PART-TIME PROGRAMS
For university credit. Joseph E. Atkinson College offers degree programs for undergraduates on part-time basis in both summer and autumn/winter sessions. University faculty of administrative studies offers part-time graduate programs leading to master of business administration and master of public administration degrees. Faculty of environmental studies allows students to study for master of environmental studies degree on part-time basis. Master of laws degree available through part-time study at Osgoode Hall Law School. There are also part-time master of science degree programs in physics and in chemistry. Part-time day studies available in faculties of arts, fine arts and science. Glendon College offers part-time day studies with classes commencing in September and in January.

For no university credit. Centre for Continuing Education offers non-degree studies to those interested in university programs for personal enrichment and/or professional development. Studies in education provides short courses and summer programs in languages and communication skills and offers up-dating programs for educators. Studies in management offers specialized and general courses, seminars and workshops to individuals who wish to improve managerial and administrative skills. Included in this area are programs for private and public sectors, women in management, personnel in human services areas and organization development. Studies in human relations and social development conducts programs and symposia for those working in the helping professions and for individuals wishing to improve social leadership and communications skills. Family life conferences and programs in law for laymen also offered.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS York University curriculum based on principle that students should be able to pursue wide range of interdisciplinary studies before selecting disciplinary specialty. First-year students select a broad range of interdisciplinary courses in humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. In higher years, when students have chosen a specialty, cognate interdisciplinary courses offered as options.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES
Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science. Director: R.W. Nicholls, ARCS, BSc, PhD, DSc
Centre for Research on Environmental Quality. Director: W.J. Megaw, BSc, DSc
Institute for Behavioral Research. Director: B.R. Blishen, BA, MA
Transport Centre. Acting Director: W.C. Found, BA, MA, PhD
York-Ryerson Computing Centre. Director: B.H. Miller, MSc

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES
Joseph E. Atkinson College, York University, Downsview, Ontario M3J 2R7. Established 1962. Offers evening and part-time courses leading to BA degrees. Dean: Margaret Knittl, BA, MSc

Glendon College, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4N 3M6. Established 1966 on Glendon campus of York University. Small liberal arts college emphasizing Canadian studies in bilingual and bicultural atmosphere. Offers courses leading to BA degrees. Students in bilingual program take a second language (French for English-speaking students) for their first two years. Some courses offered in French. Principal: David McQueen, BComm, MA, PhD

York University developed on the college system. All full-time undergraduate students are members of the college with which they are associated throughout their university careers. Each college has its own dining hall, seminar room, recreation areas, and associated residence building. As members of small colleges of approximately

1,200 undergraduates, students have combined advantages of a small college atmosphere while enjoying facilities of a large university. There are seven colleges for full-time undergraduate students on the York campus. The following is a list of these colleges, their founding dates, and respective college masters. Founders College (1965): C.E. Rathé, MA, PhD; Vanier College (1966): K.H.M. Creal, BA, MA; Winters College (1967): Desmond Maxwell, BA, PhD; McLaughlin College (1968): George Tatham, BA; Stong College (1969): Virgina Rock, BA, MA, PhD; Calumet College (1970): Eric Winter, BEd, BSc, MA; Bethune College (1971): Ioan Davies, BSc, MA, PhD.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

The following bibliography attempts to list *key* documents in Canadian higher education published since 1973 with some retrospective coverage. All books listed may be BORROWED from the AUCC Library, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5N1, with the exception of the (*) items. If you want to order a book, please contact your local bookstore or the publisher. Prices are indicated when available.

La bibliographie qui suit tente de faire la rétrospective des principaux documents publiés depuis 1973 sur l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. Tous les livres peuvent être EMPRUNTÉS de la bibliothèque de l'AUCC, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5N1, à l'exception de ceux marqués d'un astérisque. Si vous voulez commander un livre, veuillez communiquer avec votre librairie locale ou l'éditeur. Les prix sont indiqués quand ils sont connus.

Adelman, Howard. *The holiversity;* a perspective on the Wright report. Toronto, Ont., New Press, 1973. 152 p.

Alberta. Commission on Educational Planning. *A choice of futures: a future of choices.* Commissioner: W.H. Worth. Edmonton, Alta., Queen's Printer, 1972. 325 p. (Worth Report) ($5.00).

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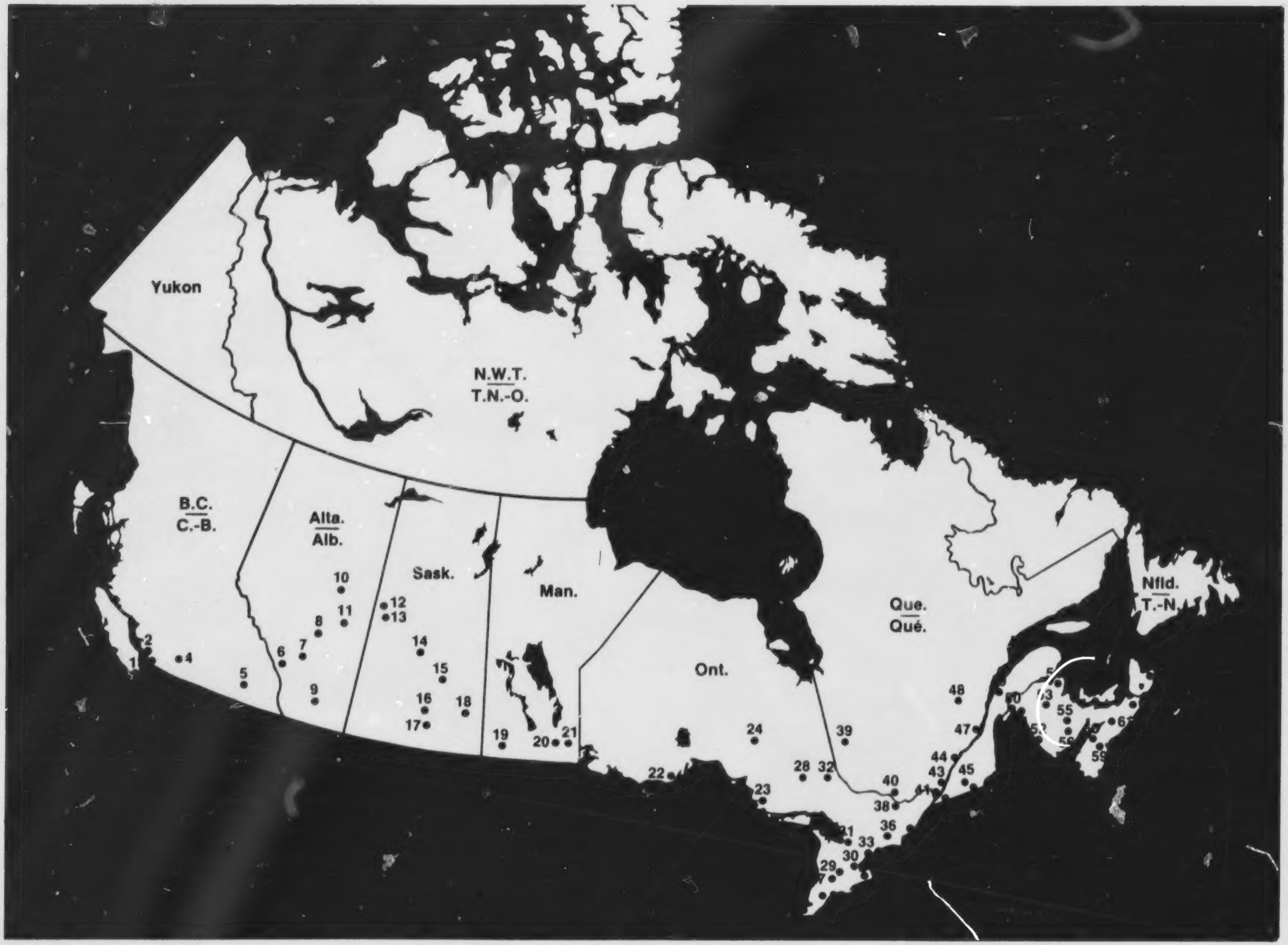

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LOCATION OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN CANADA

The above map indicates the location of all universities and colleges which offer university-level courses of study. Many of these institutions do not have separate entries in this directory, but are included in the entry for the institution to which they are affiliated, associated or federated or of which they are a constituent part.

Acadia Divinity College	Wolfville, Nova Scotia B0P 1X0	59
Acadia University	Wolfville, Nova Scotia B0P 1X0	59
Alberta, The University of	Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E1	10
Algoma College	Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario P6A 2G4	23
Armand-Frappier, Institut	Laval-des-Rapides (Québec)	41
Assumption University	Windsor, Ontario	25
Athabasca University	Edmonton, Alberta	10
Atkinson College, Joseph E.	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Atlantic Institute of Education	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1A4	60
Atlantic School of Theology	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3B5	60
Banff School of Fine Arts	Banff, Alberta	6
Bathurst, Collège de	Bathurst (Nouveau-Brunswick)	53
Bethune College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Bishop's University	Lennoxville, Quebec J1M 1Z7	46
Blackburn, Julian College	Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8	36
Brandon University	Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9	19
Brescia College	London, Ontario N6G 1H2	26
British Columbia, The University of	Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5	2
Brock University	St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1	34
Calgary, The University of	Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4	7
Calumet College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Campion College	Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2	16
Camrose Lutheran College	Camrose, Alberta	11
Canadian Mennonite Bible College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0M4	20
Canadian Nazarene College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2P7	20
Canadian Union College	Lacombe, Alberta	8
Canterbury College	Windsor, Ontario	25
Cape Breton, College of	Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6J1	63
Carleton University	Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6	38
Christian Brothers College	Mono Hills, Ontario	31
Christ the King, Seminary of	Mission City, British Columbia V2V 4J2	4
Concordia Lutheran College	Edmonton, Alberta	10
Concordia University	Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8	41
Conrad Grebel College	Waterloo, Ontario	27
Dalhousie University	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5	60
Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois: Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest	Rouyn (Québec) J9X 5C6	39

EMPLACEMENT DES UNIVERSITÉS ET COLLÈGES DU CANADA

La carte ci-dessus localise toutes les universités et tous les collèges qui offrent des cours de niveau universitaire. Bon nombre de ces établissements ne sont pas mentionnés séparément dans le présent répertoire, mais sont compris dans la mention de l'université à laquelle ils sont affiliés, associés, fédérés ou dont ils forment une partie constituante.

Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais	Hull (Québec) J8Y 6M4	40
Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège	Ottawa (Ontario) K1R 7G2	38
Emmanuel and St. Chad, College of	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	14
Emmanuel College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7	33
Erindale College	Mississauga, Ontario	33
Founders College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
"G" College	Toronto, Ontario	33
Glendon College	Toronto, Ontario M4N 3M6	33
Guelph, University of	Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1	29
Hautes Études Commerciales, École des	Montréal (Québec)	41
Hearst, Collège universitaire de/ Hearst, University College of	Hearst (Ontario) P0L 1N0	24
Holy Redeemer College	Windsor, Ontario	25
Huntington University	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28
Huron College	London, Ontario N6G 1H3	26
Ignatius College	Guelph, Ontario	29
Innis College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E5	33
Iona College	Windsor, Ontario	25
Jésus-Marie, Collège	Shippegan (Nouveau-Brunswick)	54
King's College, University of	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 2A1	60
King's College	London, Ontario N6A 2M3	26
Knox College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E6	33
Kootenay School of Art	Nelson, British Columbia	5
Lakehead University	Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1	22
Laurentian University of Sudbury/Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28
Laval, Université	Québec (Québec) G1K 7P4	47
Lethbridge, The University of	Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4	9
Loretto College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J3	33
Lutheran Theological Seminary	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	14
Luther College	Regina, Saskatchewan	16
Macdonald College	Montreal, Quebec H0A 1C0	41
Manitoba, The University of	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2	20
Maritime Forest Ranger School, The	Fredericton, New Brunswick	52
Massey College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E1	33
McGill University	Montreal, Quebec H3C 3G1	41
McLaughlin College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33

McMaster Divinity College	Hamilton, Ontario	30
McMaster University	Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L8	30
Memorial University of Newfoundland	St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7	65
Mennonite Brethen College of Arts	Winnipeg, Manitoba R2L 1L1	20
Militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Collège	Saint-Jean (Québec)	42
Moncton, Université de	Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick) E1A 3E9	55
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, The	Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8	41
Montréal, Université de	Montréal (Québec) H3T 1J4	41
Mount Allison University	Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0	56
Mount Saint Bernard College	Antigonish, Nova Scotia	62
Mount Saint Vincent University	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6	60
Musique Vincent-d'Indy, École de	Montréal (Québec)	43
National de la recherche scientifique, L'Institut	Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 4C7	47
Nationale d'administration publique, L'École	Québec (Québec) G1R 2G5	47
New Brunswick, University of	Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3	52
New College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1	33
Nipissing College	North Bay, Ontario P1B 8L7	32
Notre Dame of Canada College	Wilcox, Saskatchewan	17
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5E3	61
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3J6	60
Nova Scotia Technical College	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3A 2X4	60
Ontario Agricultural College	Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1	29
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6	33
Ontario Veterinary College	Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1	29
Ottawa, Université d'/Ottawa, University of	Ottawa (Ontario) K1N 6N5	38
Pastorale, Institut de	Montréal (Québec)	41
Polytechnique, École	Montréal (Québec) H3C 3A7	41
Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4	33
Presbyterian College of Montreal, The	Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8	41
Prince Edward Island, University of	Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 4P3	57
Québec, Université du	Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 2M3	47
Québec à Chicoutimi, L'Université du	Chicoutimi (Québec) G7H 2B1	48
Québec à Montréal, L'Université du	Montréal (Québec) H3C 3P8	41
Québec à Rimouski, L'Université du	Rimouski, (Québec) G5L 3A1	49
Québec à Trois-Rivières, L'université du	Trois-Rivières (Québec) G9A 5H7	44
Queen's College	St. John's, Newfoundland	65
Queen's Theological College	Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6	37
Queen's University at Kingston	Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6	37
Regent College	Vancouver, British Columbia	2
Regina, The University of	Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2	16
Regis College	Toronto, Ontario	33
Renison College	Waterloo, Ontario	27
Royal Conservatory of Music	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1W2	33
Royal Military College of Canada	Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3	37
Royal Roads Military College	Victoria, British Columbia	1
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	Toronto, Ontario M5B 1E8	33
St. Andrew's College	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	14
St. Andrew's College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M7	20
Sainte-Anne, Université	Church Point (Nouvelle-Ecosse)	58
St. Augustine's Seminary	Scarborough, Ontario	33
Saint-Boniface, Collège de	Saint-Boniface (Manitoba) R2H 0H7	21
St. Bride's College	Littledale, Newfoundland	64
St. Francis Xavier University	Antigonish, Nova Scotia B0H 1C0	62
St. Hilda's College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E2	33
Saint-Jean, Collège universitaire	Edmonton (Alberta) T6C 4G9	10
St. Jerome's College, The University of	Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3	27
St. John's College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5	20
Saint Joseph, Collège	Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick)	55
St. Joseph's College	Edmonton, Alberta	10
St. Joseph's College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1C5	29
St. Joseph's College	Yorkton, Saskatchewan	18
Saint-Louis-Maillet, Collège	Edmundston (Nouveau-Brunswick)	50
St. Martha's School of Nursing	Antigonish, Nova Scotia	62
Saint Mary's University	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3	60
St. Michael's College, University of	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4	33
St. Patrick's College	Ottawa, Ontario	38
Saint-Paul, Université/Saint Paul University	Ottawa (Ontario) K1S 1C4	38
St. Paul's College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6	16
St. Paul's College	Waterloo, Ontario	27
St. Peter's College	Muenster, Saskatchewan	15
St. Stephen's College	Edmonton, Alberta	10
St. Thomas College	North Battleford, Saskatchewan	12
St. Thomas More College	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6	14
St. Thomas University	Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3	52
Saskatchewan, University of	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0	14
Scarborough College	West Hill, Ontario	33
Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest	Rouyn (Quebec) J9X 5C6	39
Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais	Hull (Québec) J8Y 6M4	40

Sherbrooke, Université de	Sherbrooke (Québec) J1K 2R1	45
Simon Fraser University	Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6	3
Stong College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Sudbury, University of/Sudbury, Université de	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28
Télé-université	Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 2M3	47
Thorneloe University	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28
Toronto, University of	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1	33
Trent University	Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8	36
Trinity College, University of	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8	33
United Theological College of Montreal, The	Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8	41
University College/Universitaire, Collège	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28
University College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1	33
Vancouver School of Theology, The	Vancouver, British Columbia	2
Vanier College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Victoria College	Toronto, Ontario	33
Victoria Conservatory of Music	Victoria, British Columbia	1
Victoria, University of	Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2	1
Victoria University	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7	33
Waterloo, University of	Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1	27
Western Ontario, The University of	London, Ontario N6A 3K7	26
Wilfrid Laurier University	Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5	27
Windsor, University of	Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4	25
Winnipeg, The University of	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9	20
Winters College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Woodsworth College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A9	33
Wycliffe College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H7	33
Xavier College	Toronto, Ontario	33
York University	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33

Undergraduate and graduate diploma and degree programs at Canadian Universities, 1977

Programmes de cours préparatoires à un premier diplôme et à des diplômes supérieurs dans les universités du Canada, 1977

INDEX

1. Art, Fine arts, Theatre	Art, Beaux-arts, Théâtre
2. Canadian studies, Indian-Eskimo Studies, International studies	Études canadiennes, Études indiennes-esquimaudes, Études internationales
3. Languages and Literatures	Langues et Littératures
4. Music	Musique
5. Philosophy, Religious studies	Philosophie, Études religieuses
6. Anthropology, Psychology, Sociology	Anthropologie, Psychologie, Sociologie
7. Business, Commerce, Administration, Economics	Administration des affaires, Commerce, Administration, Sciences économiques
8. Education	Éducation
9. History, Law, Political science	Histoire, Droit, Sciences politiques
10. Home economics and Food science	Sciences domestiques et Sciences de la nutrition
11. Journalism, Library science, Secretarial science, Social work	Journalisme, Bibliothéconomie, Sciences secrétarielles, Service social
12. Physical education and Recreation	Éducation physique et Récréation
13. Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary medicine and Animal science	Agriculture, Sciences forestières, Médecine vétérinaire et Sciences des animaux
14. Biology	Biologie
15. Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing, Rehabilitation medicine, Hygiene, Optometry	Art dentaire, Pharmacie, Sciences infirmières, Réhabilitation, Hygiène, Optométrie
16. Earth sciences, Marine Sciences	Sciences de la terre, Sciences de l'eau
17. Chemistry, Mathematics	Chimie, Mathématiques
18. Environmental studies, Regional studies, Architecture	Études de l'environnement, Études régionales, Architecture
19. Engineering, Physics	Génie, Physique
20. Medicine and Allied health	Médecine et Sciences de la santé
21. Communications, Educational technology, Film, Radio-television	Communications, Technologie de l'enseignement, Cinéma, Radio-télévision

Guide

This guide is to be used in conjunction with course information which follows.

The information indicates the universities which offer the programs listed and the levels at which they are offered. Most of the information pertains to programs that lead to a degree, diploma or certificate. Some Canadian universities, however, offer individual courses only or a minor specialization in many subjects; the digit 9 is used to make clear that instruction is available in these areas.

In some cases, an institution offers all or part of the program of study and the degree, diploma or certificate is granted by the parent institution. This is indicated in the following manner: Saint-Jean - Alberta. In this example Collège universitaire Saint-Jean, which is a constituent college of The University of Alberta, offers the particular program. However, upon completion of the program the degree is awarded by The University of Alberta.

There are also instances of two institutions having similar names. To avoid confusion in these cases the province in which the institution is located is indicated in brackets. For example: Victoria (B.C.) refers to the University of Victoria located in Victoria, British Columbia; Victoria (Ont.) refers to Victoria University located in Toronto, Ontario.

For information regarding a particular undergraduate program, contact the university registrar. For information concerning a particular graduate program, contact the dean of graduate studies.

Key

1. Doctorate
2. Master of philosophy (University of Toronto, Memorial University of Newfoundland and University of Waterloo)
3. Master
4. Licence
5. Graduate diploma
6. Bachelor and first professional degree (e.g. BA, BSc, MD, DVM, DMD, LLB), major specialization or concentration
7. Undergraduate diploma
8. Special certificate
9. Minor specialization only or courses offered

Guide

Ce guide doit être utilisé avec les informations suivantes sur les programmes de cours.

Ces informations indiquent les universités qui offrent les programmes d'études et indiquent également les niveaux auxquels ces programmes d'études sont offerts. Les renseignements se rattachent surtout aux programmes d'études menant à un grade, un diplôme ou un certificat. Toutefois, certaines universités offrent seulement un cours dans un sujet ou encore quelques cours formant une spécialisation mineure; le chiffre 9 indique que de l'enseignement est offert dans cette matière.

Dans certains cas, un établissement offre le programme d'études dans sa totalité ou en partie mais le grade, certificat ou diplôme est conféré par l'établissement mère. Ces cas sont notés de la façon suivante: Saint-Jean - Alberta. Dans cet exemple le Collège universitaire Saint-Jean, collège affilié à l'université de l'Alberta (The University of Alberta), offre le programme d'études mais l'université confère le grade.

Il arrive également que deux établissements portent des noms semblables et afin d'éviter toute confusion le nom de la province où se trouve l'établissement est inscrit entre parenthèses. Par exemple: Victoria (C.-B.) se rapporte à la University of Victoria située à Victoria, Colombie-Britannique, tandis que Victoria (Ont.) se rapporte à Victoria University située à Toronto, Ontario.

Pour obtenir des renseignements sur un programme d'études du premier cycle, veuillez écrire au régistraire de l'université. Pour des renseignements sur un programme d'études du deuxième ou troisième cycle, veuillez vous adresser au doyen des études supérieures.

Explication des numéros

1. Doctorat
2. Maîtrise en philosophie (University of Toronto, Memorial University of Newfoundland and University of Waterloo). Cours d'études anglais seulement
3. Maîtrise
4. Licence
5. Diplôme d'études supérieures
6. Baccalauréat et premier diplôme professionnel (p.ex., BA, BSc, MD, DVM, DCD, LLB), spécialisation majeure ou concentration
7. Diplôme d'études pré-grade
8. Certificat spécial
9. Spécialisation mineure seulement ou cours offert

311

1. ART, FINE ARTS, THEATRE/ ART, BEAUX-ARTS, THÉÂTRE

Art as applied to medicine
Toronto 6.

Art dramatique, théâtre, études théâtrales
Laval 9.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 6.

Art education
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.5.6.
Lethbridge 6.
McGill 6.
Nova Scotia Art 3.6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Art, fine arts
Acadia 9.
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Guelph 6.
Huron – Western Ontario 6.
Laurentian 9.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 6.7.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Nova Scotia Art 3.6.7.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Regina 3.6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
York 3.6.

Art conservation
Queen's 3.

Art history, history of art, history in art
Alberta 6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.7.
Calgary 6.

Art history, history of art, history in art – Concluded
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 9.
Nova Scotia Art 9.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Arts management and administration
York 3.

Arts d'impression
Québec à Montréal 8.

Arts plastiques
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 8.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Arts visuels
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.

Beaux-arts
Lethbridge 6.
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 6.8.

Ceramics
Calgary 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Ottawa 9.
Regina 3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Céramique
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 9.

Cinéma, photo-cinéma
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 6.8.

Classical art
Ottawa 6.

Communication design
Alberta 3.6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.

Communication graphique
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.

Creative drama and theatre arts
Concordia 8.

Dance
Alberta 9.
Ryerson 7.
Waterloo 3.
Windsor 9.
York 3.6.

Design and photography
Alberta 3.

Design and production
Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Design, art and design
Alberta 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.7.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Design graphique
Québec à Montréal 6.

Design, design de l'environnement
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.

Dessin
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 9.

Directing and production
Alberta 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Drama, dramatic art
Alberta 3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 9.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Huron – Western Ontario 6.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
McMaster 6.

Drama, dramatic art – Concluded
New Brunswick 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
Ryerson 7.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.
Waterloo 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Drama in education
Concordia 6.

Dramatic literature
Alberta 3.
Concordia 6.

Dramatic theory and criticism
Alberta 3.

Drawing
Alberta 9.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 9.
Guelph 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.7.
Nova Scotia Art 9.
Ottawa 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

English theatre
Ottawa 6.8.

English and drama
Concordia 6.

Enseignement en arts plastiques
Laval 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Environmental design
Nova Scotia Art 6.

Film, cinema
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Brock 6.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 9.
Guelph 9.
McGill 9.
McMaster 9.
Nova Scotia Art 9.
Ottawa 6.8.
Queen's 6.
Regina 3.9.
Toronto 9.

Film, cinema – Concluded
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Film, cinéma
Laval 9.

Graphic arts management
Ryerson 6.

Graphic design
Alberta 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Manitoba 6.7.
Nova Scotia Art 6.7

Graphics
Alberta 3.6.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.7.
Regina 3.
Windsor 9.

Gravure
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 9.

Histoire de l'art
Laval 3.6.7.8.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Painting
Alberta 3.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Guelph 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.7.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Ottawa 9.
Regina 3.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Peinture
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 9.
Québec à Montréal 8.

Photographie
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 9.

Photography, photographic arts
Calgary 6.

Photography, photographic arts – Concluded
Lethbridge 9.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Ottawa 9.
Ryerson 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Printmaking
Alberta 3.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.7.
McMaster 9.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Ottawa 9.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Sculpture – English language program
Alberta 9.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Guelph 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.7.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Ottawa 9.
Regina 3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Sculpture – Programme en langue française
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 9.
Québec à Montréal 8.

Studio art
British Columbia 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Luther – Regina 6.
McMaster 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Théâtre (Programme en langue française)
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.

Théâtre anglais
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 6.

Théâtre français
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 6.8.

Theatre, theatre arts
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Guelph 9.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 9.
Ottawa 6.8.
Ryerson 7.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6
Waterloo 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 3.6.

Theatre history
Alberta 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6

Visual arts
Alberta 3.
Concordia 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Ottawa 6.8.
Regina 6.8.
Saskatchewan 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 6.
York 3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Design industriel
Montréal 6.

Housing and design
Guelph 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Interior design
Alberta 9.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 9.
Ryerson 6.

Industrial design
Alberta 3.
Carleton 6.

Museology
Toronto 3.
Western 9.

2. CANADIAN STUDIES, INDIAN-ESKIMO STUDIES, INTERNATIONAL STUDIES/ÉTUDES CANADIENNES, ÉTUDES INDIENNES-ESQUIMAUDES, ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES

Canadian studies, Indian-Eskimo studies/Études canadiennes, Études indiennes-esquimaudes

Atlantic Canada studies
Saint Mary's 6.

Canadian Northern studies
Alberta 9.
Manitoba 9.
McMaster 9.

Canadian Plains area studies
Regina 3.6.

Canadian studies
Alberta 6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount St. Vincent 6.
Queen's 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 9.
Simon Fraser 9.
Trent 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Études amérindiennes
Laurentienne 6.

Études canadiennes
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Sainte-Anne 6.

French Canada studies
Alberta 9.

French Canada studies – Concluded
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Indian-Eskimo studies, native studies
Alberta 9.
Brandon 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 6.
McMaster 9.
Trent 6.7.
Waterloo 9.

Taiga studies
Lakehead 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Canadian politics
Alberta 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 3.9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 9.
McMaster 9.
Simon Fraser 6.9.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 6.

Eskimo language, Indian language
Brandon 9.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 9.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 9.
Memorial 9.
Ottawa 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 9.
Trent 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 7.

French Canadian language and literature
Alberta 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.6.
Concordia 9.
McGill 6.
Queen's 6.
Saint John's – Manitoba 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Littérature canadienne québécoise
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.

Littérature canadienne québécoise – fin
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

North American literature in English
Alberta 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.9.
Windsor 9.

North American studies, American studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 3.
Windsor 9.

Pacific studies
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

International studies/Études internationales

African studies, Middle East studies
Calgary 9.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

American studies
Mount Allison 6.

Asian studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Manitoba 9.
McMaster 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Buddhist studies
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.
Windsor 9.

Celtic studies
St. Francis Xavier 3.

Commonwealth studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Queen's 6.

East Asian studies
Alberta 6.
McGill 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Études africaines
Laval 8.9.
Montréal 5.

Études hispano-américaines
Laurentienne 6.
Ottawa 6.

Études internationales
Royal military 6.

Far Eastern studies
McMaster 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

German area studies
Brock 6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.

Germanic studies
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.

Hispanic studies
Calgary 6.
McGill 3.
Toronto 3.
Trent 6.
Windsor 3.6.

Indian studies
Toronto 1.2.3.6.

Islamic studies
Alberta 9.
McGill 1.3.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Latin-American studies, Caribbean studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 3.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 6.
McMaster 3.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Mediaeval history
St. Michael's 1.4.

Middle East studies
McGill 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.

Near Eastern studies
Manitoba 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria – Toronto 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

North American studies, American studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Calgary 9.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 3.
Windsor 9.

Pacific studies
McMaster 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Scottish studies
Guelph 1.3.

Soviet studies, Russian studies, East European studies
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 6.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
Queen's 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.5.6.
Windsor 9.

Spanish-American studies
Alberta 6.
Windsor 9.

West European studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Saint Mary's 6.

West Indian studies
Acadia 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Administration internationale
Montréal 3.

Chinese, Chinese studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 9.

Chinese, Chinese studies – Concluded
McGill 9.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Waterloo 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Co-opération internationale
Ottawa 5.

Études slaves
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.

Études médiévales
Ottawa 6.

International affairs, studies, relations
British Columbia 6.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Lakehead 6.
Manitoba 6.
Royal Military 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

International business
McGill 6.
Windsor 9.

International co-operation
Ottawa 5.

Japanese, Japanese studies
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
Memorial 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
York 9.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 6.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
St. Michael's 1.4.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies – Concluded
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.3.
Waterloo 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.

Relations internationales
Laval 1.3.6.

Russe, études russes
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 9.

Sciences médiévales
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Slavonics, Slavic studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.
Campion – Regina 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 9.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Windsor 6.

Victorian studies
Alberta 9.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 3.
York 3.

3. LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES/LANGUES ET LITTÉRATURES

Akkadian
King's – Dalhousie 9.
Toronto 9.

Allemand, études allemandes
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 3.6.7.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Montréal 9.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 9.
Sherbrooke 9.

Anglais, études anglaises, langue et littérature anglaises,
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Laurentienne 3.6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.8.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Royal Military 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface – Manitoba 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Arabic
Carleton 9.
Concordia 9.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 9.
Memorial 9.
Toronto 6.

Asian studies
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Saint Mary's 6.

Bilingual competence
Glendon – York 8.

Catalan
Alberta 9.

Chinese, Chinese studies
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 9.
McGill 9.
Ottawa 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Waterloo 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 8.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Chinois
Ottawa 9.

Classics, classical studies
Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.

Classics, classical studies – Concluded
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 3.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 3.6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Michael's – Toronto 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
St. Thomas 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Trinity – Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Victoria (Ont.) 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 3.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Comparative Canadian literature
Sherbrooke 3.

Comparative linguistics
Simon Fraser 1.3.

Comparative literature
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Carleton 3.
Dalhousie 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Trent 9.
Windsor 6.

Compétence bilingue
Glendon – York 8.

Coptic
King's – Dalhousie 9.
Toronto 9.

Creative writing
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.

Creative writing – Concluded
Concordia 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Windsor 3.
York 6.

Czech
Toronto 6.

Egyptian
McGill 9.
Toronto 9.

English language and literature
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia – Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Huron – Western 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 3.6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
Royal Military 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Michael's – Toronto 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Trinity – Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Victoria – Toronto 6.
Waterloo 2.3.6.

English language and literature – Concluded
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 3.6.
York 1.3.6.

English language and the linguistics of English
New Brunswick 3.6.
Simon Fraser 3.

Eskimo language, Indian language
Brandon 9.
Calgary 9.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 9.
Memorial 9.
Ottawa 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 9.
Trent 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 7.

Espagnol, études hispaniques
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Ethiopian
Toronto 9.

Études anciennes, études classiques
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 6.

Études françaises – enseignement secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services de Rouyn 6.

Études littéraires
Québec à Montréal 3.

Études slaves
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.

Finnish
Lakehead 9.

Français, études françaises
Concordia 6.
Laurentienne 3.6

Français, études françaises – fin

Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Royal Military 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface – Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

French language and literature

Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia – Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Carleton 3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 6.8.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 6.
Huron – Western 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
Royal Military 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Michael's – Toronto 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Trinity – Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.

French language and literature – Concluded

Victoria – Toronto 6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

French Canadian language and literature

Alberta 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
Queen's 9.
St. John's – Manitoba 9.
Trent 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Gaelic

St. Francis Xavier 9.

German language and literature

Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia – Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 6.
Huron – Western 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
Royal Military 9.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Michael's – Toronto 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.

German language and literature – Concluded

Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Trinity – Toronto 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Victoria – Toronto 6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Grec, études grecques

Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.

Greek language and literature

Acadia 9.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 6.
Huron 9.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
King's – Western 9.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saint Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Hébreu
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 9.

Hebrew
Atlantic Theology 9.
Bishop's 9.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Carleton 9.
Concordia 9.
Huron – Western 9.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 9.
McMaster 9.
Memorial 9.
Ottawa 9.
Queen's 9.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Winnipeg 9.
York 9.

Hindi, Urdu
British Columbia 9.
McGill 9.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 9.
Windsor 9.

Hispanic languages
McGill 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.

Hispanic and Italian
British Columbia 1.3.6.

Icelandic
Manitoba 3.6.
New Brunswick 9.

Italian language and literature
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
King's – Western 9.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Ottawa 9.
Queen's 6.

Italian language and literature – Concluded
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.
St. Thomas 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Waterloo 9.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Italian, études italiennes
Laurentienne 6.
Montréal 6.
Ottawa 9.

Japanese, Japanese studies
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
McGill 9.
Memorial 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Waterloo 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Judaic studies, Jewish studies
Carleton 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Toronto 6.

Langue esquimaude, langue indienne
Ottawa 9.

Langue et littérature anglaises
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.

Latin, études latines
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.

Latin language and literature
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 6.
Huron 9.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 3.6.

Latin language and literature – Concluded
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
Saint Mary's 9.
St. Michael's 1.4.
St. Thomas 9.
St. Thomas More 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Lettres
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Linguistics, applied linguistics
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 3.6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Guelph 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 3.6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Linguistique
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Literary forms and techniques
Athabasca 9.

Littérature canadienne, québécoise
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 3.

Littérature canadienne comparée
Sherbrooke 3.

Littérature comparée
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Modern language
Concordia 6.
King's – Western 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.

North American literature in English
Alberta 6.
McMaster 9.
St. Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.9.
Windsor 9.

Pali
Memorial 9.
Ottawa 9.
Toronto 9.

Persian
McGill 9.
Toronto 9.

Polish language and literature
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 9.
Ottawa 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Polonais
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 6.

Portuguese
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 9.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 9.

Portuguese – Concluded
McMaster 9.
Toronto 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Romance languages
Alberta 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.
Windsor 3.

Romance studies
Calgary 3.

Romanian
Alberta 9.

Russe, études russes
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 8.9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Russian language and literature
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Huron – Western 9.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
New Brunswick 9.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Sanskrit
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Brock 9.
Carleton 9.
McGill 9.
Memorial 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 9.

Sanskrit – Concluded
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.

Scandinavian, Finnish, Norwegian
Alberta 6.
Saskatchewan 9.

Serbo-Croatian
British Columbia 9.
Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.

Slavonics, Slavic studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 6.

Spanish language and literature
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
Brescia – Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Guelph 6.
Huron – Western 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 9.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 3.6
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.

Spanish language and literature – Concluded
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
York 6.

Syriac, Aramaic
King's – Dalhousie 9.
Manitoba 9.
Memorial 9.
Toronto 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.

Techno-linguistique autochtone
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.

Tibetan
Memorial 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 9.

Traduction, interprétation
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.

Translation, interpretation
Concordia 6.
Laurentian 6.
McGill 8.
Ottawa 3.6.
Queen's 6.
Toronto 7.

Turkish
Toronto 9.

Ukrainian
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 9.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 9.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.

Ukrainien
Ottawa 6.

Yiddish
Manitoba 9.
McGill 9.
Toronto 9.

And also/Et aussi:

Ancient history, ancient civilization
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 9.
Ottawa 3.6.
Saint Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Ancient roots
Athabasca 9.

Arts et traditions populaires
Laval 1.3.6.8.

Civilisations grecque et romaine
Moncton 9.
Montréal 6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 9.

Classical civilization
McMaster 6.

Classical philology
Concordia 6.

Didactique des langues secondes
Laval 1.3.8.
Moncton 9.

Études médiévales
Ottawa 6.

English and drama
Concordia 6.

Folklore – English language program
Memorial 1.3.6.

Folklore – Programme en langue française
Laurentienne 9.
Moncton 9.

Histoire et langues musicales
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.

Indo-European linguistics
Concordia 6.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies
British Columbia 6.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
St. Michael's 1.4.
Toronto 1.2.3.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.

Mediaeval history
St. Michael's 1.4.

Music history, music literature
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 7.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Renaissance studies
Athabasca 9.

Roman studies
Campion – Regina 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
McMaster 1.
Ottawa 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.

Sciences médiévales
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Studies in world literature
Wilfrid Laurier 6.

Teaching English as a second language
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.
Carleton 8.

Teaching English as a second language – Concluded
Concordia 6.8.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 9.
Moncton 9.
New Brunswick 9.
Toronto 8.

Theoretical linguistics
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Victorian studies
Alberta 9.
Toronto 3.
York 3.

4. MUSIC/MUSIQUE

Applied music
Alberta 3.6.

Church music
Alberta 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 9.

Composition – English language program
Acadia 6.

Composition – Programme en langue française
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Enseignement en musique, éducation musicale
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.

Exécution, interprétation (musique)
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.

Histoire et langues musicales
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 3.6.

Music
Acadia 6.
Alberta 3.6.
Bishop's 9.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.

Music – Concluded
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Guelph 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 1.3.4.6.7.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.6.7.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Music education
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 9.
Dalhousie 6.
Lethbridge 6.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 6.

Music history, music literature
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Concordia 9.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Mount Allison 6.

Music history, music literature – Concluded
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Musical arts
British Columbia 1.

Musicologie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Musicology, ethnomusicology
British Columbia 3.
McGill 3.
Ottawa 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.
Western 3.

Musique
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Musique rythmique
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.

Opera
British Columbia 3.

Operatic performance
Alberta 9.
Toronto 7.

Performance, applied music
Acadia 6.7.
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Concordia 9.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.

Performance, applied music – Concluded
McMaster 9.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 3.6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 3.4.6.7.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.

School music
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
Calgary 6.
McGill 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 6.

Théorie, composition (musique)
Laval 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Theory, composition (music)
Acadia 6.7.
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Concordia 9.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 1.3.4.6.
McMaster 9.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 3.6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

5. PHILOSOPHY, RELIGIOUS STUDIES/PHILOSOPHIE, ÉTUDES RELIGIEUSES

Philosophy/Philosophie

Classical philosophy
Dalhousie 3.6.
McGill 9.

Eastern philosophy
Brock 3.9.
St. Mary's 9.

Philosophie
Dominicain de philosophie 3.6.
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 1.3.6.8.
Saint-Boniface – Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Philosophy
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia – Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Christ the King 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Huron – Western 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 3.6.
St. Michael's 1.4.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Paul's (Ont.) 1.4.6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.

Philosophy – Concluded
Trinity – Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Sciences médiévales (philosophie)
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Social and economic thought, social and political ideas
Concordia 9.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Windsor 9.
York 1.3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Education and philosophy
Concordia 6.

History and philosophy of religion
Alberta 9.
Brandon 9.
Brock 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 9.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
McMaster 9.
McGill 1.9.
St. Mary's 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

History of education, philosophy of education
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 3.
McMaster 9.
OISE – Toronto 1.2.3.
Ottawa 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Simon Fraser 3.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

History, logic and philosophy of science and technology
Alberta 9.
Brock 9.
Concordia 9.
McGill 6.

History, logic and philosophy of science and technology – Concluded
McMaster 9.
Regina 9.
St. Mary's 9.
Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies
Calgary 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 9.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
St. Michael's 1.4.
Toronto 1.2.3.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 9.

Political philosophy
Alberta 9.
Concordia 6.
McGill 9.
Windsor 9.

Victorian studies
Toronto 3.
York 3.

Religious studies/Études religieuses

Canon law
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.

Catéchèse
Laval 6.

Clinical pastoral education
Acadia 3.

Comparative study
McGill 1.3.

Counselling matrimonial
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Counselling pastoral
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Divinity
Acadia 3.
Atlantic Theology 3.
Huron – Western 3.
King's (N.S.) 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 3.
Queen's 3.
St. John's 6.
Saint Mary's 3.

Divinity – Concluded
St. Michael's 3.
Trinity 6.7.
Victoria (Ont.) 3.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.
Winnipeg 3.

Droit canonique
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.

Enseignement religieux
Sherbrooke 3.

Études bibliques
Montréal 1.3.6.8.

Études cathéchétiques, catéchèse
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 8.

Études pastorales
Dominicain de philosophie 6.
Montréal 3.8.

Études théologiques
Montréal 3.8.

Family studies
Alberta 3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Histoire des religions
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 6.

History of canon law
St. Michael's 1.4.

History of Christian worship
St. Michael's 1.4.

History and philosophy of religion
Alberta 9.
Brandon 9.
Brock 9.
Carleton 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
King's (N.S.) 9.
Ottawa 6.
McGill 9.
Mount Allison 9.
Regina 9.
St. Mary's 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Ministry
Trinity 1.

Mission studies
Ottawa 3.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.

Pastoral care in health care services
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Pastoral counselling
King's – Dalhousie 9.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Pastoral studies (marital counselling)
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Pastorale
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.7.
Sherbrooke 3.

Pastorale familiale
Laval 3.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Pastorale scolaire
Sherbrooke 3.

Pastoral studies
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.7.

Pastoral theology
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.
Winnipeg 3.

Préparation professionnelle au ministère, pastorale professionnelle
Dominicain de philosophie 3.8.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Professional training for pastoral ministry
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Religion, religious studies, religious education
Acadia 6.
Alberta 6.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia – Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
King's (Ont.) 9.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount St. Vincent 6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.

Religion, religious studies, religious education – Concluded
St. John's 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Michael's 3.
St. Paul's (Ont.) 3.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Trinity – Toronto 9.
Victoria (Ont.) 3.
Waterloo 6.
Western 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 3.6.
York 6.

Religion and culture
McGill 3.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.

Religions grecque et romaine
Ottawa 6.

Sacred theology
Bishop's 4.6.
King's (N.S.) 3.
McGill 3.
Saint Mary's 3.
Winnipeg 3.

Sciences humaines de la religion
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Sciences missionnaires
Ottawa 3.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.
Saint-Paul - Ottawa 3.7.

Sciences religieuses
Laurentienne 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.
Saint-Boniface – Manitoba 6.

Sciences religieuses – enseignement secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Théologie
Dominicain de philosophie 1.3.6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
Montréal 1.3.4.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Théologie – fin
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Théologie pastorale
Dominicain de philosophie 3.6.8.
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Theology, theological studies, ministry
Acadia 3.6.
Atlantic Theology 3.6.
Bishop's 3.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Christ the King 6.
Concordia 5.6.
Huron – Western 6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 8.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 3.6.7.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's 6.
St. John's 6.
Saint Mary's 3.
St. Michael's 1.3.4.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.
Saint Paul - Ottawa 1.3.6.7.
St. Stephen's – Alberta 6.
Trinity 1.2.3.
Victoria (Ont.) 1.3.4.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 3.

Vernacular literature
St. Michael's 1.4.

And also/Et aussi:

Buddhist studies
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.
McMaster 9.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 9.

Eastern religions
Calgary 6.

Études médiévales
Ottawa 6.

Islamic studies
Alberta 9.
Concordia 9.
McGill 1.3.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 9.

Judaic studies, Jewish studies
Alberta 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 9.

Juives, études
Montréal 8.

Social work and theology
Wilfrid Laurier 3.

Western religions
Calgary 6.

6. ANTHROPOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGIE, PSYCHOLOGIE, SOCIOLOGIE

Anthropology/Anthropologie

Anthropologie
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 9.
Saint-Boniface – Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 6.

Anthropology
Alberta 1.3.6.
Athabasca 9.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
Mount Allison 9.
Mount Saint Vincent 9.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.

Anthropology – Concluded
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Anthropology and intercultural education
Alberta 1.3.

Biological anthropology
Calgary 6.

Cultural anthropology
Calgary 6.

Sociological anthropology
Calgary 6.

Archéologie
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.

Archéologie classique
Ottawa 6.

Archeology
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Brock 9.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
St. Mary's 9.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Waterloo 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 9.

Art et traditions populaires
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.

Classical archeology
Alberta 6.
Guelph 6.

Folklore – English language program
Memorial 1.3.6.

Folklore – Programme de langue française
Laurentienne 9.

Museology
Toronto 3.
Western 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Psychology/Psychologie

Applied psychology
Waterloo 3.

Child clinical psychology
Ottawa 1.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Childhood assessment and counselling
Toronto 5.

Child study
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 6.
McGill 9.
Toronto 5.

Clinical psychology
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Lakehead 3.
Manitoba 1.
McGill 1.3.
Ottawa 1.
Queen's 5.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Windsor 6.

Enfance inadaptée
Moncton 9.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Québec/Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec/Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Experimental psychology
Ottawa 1.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.
Windsor 6.

Human relations and counselling studies
British Columbia 3.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Neuropsychology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.

Psychobiology
Lethbridge 6.

Psychologie
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface – Manitoba 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Psychologie clinique de l'enfant
Ottawa 1.

Psychology
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Athabasca 9.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia – Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Huron – Western 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 1.3.6.
Saint-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Psychology – Concluded
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Relations humaines
Moncton 9.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Sherbrooke 8.

Social psychology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.

And also/Et aussi:

Animal behavior
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.

Child psychology
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Saint Mary's 9.
Waterloo 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Connaissance de l'homme et de son milieu
Québec 8.

Counselling scolaire
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 1.3.

Culture change
Queen's 6.

Development studies (psychology, sociology)
McMaster 9.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.

Educational psychology, school psychology
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 1.3.5.
Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.
Memorial 3.5.
Mount Allison 9.
Mount Saint Vincent 3.
New Brunswick 3.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 1.
St. Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Educational psychology, school psychology – Concluded
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Génagogie
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Guidance, counselling, counselling psychology
Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
Atlantic Education 3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 3.5.
Calgary 1.3.
Lakehead 6.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 1.3.
Memorial 3.5.
New Brunswick 3.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 1.
Regina 3.5.
St. Francis Xavier 3.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Western 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Human learning (education)
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.

Man-environment studies
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.

Modern consciousness
Athabasca 9.

Psychologie scolaire, psychologie éducationnelle
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Ottawa 1.

Psycho-éducation, psycho-pédagogie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Psychopedagogy
Ottawa 1.3.

Social action, behavior, development, structure, studies, theory
Luther – Regina 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 3.6.
Trent 6.
Windsor 6.

Sociology/Sociologie

Animation – English language program
Sainte-Anne 8.

Animation – Programme en langue française
Laval 8.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 8.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Sainte-Anne 8.
Saint-Paul – Ottawa 8.

Animation culturelle
Québec à Montréal 6.8.

Community development
Alberta 3.
McGill 9.
Toronto 6.

Culture change
Queen's 6.

Development studies
Winnipeg 6.

Human resources development
York 6.

Man-environment studies
Waterloo 6.

Recherche culturelle
Québec à Montréal 6.

Rural sociology
Alberta 1.3.6.

Social action, behavior, development, structure, studies, theory
Queen's 6.
Regina 3.6.
Trent 6.
Windsor 6.

Social and urban studies
Brock 6.
Lakehead 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.

Sociologie
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface – Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 6.

Sociology
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Athabasca 9.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia – Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Démographie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Human relations and counselling studies
Waterloo 1.3.6.

Leisure studies
Concordia 6.
Waterloo 6.

Organization theory and behavior
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Regina 6.
Toronto 1.3.

Political sociology
Concordia 6.

Population studies
Western 3.

Relations humaines
Moncton 9.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Social and economic thought, social and political ideas
Brock 9.
McMaster 6.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Social leadership, development
St. Francis Xavier 7.

Social policy
McMaster 3.

Sociology in education
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.
Dalhousie 9.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Windsor 9.

7. BUSINESS, COMMERCE, ADMINISTRATION, ECONOMICS/ ADMINISTRATION DES AFFAIRES, COMMERCE, ADMINISTRATION, SCIENCES ÉCONOMIQUES

Business, Commerce, Administration/Administration des affaires, Commerce, Administration

Accounting, accountancy
Alberta 6.
Athabasca 9.
British Columbia 1.3.4.6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 6.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.

Accounting, accountancy – Concluded
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 9.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 6.
Toronto 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 5.6.7.
Windsor 3.6.

Accounting and management information systems
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 3.

Actuarial science
Manitoba 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 1.3.6.

Actuariat
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.

Administration, administrative studies
Brescia – Western 6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Regina 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Western 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Administration – Programme en langue française
Concordia 1.
Laval 1.3.5.6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 6.8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Québec à Rimouski 6.8.
Québec/Services universitaires de Hull 6.8.
Québec/Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.8.
Sainte-Anne 9.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Administration des affaires
Laurentienne 5.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 3.8.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Administration internationale
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.

Administration publique
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec – École nationale d'administration publique 3.

Analyse de systèmes
Sherbrooke 3.

Business, business administration
Acadia 6.
Alberta 3.6.
Bishop's 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 9.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 3.
Guelph 6.
Huron – Western 6.
King's – Western 9.
Lakehead 5.7.
Laurentian 5.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 3.
McMaster 3.
Mount Saint Vicent 6.
New Brunswick 6.8.
Ottawa 3.6.8.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 3.5.
Regina 6.
Ryerson 7.
Sainte-Anne 9.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saint Mary's 3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Waterloo 6.
Western 1.3.5.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.5.6.7.
Windsor 3.6.
York 1.3.6.

Business economics
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Carleton 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Windsor 9.

Chartered accountancy
Waterloo 6.

Commerce – English language program
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Royal Military 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Trinity – Toronto 6.
Victoria – Toronto 6.
Windsor 6.

Commerce and economics
British Columbia 6.

Commerce and law, administration and law
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 6.
Dalhousie 3.
Regina 6.
St. Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Windsor 9.

Commerce, sciences commerciales
Programme en langue française
Laurentienne 6.
Moncton 3.
Ottawa 6.
Royal Military 6.
Sainte-Anne 9.

Commercial education, business teaching
British Columbia 6.
McGill 5.8.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Regina 6.

Comptabilité, sciences comptables
Laval 4.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Montréal 8.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Québec/Services universitaires de Hull 6.8.

Comptabilité, sciences comptables – fin
Québec/Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.8.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Computational science
Saskatchewan 6.

Consommation
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.

Consumer studies, education
Guelph 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.

Contrôle (administration)
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.

Engineering and management, engineering management
McMaster 6.
Royal Military 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 1.3.9.

Finance – English language program
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.

Finance – Programme en langue française
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Financial information systems
Regina 6.

Fiscalité
Moncton 9.
Sherbrooke 3.

Gestion de projet
Québec à Chicoutimi 3.
Québec à Montréal 3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Gestion des affaires
Moncton 3.

Gestion des ressources humaines (commerce)
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Gestion des services de la santé
Ottawa 3.

Hotel, restaurant, food, institution administration
Guelph 6.
Ryerson 6.7.

Industrial administration
British Columbia 6.

Industrial engineering, technology
Ryerson 6.7.

Industrial, labor relations
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Carleton 6.
Lakehead 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Memorial 6.
Ottawa 8.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 3.8.
Windsor 9.

Informatique de gestion
Laval 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

International business
British Columbia 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Windsor 9.

Labor and industrial relations
Carleton 6.

Labor – management relations
Ottawa 8.

Labor relations in the public service
Ottawa 8.

Management, management sciences, business management
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.
Calgary 3.6.
Concordia 3.6.
Lethbridge 6.
McGill 5.
Memorial 6.
Moncton 6.

Management, management sciences, business management – Concluded
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 8.
Ottawa 5.6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Mary's 9.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Waterloo 1.3.
Windsor 3.5.6.

Management accounting
Waterloo 6.

Marketing – English language program
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.3.
Windsor 3.6.

Marketing – Programme en langue française
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Operations research
Ottawa 6.
Regina 6.

Organization management
Calgary 3.6.

Organizational theory and behavior (commerce)
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Regina 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.3.9.

Production (commerce) – Programme en langue française
Moncton 9.

Production – English language program
Memorial 6.
Simon Fraser 9.

Public administration
Brock 6.8.
Carleton 3.5.6.8.
Dalhousie 3.5.8.
McGill 6.
New Brunswick 8.
Ottawa 6.8.
Queen's 3.
Regina 8.
Toronto 3.5.8.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Western 7.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 3.

Public policy
Manitoba 3.6.

Public service studies
Carleton 8.

Quantitative methods, operations research
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.8.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
McGill 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Memorial 6.
Ottawa 6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Windsor 9.

Recherche opérationnelle, méthodes quantitatives de gestion, analyse des systèmes
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 3.

Relations industrielles, relations de travail
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 8.

Relations de travail dans la fonction publique
Ottawa 8.

Sciences administratives
Montréal 7.8.

Sciences de la gestion
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 3.5.6.

Transportation and utilities
British Columbia 6.

Urban land economics (business)
British Columbia 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Administration correctionnelle
Ottawa 3.

Administration des sports
Laurentienne 6.

Administration du nursing à l'hôpital
Montréal 3.

Administration sanitaire, de la santé
Montréal 3.
Ottawa 3.

Administration scolaire
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.
Montréal 3.
Ottawa 3.
Sherbrooke 3.

Agricultural business, commerce, economics
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 3.6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.

Arts management and administration
Ryerson 7.
York 3.

Construction management
Ryerson 6.

Correctional administration
Ottawa 3.

Development studies (economics, public administration, history)
Toronto 5.
Trent 6.

Educational administration
Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 1.3.5.
Dalhousie 3.
Lethbridge 6.

Educational administration – Concluded
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 3.
Memorial 3.5.
Mount Allison 9.
New Brunswick 3.5.
OISE – Toronto 1.2.3.
Ottawa 3.
Queen's 3.
Regina 3.5.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Western 5.
Windsor 9.

Enseignement en administration
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Enseignement secondaire – administration
Laval 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Food management, administration
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 6.

Graphic arts management
Ryerson 6.

Health administration, health services administration, planning
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 3.
Ottawa 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Home, economics management, administration
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Hospital administration
Toronto 3.5.

Human resource management
Concordia 6.

Institutional administration
Concordia 5.

Recreation, recreation administration, recreation education
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.

Recreation, recreation administration, recreation education – Concluded
Concordia 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Sports administration (commerce)
Laurentian 6.
New Brunswick 6.

Economics/Services économiques

Development studies (economics, public administration, history)
Toronto 5.
Trent 6.

Economic development
Lakehead 5.
Windsor 9.

Economics
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Huron – Western 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 9.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.5.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.

Economics – Concluded
Waterloo 3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 3.6.

Économie, sciences économiques
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Agricultural business, commerce, administration
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 3.6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agro-économie
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.

Business economics
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Loyola 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Windsor 9.

Économie politique
Royal Military 6.

Économie rurale
Laval 3.6.

Management information systems
McGill 6.

Natural resource economics
Toronto 3.

Natural resources management
Manitoba 3.

Political economy
Toronto 1.2.3.6.

Social and economic thought, social and political ideas
Brock 9.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Urban land economics
British Columbia 1.3.6.

8. EDUCATION/ÉDUCATION

Administration scolaire
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.
Montréal 1.3.
Ottawa 3.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 3.

Andragogy
Concordia 6.8.

Andragogie, éducation des adultes
Montréal 3.6.8.

Child psychology (education)
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Windsor 9.

Comparative education
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.

Computer applications, computer-assisted instruction
Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 9.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.

Continuing education, adult education
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.3.5.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Concordia 6.7.
Dalhousie 3.
Guelph 3.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.8.
St. Francis Xavier 3.7.
Saskatchewan 3.5.

Counselling scolaire
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 3.

Counsellor education
McGill 1.3.5.

Curriculum and instruction, curriculum theory
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.7.8.
Calgary 3.5.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Dalhousie 3.
Lethbridge 6.7.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.
Memorial 3.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Queen's 3.
Regina 3.5.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Western 6.
Windsor 9.

Didactique des langues secondes
Laval 1.3.8.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 8.

Early childhood education, pre-school education
Alberta 3.5.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.7.
Concordia 5.6.
Dalhousie 3.
Lethbridge 6.7.
Manitoba 8.
McGill 5.6.8.
Mount St. Vincent 6.7.
New Brunswick 6.
OISE – Toronto 8.
Regina 6.
Ryerson 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.9.
Toronto 5.8.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 6.

Education – English language program
Acadia 3.6.7.
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
Atlantic Education 1.3.6.
Bishop's 3.5.
Brandon 6.8.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.5.6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 3.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.7.
Manitoba 1.3.6.8.

Education – English language program – Concluded
McGill 1.3.5.6.
Memorial 3.5.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 3.6.
New Brunswick 3.5.6.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.8.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 3.6.
Regina 3.5.6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
Saint Mary's 3.6.
St. Thomas 6.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.5.6.
Western 3.5.6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Educational administration
Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Calgary 1.3.5.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Dalhousie 3.
Lethbridge 5.6.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 3.5.
Memorial 3.5.
New Brunswick 3.5.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 3.
Queen's 3.
Regina 3.5.
St. Francis Xavier 3.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Western 5.
Windsor 9.

Educational foundations
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 1.3.5.
Dalhousie 3.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 3.
Memorial 3.5.
New Brunswick 3.
Ottawa 3.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Simon Fraser 3.

Educational planning
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Regina 3.5.

Educational psychology, school psychology
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Calgary 1.3.5.
Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.5.
Memorial 3.5.
Mount Saint Vincent 3.
New Brunswick 3.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 1.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Educational technology, AV/TV education
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.
Concordia 3.5.
Lethbridge 7.
Windsor 9.

Educational theory
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Toronto 1.2.3.

Éducation comparée
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Éducation culturelle
Québec à Montréal 6.

Éducation, pédagogie, sciences de l'éducation
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.8.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.4.5.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 3.8.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.8.
Québec à Rimouski 3.8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 3.6.8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.8.
Regina 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface – Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.8.

Éducation supérieure
Montréal 9.

Elementary education
Acadia 6.7.
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 6.8.
McGill 5.
Memorial 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Thomas 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 5.6.
Western 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Enfance inadaptée
Sherbrooke 6.

Enseignement à l'enfance inadaptée
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Enseignement aux inadaptés
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Enseignement aux sourds
Moncton 3.

Enseignement collégial, enseignement universitaire
Laval 1.8.
Montréal 1.3.5.
Sherbrooke 8.

Enseignement de l'anglais langue seconde
Laval 8.
Montréal 8.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Enseignement de la sexologie
Québec à Montréal 6.

Enseignement des métiers
Moncton 6.

Enseignement du français, langue maternelle à l'élémentaire
Laval 8.

Enseignement du français langue seconde
Laval 8.
Québec à Montréal 8.

Enseignement élémentaire
Laurentienne 8.
Laval 1.3.6.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Enseignement élémentaire et préscolaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Enseignement en études anglaises
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Enseignement en études françaises
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Enseignement préscolaire
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Enseignement professionel
Laval 8.

Enseignement professionel – électronique, technique de la mécanique
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Enseignement secondaire
Laval 1.3.6.8.
Moncton 3.6.8.
Montréal 1.3.6.8.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 6.8.

Enseignement secondaire – administration
Laval 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Fondements théoriques de l'éducation
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.
Ottawa 3.

Guidance, counselling, counselling psychology
Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.
Atlantic Education 3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 3.5.
Calgary 1.3.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Lakehead 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 1.3.
New Brunswick 3.5.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Regina 3.5.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Simon Fraser 3.
Western 3.5.
Windsor 9.

Higher education
British Columbia 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Histoire de l'éducation
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

History of education, philosophy of education
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 9.

History of education, philosophy of education – Concluded
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 9.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.
Lethbridge 9.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Simon Fraser 3.
Windsor 9.

Human learning (education)
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.

Information scolaire et professionnelle
Laval 8.
Moncton 9.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Intercultural education
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 9.
Manitoba 9.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Western 6.

Loisirs (enseignement)
Moncton 6.

Mesure et évaluation, expérimentation, docimologie
Montréal 1.3.6.8.
Ottawa 3.

Measurement and experimentation
Ottawa 3.

Orientation – Programme en langue française
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.
Montréal 3.6.

Orthopédagogie
Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Pédagogie audio-visuelle
Montréal 3.8.

Perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques – fin
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Psycho-éducation, psycho-pédagogie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Psychologie scolaire, psychologie éducationnelle
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Ottawa 1.

Psychopedagogy
Ottawa 1.3.

School counselling
Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Sciences de l'éducation
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Montréal 8.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.8.

Secondary education
Acadia 6.7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 6.8.
McGill 5.6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 5.6.
Western 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Sociology in education
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.
Brock 9.
Dalhousie 9.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.

Special education, exceptional children
Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.
Atlantic Education 3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Lethbridge 6.7.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Teaching English as a second language
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.
Concordia 6.8.
Manitoba 3.
Moncton 9.
Toronto 8.
York 8.

Teaching French as a second language
Manitoba 3.
McGill 6.
Moncton 9.
Simon Fraser 3.
York 8.

Technologie de l'enseignement, pédagogie audio-visuelle
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Technologie éducative
Sherbrooke 7.

Testing and measurement, experimentation
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.
Mount Saint Vincent 3.
OISE – Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 3.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Windsor 9.

And also/Et aussi:

Adult education
St. Francis Xavier 3.

Art education
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.5.6.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Audio-visual education
Alberta 1.3.

Biophysical education
Concordia 6.8.

Childhood assessment and counselling
Toronto 5.

Child development
Mount Saint Vincent 6.

Child study
Guelph 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Toronto 5.

Clinical pastoral education
Acadia 3.

Commercial education, business teaching
British Columbia 6.
McGill 5.8.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Regina 6.
Western 6.

Creative drama
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Manitoba 3.

Development psychology
Alberta 1.3.

Drama in education
Concordia 6.

Education and philosophy
Concordia 6.

Éducation en nursing
Montréal 3.

Éducation spéciale
Moncton 3.6.

Enseignement en activité physique
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Enseignement de l'éducation physique
Laval 3.6.8.
Moncton 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Enseignement de l'expression dramatique
Montréal 8.

Enseignement des arts industriels
Moncton 6.

Enseignement des sciences domestiques
Moncton 6.

Enseignement en arts plastiques
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Enseignement en musique, éducation musicale
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.

Enseignement religieux
Sherbrooke 3.

Home economics teaching
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 3.6.
New Brunswick 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Western 9.

Industrial arts
Alberta 3.6.
New Brunswick 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 8.

Instructional technology
Concordia 5.

Language arts
Manitoba 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Library science – education
British Columbia 3.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 3.
Regina 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 9.

Mathematics – teaching of
British Columbia 1.3.
Concordia 3.8
Manitoba 3.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Waterloo 6.
Western 9.

Music education
Acadia 6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 9.
Dalhousie 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 5.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 6.
Regina 3.5.6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 6.

Native teacher training
Lethbridge 6.

Nursing education
McGill 3.
Ottawa 6.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 6.

Outdoor education
Concordia 8.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Physical education
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Remedial education
Manitoba 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
York 6.

School music
Calgary 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Windsor 6.

Special classes
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Vocational education, technical education
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 8.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 5.6.
Queen's 3.6.7.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 8.
Western 8.

9. HISTORY, LAW, POLITICAL SCIENCE/HISTOIRE, DROIT, SCIENCE POLITIQUE

History/Histoire

Ancient history
Alberta 3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 9.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 9.
Ottawa 3.6.
Saint Mary's 9.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Civilisations grecque et romaine
Moncton 9.
Montréal 6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 9.

Classical civilization
Carleton 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.

Classical history and civilization
Calgary 6.

Études médiévales
Ottawa 6.

Études sur la conduite de la guerre
Royal Military 3.

Histoire
Laurentienne 3.6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Histoire des sciences
Montréal 1.3.

Histoire — Enseignement secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

History
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 3.6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 1.3.5.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 3.6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther — Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.

History — Concluded
Regina 3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 3.6.
St. Paul's — Manitoba 3.6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 3.6.
York 1.3.6.

History and philosophy of science
Toronto 1.3.6.
York 6.

History, logic, and philosophy of science and technology
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.
New Brunswick 9.
Regina 9.
Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

History of medicine and science
Western 6.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 6.
Brock 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
St. Jerome's 9.
St. Michael's 1.4.
Saskatchewan 9.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.

Roman studies
Campion — Regina 6.
Luther — Regina 6.
McMaster 1.
Ottawa 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Victorian studies
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 3.
York 3.

War studies
Acadia 9.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Royal Military 3.

And also/Et aussi:

Art history, history of art, history in art
Alberta 6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.7.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 9.
King's — Dalhousie 9.
Laurentian 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 6.
Nova Scotia Art 9.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Development studies (economics, public administration, history)
Toronto 5.
Trent 6.

Economic history
McGill 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Histoire de l'art
Laval 3.6.7.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Histoire de l'éducation
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Histoire du cinéma
Ottawa 6.

Histoire des religions
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 6.

Histoire et langues musicales
Laval 3.6.
Montréal 3.6.

History and philosophy of religion
Alberta 9.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 9.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
McGill 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

History of education, philosophy of education
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 3.
OISE – Toronto 1.2.3.
Simon Fraser 3.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Mediaeval history
St. Michael's 1.4.

Music history, music literature
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More [illegible]
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Sciences médiévales
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Law/Droit

Air and space law
McGill 5.

Canon law
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.

Commerce and law, administration and law
British Columbia 6.
Dalhousie 3.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Community politics and the law
Concordia 5.

Droit
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.4.6.
Ottawa 1.3.4.
Sherbrooke 6.

Droit canonique
Ottawa 4.6.7.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.

Droit et justice
Laurentienne 6.

Droit notarial
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Ottawa 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

International air law
McGill 3.

Law
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.5.6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.
York 1.3.6.

Law and justice
Laurentian 6.

Law and society
York 6.

Sciences juridiques
Québec à Montréal 6.

Political science/Sciences politiques

Analyse Politique
Laval 1.3.6.

Canadian politics
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
Brock 9.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 9.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Simon Fraser 6.9.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 6.

Community politics and the law
Concordia 5.

Comparative political studies
Concordia 6.
McGill 9.
Simon Fraser 6.
Windsor 9.

Coopération internationale
Ottawa 5.

International affairs, relations, studies
British Columbia 6.
Brock 9.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Lakehead 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.9.
McGill 9.
Royal Military 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

International co-operation
Ottawa 5.

Political economy
Toronto 1.2.3.6.

Political philosophy
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.
Concordia 6.
McGill 9.
Simon Fraser 6.
Windsor 9.

Politics, political science, political studies
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.

Politics, political science, political studies – Concluded
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Huron – Western 9.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Political sociology
Concordia 6.

Relations internationales
Laval 1.3.6.

Science politique
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.

Sociopolitique des sciences
Montréal 1.

And also/Et aussi:

Public policy
Manitoba 3.6.

Public service studies
Carleton 8.

Social and economic thought, social and political ideas
Guelph 6.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Toronto 9.
Windsor 9.
York 1.3.6.

10. HOME ECONOMICS AND FOOD SCIENCE/SCIENCES DOMESTIQUES ET SCIENCES DE LA NUTRITION

Applied human nutrition
Guelph 1.3.6.

Clothing and textiles, textiles and design, fashion
Alberta 3.6.
Brescia – Western 9.
Guelph 1.3.
Manitoba 3.6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ottawa 6.
Ryerson 7.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Consumer services, food
McGill 6.

Dietetics
British Columbia 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ottawa 6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.

Diététique
Laval 3.6.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.

Économie du foyer
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 6.

Économie familiale
Laval 6.

Family studies, family science, family living
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ottawa 5.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.
Windsor 9.

Food chemistry, food biochemistry
Alberta 6.
McGill 6.
Toronto 6.

Food management, administration
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 6.

Food processing and food microbiology
Alberta 6.

Foods and nutrition
Acadia 6.
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Food science
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Ottawa 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 6.

Food technology
McGill 6.

Home economics, household science
Acadia 6.
Alberta 3.6.
Brescia – Western 6.
British Columbia 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.

Home economics, household science – Concluded
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.

Home economics management, administration
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Home economics teaching
Alberta 3.6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 3.6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Western 9.

Household economics
Calgary 9.

Housing and design (home economics)
Guelph 6.
McGill 3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 9.

Interior design
Manitoba 6.
Ryerson 6.
Windsor 9.

Nutritional biochemistry
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Nutrition, alimentation – programme en langue française
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Nutrition – English language program
Brescia – Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.7.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.5.6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Sanitation management (home economics)
McGill 6.

Sciences domestiques
Moncton 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Vêtements et textiles
Moncton 3.9.
Ottawa 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Consommation
Moncton 9.
Laval 6.

Consumer studies, education
Guelph 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.

Hotel, food, restaurant and institution administration
Guelph 6.
Ryerson 6.

Organisation et vie familiale
Moncton 3.

11. JOURNALISM, LIBRARY SCIENCE, SECRETARIAL SCIENCE, SOCIAL WORK/JOURNALISME, BIBLIOTHÉCONOMIE, SCIENCES SECRÉTARIELLES, SERVICE SOCIAL

Journalism/Journalisme

Communication arts, communications
Concordia 5.6.
Guelph 6.
McGill 1.3.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 9.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Communications sociales
Ottawa 6.
Saint-Paul – Ottawa 7.

Communication (Programme en langue française)
Québec à Montréal 6.

Information
Laval 9.

Journalism
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 9.
Ryerson 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Western 3.

Journalisme
Laval 8.9.

Radio and television arts
Ryerson 6.
Windsor 9.

Social communications
Ottawa 6.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 7.

And also/Et aussi:

Creative writing
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
Concordia 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Windsor 3.
York 6.

Library science/Bibliothéconomie

Bibliothéconomie
Montréal 3.

Library science – education
British Columbia 3.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 6.7.
Regina 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Library science, service, technology
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 3.
Concordia 5.6.
Dalhousie 3.
Lakehead 7.
McGill 3.
Ryerson 8.
Toronto 1.3.
Western 1.3.

Secretarial science/Sciences secrétarielles

Executive secretarial studies
Mount Saint Vincent 7.

Legal secretarial science
Mount Saint Vincent 7.

Medical secretarial science, medical records science
Mount Saint Vincent 7.

Sciences secrétarielles
Moncton 9.
Sainte-Anne 8.

Secrétaires bilingues
Sainte-Anne 8.

Secretarial science, arts, administration
Acadia 6.7.
Brescia – Western 6.

Secretarial science, arts, administration – Concluded
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Mount Allison 6.8.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.7.
Ryerson 6.7.
Sainte-Anne 8.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Western 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Commercial education, business teaching
British Columbia 6.
McGill 8.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Regina 6.
Western 9.

Social work/Service social

Administration correctionnelle
Ottawa 3.

Child care
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Correctional administration
Ottawa 3.

Criminologie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 3.

Criminology
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 8.
Lethbridge 9.
Ottawa 3.
Saskatchewan 9.
Simon Fraser 6.
Toronto 3.6.8.
Windsor 9.

Service social, travail social
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 3.6.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 8.
Sherbrooke 3.5.6.8.

Social work, social welfare, social services
British Columbia 3.6.
Calgary 3.6.
Carleton 3.

Social work, social welfare, social services – Concluded
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 3.7.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 3.5.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
Regina 3.6.8.
Ryerson 6.7.
St. Thomas 8.9.
Toronto 1.3.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.
Windsor 3.6.
York 6.

Social work and theology
Wilfrid Laurier 3.

And also/Et aussi:

Applied social sciences
Concordia 6.

Community development (home economics)
Toronto 9.

Génagogie
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Social development studies
Waterloo 6.

12. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION/ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET RÉCRÉATION

Adapted human biodynamics
McMaster 3.

Activité physique
Laval 3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.

Administration des sports
Laurentienne 6.

Athletic studies
Winnipeg 9.

Biomechanics
Queen's 3.

Dance education
Calgary 6.

Éducation physique
Laval 3.6.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Sherbrooke 6.

Éducation physique et hygiène
Laurentienne 6.

Enseignement de l'éducation physique
Laval 3.6.8.
Moncton 9.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Entraînement sportif
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.

Exercise physiology
Queen's 3.

Health, health studies
Queen's 9.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 6.

Human kinetics
Guelph 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.

Kinanthropologie
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 3.6.

Kinanthropology
Ottawa 3.6.

Kinesiology
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Windsor 6.

Leisure studies
Concordia 6.
Waterloo 6.

Outdoor recreation and education
Calgary 6.
Waterloo 6.

Outdoor recreation resource studies
Lakehead 6.

Physical education, physical education and recreation, physical and health education
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.

Physical education, physical education and recreation, physical and health education – Concluded
Cape Breton 9.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 3.5.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.8.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.
York 3.6.

Recreation, recreation administration,recreation education
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Concordia 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Récréologie
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Recreology
Ottawa 6.

Sciences de la santé – sport
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Sociology of sport
Queen's 3.

Sports administration (commerce)
Laurentian 6.

Therapeutic recreation service
Waterloo 6.

13. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, VETERINARY MEDICINE AND ANIMAL SCIENCE/ AGRICULTURE, SCIENCES FORESTIÈRES, MÉDECINE VÉTÉRINAIRE ET SCIENCE DES ANIMAUX

Agriculture/Agriculture

Agricultural biology, microbiology
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Agricultural chemistry
McGill 1.3.
Saskatchewan 6.

Agricultural business, commerce, economics
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agricultural engineering
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Nova Scotia Technical 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agricultural extension
British Columbia 3.
Guelph 3.

Agricultural land planning and development
McGill 6.

Agricultural mechanics, mechanization
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.
Saskatchewan 6.

Agriculture – English language program
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.7.
McGill 1.3.6.7.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.7.

Agriculture – Programme en langue française
Laval 1.3.6.

Agrobiologie, biogronomie
Laval 1.3.

Agro-économie
Laval 6.

Agrometeorology
Guelph 1.3.

Agronomy
British Columbia 6.
McGill 1.3.

Apiculture
Guelph 1.3.6.

Architecture paysagiste
Montréal 6.

Bio-agronomie
Laval 6.

Biologie végétale
Laval 1.3.

Bioresource engineering
British Columbia 3.6.

Botanical science
McGill 6.

Community resources development
McGill 6.

Crop science, crop ecology and weed science
Alberta 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Dairying, dairy science
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 6.
Manitoba 7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Économie rurale
Laval 3.6.

Entomology (agriculture)
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.

Environmental horticulture
Guelph 6.

Field crops and plant breeding
Alberta 6.

Food science (agriculture)
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Génie rural
Laval 3.6.

Grazing management
Alberta 6.

Horticulture
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Land development
Guelph 3.

Landscape architecture
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Ryerson 7.
Toronto 6.

Nutrition (agriculture)
Guelph 1.3.

Pestology, pest management
Simon Fraser 3.

Phytotechnie
Laval 1.3.

Plant ecology
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Plant genetics
British Columbia 1.3.6.

Plant pathology
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Windsor 9.

Plant physiology
British Columbia 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.
Windsor 9.

Plant physiology and biochemistry
Alberta 6.

Plant protection
Guelph 6.

Plant science
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.

Poultry genetics
British Columbia 1.3.6.

Poultry science
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.

Poultry science – Concluded
Guelph 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Renewable resources
McGill 1.3.6.

Sciences agronomiques
Laval 1.3.6.

Soil science
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Sols
Laval 1.3.

Zootechnie
Laval 1.3.

And also/Et aussi:

Rural sociology
Alberta 1.3.6.

Vivres, science des vivres
Laval 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Forestry/Sciences forestières

Aménagement forestier
Laval 1.3.

Écologie forestière
Laval 1.3.8.
Moncton 9.

Environmental forest technology
Lakehead 8.

Exploitation forestière
Laval 3.

Forest biology
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest business administration
British Columbia

Forest ecology
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest engineering
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.

Forest entomology
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest fire science
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest genetics
Toronto 1.3.

Forest harvesting, production, products
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest hydrology
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.

Forest management, forest resources management
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest pathology
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest recreation management
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.

Forest resource policy
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest soils
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Forestry, forest technology
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Lakehead 3.6.7.
Memorial 9.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.

Génie forestier
Laval 6.

Logging technology
Lakehead 8.

Pâtes et papiers
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Pédologie forestière
Laval 1.3.

Resources management
Guelph 6.

Sciences du bois
Laval 1.3.

Sciences forestières
Laval 1.3.6.

Silvics, silviculture
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Sylviculture – Programme en langue française
Laval 1.3.

Timber harvesting technology
Lakehead 7.

Tree physiology and genetics
Toronto 1.3.

Urban forestry
Toronto 1.3.

Woodlot management
McGill 3.

Wood science and industry, forest products
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.
Toronto 1.3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Wildlife biology
Brandon 8.
British Columbia 1.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 3.

Wildlife management
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Wildlife resources
McGill 6.

Veterinary medicine and animal science/Médecine vétérinaire et sciences des animaux

Animal behavior
McGill 6.

Animal biology
Calgary 6.

Animal and poultry science
Alberta 1.3.6.

Animal science
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Bactériologie vétérinaire
Montréal 3.

Biochemistry (animal science)
McGill 1.3.

Biological immunology (veterinary medicine)
Guelph 1.3.

Biomedical sciences (veterinary medicine)
Guelph 1.3.

Clinical studies (veterinary medicine)
Guelph 3.5.
Saskatchewan 3.5.

Histology (veterinary medicine)
Guelph 3.

Médecine vétérinaire
Montréal 3.6.8.

Microbiology, immunology (veterinary medicine)
Guelph 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.

Parasitology (veterinary medicine)
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.

Pathologie (médecine vétérinaire)
Montréal 3.

Pathology (veterinary medicine)
Guelph 1.3.5.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.

Physiological sciences (veterinary medicine)
Saskatchewan 1.

Veterinary medicine
Guelph 1.3.5.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.6.

Veterinary public health, preventive medicine
Guelph 5.
Toronto 5.

Wildlife biology
Brandon 8.
British Columbia 1.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 3.

14. BIOLOGY/BIOLOGIE

Anatomie
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Anatomy
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.
Dalhousie 3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Animal biology
Calgary 6.

Biochemistry
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Biochimie
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.

Biochimie – fin
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Biologie
Laurentienne 3.6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Sainte-Anne 9.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Biologie cellulaire
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Biologie – enseignement secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Biologie humaine
Moncton 9.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.

Biology, biological sciences
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Athabasca 9.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 3.6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.8.
Mount Allison 3.6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Regina 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Sainte-Anne 9.
St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.

Biology, biological sciences – Concluded
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Biometrics
Toronto 1.3.

Botanique
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Botany, botanical sciences
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
New Brunswick 3.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 9.

Cell biology
Concordia 6.
McGill 6.

Cellular and development biology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Cellular and microbial biology, cell biology
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.

Ecology
Athabasca 9.
Guelph 6.
McGill 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.

Environmental biology
Brandon 9.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Memorial 8.

Functional biology
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Genetics
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
Western 6.
Windsor 9.

Génétique
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.

Histologie
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.

Histology
Ottawa 1.3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 9.

Life sciences
Queen's 6.

Molecular biology
Winnipeg 6.

Natural science, liberal science
Bishop's 9.
Lakehead 6.
York 6.

Neurobiology and comparative physiology
McGill 6.

Parasitologie
Montréal 3.

Parasitology
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Physiologie
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Physiology
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
New Brunswick 3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.

Physiology – Concluded
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Systematic biology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Wildlife biology
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.

Zoologie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Zoology, zoological sciences
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
New Brunswick 3.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Agricultural biology, microbiology
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Agrobiologie, bioagronomie
Laval 1.3.6.

Animal behavior
McGill 6.

Biochemical engineering
McMaster 9.
Western 1.3.6.

Biologie dentaire
Montréal 3.

Biologie végétale
Laval 1.3.

Biological engineering
Guelph 6.

Biomedical engineering, electronics
Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Biophysics
Dalhousie 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.

Biophysique
Moncton 9.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Forest biology
British Columbia 6.
Toronto 1.3.

Laboratory science, technology, medical laboratory science
Alberta 6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Regina 6.8.
Ryerson 6.7.
Saskatchewan 6.

Marine biology, marine sciences
Alberta 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 1.3.
Simon Fraser 1.3.9.
Toronto 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Medical biophysics
Toronto 1.3.

Medical cell biology
Toronto 1.3.

Microbiologie, immunologie
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.5.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Microbiology, immunology
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.
New Brunswick 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria 3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Nutritional biochemistry
Guelph 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Oral biology, pathology
Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Pharmacodynamic biochimique
Montréal 1.3.

Plant and animal morphology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Plant and animal physiology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Psychobiology
Lethbridge 6.

Terrestrial and freshwater ecology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

15. DENTISTRY, PHARMACY, NURSING, REHABILITATION MEDICINE, HYGIENE, OPTOMETRY/ART DENTAIRE, PHARMACIE, SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES, RÉHABILITATION, HYGIÈNE, OPTOMÉTRIE

Dentistry/Art dentaire

Anaesthesiology (dentistry)
Toronto 6.

Biologie dentaire
Montréal 3.

Chirurgie dentaire
Laval 6.

Clinical sciences (dentistry)
Alberta 3.

Dental auxiliary
Alberta 7.

Dental hygiene
Alberta 7.
British Columbia 7.
Dalhousie 7.
Manitoba 7.
Toronto 6.

Dental public health
Toronto 5.

Dental surgery
Alberta 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Toronto 6.
Western 6.

Dentistry
Alberta 3.5.6.
British Columbia 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
McGill 5.6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.5.6.
Western 3.6.

Médecine dentaire
Laval 6.
Montréal 3.6.8.

Oral biology, pathology
Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Oral surgery, anaesthesia
Dalhousie 3.
McGill 3.
Toronto 5.

Orthodontics, paedodontics, periodontics
Manitoba 3.5.
Toronto 5.
Western 3.

Orthodontie, pédodontie
Montréal 3.8.

Preventive dentistry
Toronto 1.3.

Restorative dentistry and prosthodontics
McGill 3.5.

Pharmacy/Pharmacie

Biochemistry
Saskatchewan 3.

Biopharmaceutics
Alberta 1.3.

Chimie médicinale (pharmacie)
Laval 1.3.
Montréal 1.3.

Clinical pharmacy
British Columbia 3.

Community pharmacy
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.

Drug distribution (pharmacy)
British Columbia 6.

Hospital pharmacy
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 6.
Manitoba 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Industrial pharmacy
Saskatchewan 6.

Pharmaceutical chemistry
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.
Manitoba 3.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Pharmaceutical microbiology
Manitoba 3.

Pharmaceutics, biopharmaceutics
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Dalhousie 3.
Manitoba 3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.

Pharmacie
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Pharmacie d'hôpital
Laval 8.
Montréal 5.

Pharmacodynamie biochimique
Montréal 1.3.

Pharmacognosie
Montréal 1.3.

Pharmacognosy
Alberta 1.3.
Dalhousie 3.
Manitoba 3.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Pharmacokinetics
Manitoba 3.

Pharmacy
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.

Physiology
Saskatchewan 3.

Product manufacturing, development (pharmacy)
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 6.
Saskatchewan 3.

Radiopharmacy
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 1.3.

Retail pharmacy
Alberta 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Toxicology
Saskatchewan 6.

Nursing/Sciences infirmières

Applied physiology
Toronto 1.

Administration du nursing à l'hôpital
Montréal 3.

Community health nursing
Concordia 6.8.
Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.

Éducation en nursing
Montréal 3.

Health sciences
McMaster 3.

Medical-surgical nursing
Toronto 3.

Nursing – English language program
Alberta 6.8.
British Columbia 3.6.
Calgary 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.7.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 6.8.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Ryerson 7.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 6.7.

Nursing communautaire
Montréal 3.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 8.

Nursing education
McGill 3.
Ottawa 6.
Windsor 9.

Nursing en médecine et chirurgie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.

Nursing service administration
Alberta 3.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 9.

Obstetrical nursing
Alberta 8.

Outpost nursing
Dalhousie 7.

Psychiatric nursing
Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.

Public health nursing
Dalhousie 7.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
Windsor 7.

Sciences de la santé (nursing)
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Sciences infirmières, nursing
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Rehabilitation medicine/Réhabilitation

Communication
Montréal 3.8.

Communicative disorders
Western 3.6.

Ergothérapie
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 6.

Occupational therapy
Alberta 6.7.
British Columbia 6.
Manitoba 6.7.
McGill 6.

Occupational therapy – Concluded
Queen's 6.
Toronto 6.
Western 6.

Occupational therapy (teaching of)
Alberta 5.6.7.
British Columbia 6.
McGill 6.
Queen's 6.
Toronto 8.

Physiothérapie
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 6.

Physiotherapy, physical therapy
Alberta 6.7.
British Columbia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 6.7.
McGill 3.6.
Queen's 6.
Saskatchewan 6.7.
Toronto 6.8.
Western 6.

Rehabilitation medicine
Saskatchewan 1.3.

And also/Et aussi:

Médecine physique et réhabilitation
Laval 6.
Montréal 5.

Orthophonie et audiologie
Montréal 3.6.

Physical medicine and rehabilitation
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Dalhousie 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Toronto 5.
Western 6.

Speech pathology and audiology
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 3.
Dalhousie 3.
Toronto 5.
Western 6.

Hygiene/Hygiène

Éducation sanitaire
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.

Hygiene
Toronto 1.3.5.8.

Hygiène
Montréal 1.3.

Hygiène – environnement
Montréal 1.3.

Hygiène publique
Moncton 9.
Montréal 5.

Public health inspection
Ryerson 8.

And also/Et aussi:

Community health nursing
Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.

Dental hygiene
Alberta 7.
British Columbia 7.
Dalhousie 7.
Manitoba 7.
Toronto 7.

Environmental health
Toronto 1.3.

Environmental health administration
Ryerson 8.

Epidemiology, community health
McGill 1.3.5.
Queen's 3.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Western 1.3.

Health education community nursing
Concordia 8.

Health education community services
Concordia 8.

Hygiène dentaire
Montréal 6.

Public health nursing
Dalhousie 7.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
Saskatchewan 7.
Toronto 8.
Western 6.
Windsor 7.

Sanitation management (home economics)
McGill 6.

Optometry/Optométrie

Optique physiologique
Montréal 3.

Optométrie
Montréal 4.

Optometry
Calgary 9.
Waterloo 3.6.

Physiological optics
Waterloo 3.

16. EARTH SCIENCES, MARINE SCIENCES/SCIENCES DE LA TERRE, SCIENCES DE L'EAU

Earth sciences/Sciences de la terre

Agrometeorology
Guelph 1.3.

Applied earth science
Waterloo 6.

Applied geography
Ryerson 6.

Arid land development
McGill 5.

Arpentage
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.

Biogeography
McGill 9.

Cartographie
Laval 3.
Moncton 9.

Cartography
Alberta 9.
McMaster 9.

Chemical geology
Regina 6.

Climatology
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.

Crystallography
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 9.
Windsor 9.

Démographie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Earth sciences
Guelph 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Environmental geology
Waterloo 1.

Génie géologique
Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Génie métallurgique
Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie minier
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Geochemistry
McMaster 1.
Windsor 9.

Géodesie
Laval 1.3.6.

Geodesy, geodetic sciences
New Brunswick 1.3.
Ryerson 6.7.

Géographie
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Géographie – enseignement secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Géographie physique
Québec à Montréal 6.

Geography
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 3.6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.

Geography – Concluded
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 3.6.

Geography and earth sciences
Waterloo 6.

Geography and mathematics
Queen's 3.6.
Waterloo 6.

Geological engineering
Acadia 7.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 6.
Queen's 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Windsor 6.

Géologie
Laurentienne 3.6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Geology, geological sciences
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 9.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 3.6.
Lethbridge 9.

Geology, geological sciences – Concluded
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.5.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 3.6.

Geomorphology
Guelph 3.
Windsor 9.

Geophysical engineering
British Columbia 1.3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.

Geophysics
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
Western 1.3.6.

Geotechnical engineering
Calgary 3.

Glaciology
McGill 3.

Hydrology
British Columbia 1.3.
Guelph 1.
Windsor 9.

Metallurgical engineering
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Laurentian 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Ryerson 7.

Metallurgical technology
Ryerson 7.

Métallurgie
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.

Metallurgy
British Columbia 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.

Meteorology
Alberta 3.
McGill 1.3.6.
Toronto 3.

Mineral and mining engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Laurentian 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 7.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.

Photogrammétrie
Laval 1.3.

Photogrammetry
New Brunswick 1.3.

Physical geography
Carleton 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.

Sciences de la terre
Québec à Chicoutimi 3.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.

Prévisions météorologiques
Québec à Montréal 5.

Surveying, surveying engineering
British Columbia 5.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.7.
Ryerson 6.7.
Windsor 9.

Survey science
Toronto 6.

Marine sciences/Sciences de l'eau

Fisheries
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.

Marine biology, marine sciences
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.9.
Toronto 9.

Marine biology, marine sciences – Concluded
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Ocean engineering
Memorial 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.

Océanographie
Québec à Rimouski 3.

Oceanography
British Columbia 1.3.
Dalhousie 1.3.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
McGill 9.

Sciences de l'eau
Québec, Institut national de la recherche scientifique 3.

Water resources engineering
Guelph 3.6.

Watershed ecosystems
Trent 3.

And also/Et aussi:

Fluid and thermodynamic processes and design
Guelph 1.

Fluid mechanics
McGill 3.
McMaster 9.

Forest hydrology
Alberta 6.

Hydrology
British Columbia 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.

17. CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS/ CHIMIE, MATHÉMATIQUES

Chemistry/Chimie

Applied chemistry
Waterloo 6.

Chemistry
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Athabasca 9.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.

Chemistry – Concluded
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 3.6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
Mount Allison 3.6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 1.3.6.
Royal Military 3.
Sainte-Anne 9.
St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Chimie
Laurentienne 3.6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.8.
Royal Military 3.
Sainte-Anne 9.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Chimie appliquée
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Chimie instrumentale
Sherbrooke 3.

Physiochimie, physico-chimie
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Agricultural chemistry
McGill 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Biochemical engineering
Western 1.3.6.

Biochemistry
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 1.3.6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 9.

Biochimie
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Chemical engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Lakehead 7.
Laurentian 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Ryerson 6.7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Chemical geology
Regina 6.

Chemical engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.
Lakehead 7.

Chemical physics
Calgary 6.
Guelph 6.
McMaster 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 6.
Western 9.

Chemical technology
Ryerson 6.7.

Chimie – enseignement secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Chimie médicinale
Laval 1.3.
Montréal 1.3.

Clinical chemistry, biochemistry (medicine)
Toronto 1.3.5.

Engineering chemistry
Queen's 6.
Toronto 1.3.6.

Food chemistry, food biochemistry
Alberta 1.3.
McGill 6.
Toronto 3.

Génie chimique
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Nutritional biochemistry
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Pathological chemistry
Toronto 1.3.

Pharmaceutical chemistry
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.

Pharmacodynamie biochimique
Montréal 1.3.

Mathematics/Mathématiques

Applicable mathematics
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.

Applied mathematics
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Manitoba 6.
McMaster 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.

Applied mathematics and physics, combined program
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Applied statistics
McMaster 6.

Biomathematics
Dalhousie 3.

Combinatorics, optimization
Concordia 6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.

Computational science
Campion – Regina 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
McMaster 3.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
York 6.

Computer science, computing science, computer systems
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Athabasca 9.
Bishop's 9.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 3.6.
Carleton 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 6.
Lakehead 7.
Laurentian 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 3.6.
Mount Allison 9.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Queen's 3.6.
Regina 6.
Ryerson 7.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.

Computer science, computing science, computersystems – Concluded
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Computing and data processing
Alberta 6.
Concordia 9.
Toronto 1.3.

Computing and information science
Guelph 6.
Queen's 3.6.

Engineering and mathematics
Queen's 6.

Geography and mathematics
Queen's 3.6.
Waterloo 6.

Informatique
Laval 3.6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Sherbrooke 6.

Informatique mathématique
Laval 6.

Mathematics
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Huron – Western 9.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.

Mathematics – Concluded
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 1.3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 9.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Mathematics and physics - combined program
Carleton 6.
Royal Military 6.

Mathematics (teaching of)
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 3.5.8.
Lethbridge 6.
OISE – Toronto 1.2.3.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Mathématiques
Laval 1.3.6.
Laurentienne 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 9.
Saint-Boniface – Manitoba 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Pure mathematics
Calgary 6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.

Quantitative analysis
Saskatchewan 6.

Sciences de l'ordinateur
Moncton 9.

Statistics
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 3.6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 9.
McMaster 3.
Memorial 3.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Queen's 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.

Statistique
Moncton 9.

And also/Et aussi:

Biometrics
Toronto 1.3.

Computer applications, computer-assisted instruction (education)
Alberta 1.3.
OISE – Toronto 1.2.3.

Computer applications technology
Ryerson 7.

Computer engineering
Toronto 1.3.6.

Enseignement en mathématiques
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Enseignement secondaire – mathématiques
Moncton 9.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Informatique de génie
Laval 6.

Mathematical physics
Alberta 1.3.
Lakehead 6.

Mathematical physics – Concluded
Queen's 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 6.

Perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Quantitative methods, operations research
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
Memorial 6.
Ottawa 6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 6.

Recherche opérationnelle, méthodes quantitatives de gestion, analyses des systèmes
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 3.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.

18. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, REGIONAL STUDIES, ARCHITECTURE/ÉTUDES DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, ÉTUDES RÉGIONALES, ARCHITECTURE

Environmental studies/Études de l'environnement

Design de l'environnement
Québec à Montréal 6.

Écologie
Moncton 9.
Québec à Montréal 3.

Écologie végétale
Laval 1.3.

Ecology
Athabasca 9.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 3.
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.

Ecology – Concluded
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Environmental and resource studies
Trent 6.

Environmental control
Guelph 3.

Environmental design
Calgary 3.

Environmental engineering
Western 3.

Environmental engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.

Environmental health
Toronto 1.3.

Environmental health administration
Ryerson 8.

Environmental physiology
Guelph 1.3.

Environmental studies, sciences, planning, conservation
Brandon 6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 3.
Guelph 6.
Lakehead 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Memorial 8.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 9.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 3.
Winnipeg 6.
York 3.

Environnement – Programme en langue française
Québec à Montréal 3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.
Sherbrooke 3.

Human communities
Athabasca 9.

Renewable resources development
Guelph 3.
McGill 6.

Resources management
Guelph 6.

Resources, resources development, natural resources
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 3.
Carleton 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Trent 6.
Waterloo 1.3.

Resources and the environment
Calgary 3.

Sciences de l'atmosphère
Québec à Chicoutimi 3.
Québec à Montréal 3.
Québec à Rimouski 3.

Wildlife management
British Columbia 3.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Wildlife resources
McGill 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Aménagement forestier
Laval 1.3.

Arid land development
McGill 5.

Écologie forestière
Laval 1.3.8.

Environmental biology
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Memorial 8.

Environmental design
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Nova Scotia Technical 6.

Environmental design control
Guelph 3.6.

Environmental forest technology
Lakehead 8.

Environmental geology
Waterloo 1.

Environmental horticulture
Guelph 6.

Exploitation forestière
Laval 1.3.

Forest ecology
Toronto 1.3.

Forest management, forest resources management
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest recreation management
Toronto 3.

Forest resource policy
Toronto 1.3.

Human resources development
York 6.

Hygiène – environnement
Montréal 1.3.

Man-environment studies
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.

Natural resources economics
Toronto 1.3.

Natural resources management
Manitoba 3.

Plant ecology
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Public health inspection
Ryerson 8.

Sciences de l'environnement
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Water resources engineering
Guelph 1.3.6.

Regional studies/Études régionales

Aménagement
Montréal 1.

Aménagement régional
Ottawa 1.3.

Aménagement du territoire et développement régional
Laval 3.
Moncton 9.

Canadian urban development
Athabasca 9.

Community or urban and regional planning, development studies
Alberta 3.
Brandon 6.

Community or urban and regional planning, development studies – Concluded
British Columbia 1.3.
Lethbridge 6.
Memorial 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Queen's 3.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.3.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 9.

Community planning
McGill 3.

Community studies
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.

Développement régional
Québec à Rimouski 5.

Études urbaines
Québec à Montréal 6.

Land use
Saskatchewan 6.

Planification régionale
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 3.

Regional and community studies
Brandon 6.

Regional and urban development
Saskatchewan 6.

Regional planning
Guelph 3.
Ottawa 3.
Simon Fraser 9.
Waterloo 1.3.6.

Regional resource planning
McGill 6.

Urban and environmental studies
Brock 8.9.

Urban and regional planning
Queen's 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Urban and regional studies
Lethbridge 6.

Urbanisme
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.

Urban planning, city planning
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.

Urban planning, city planning – Concluded
Ryerson 6.
Saint Mary's 9.
Simon Fraser 9.

Urban studies, urbanism
British Columbia 9.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 3.9.
Concordia 6.
Toronto 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Démographie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.8.

Land development
Guelph 3.

Social and urban studies
Lakehead 6.

Urban land economics
British Columbia 6.

Architecture/Architecture

Architecture – English language program
British Columbia 3.6.
Calgary 3.
Carleton 6.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 3.6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Toronto 3.6.
Waterloo 6.

Architecture – Programme en langue française
Laval 3.6.
Montréal 3.6.

Architecture du paysage
Montréal 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Housing and design
Guelph 6.
McGill 3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 9.

Interior design
Manitoba 6.
Ryerson 6.
Windsor 9.

Design industriel
Montréal 6.

Industrial design
Carleton 6.

Landscape architecture
Guelph 3.6.
Manitoba 3.
Toronto 6.

Landscape architectural technology
Ryerson 7.

19. ENGINEERING, PHYSICS/GÉNIE, PHYSIQUE

Engineering/Génie

Aeronautical engineering
Carleton 1.3.

Aerospace studies
Toronto 1.3.6.

Aerospace technology
Ryerson 7.

Air transport engineering
Ryerson 6.

Astrophysics
Calgary 6.

Biochemical engineering
McMaster 9.
Western 1.3.6.

Biological engineering
Guelph 6.

Biomedical engineering, electronics
Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Bioresource engineering
British Columbia 3.6.

Ceramic engineering
McMaster 6.

Chemical engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Lakehead 7.
Laurentian 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.

Chemical engineering – Concluded
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 9.
Ryerson 6.7.
Royal Military 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Civil engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.
Lakehead 7.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.9.
Royal Military 3.6.
Ryerson 6.7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Civil technology
Ryerson 7.

Computer engineering
Toronto 1.3.6.

Construction management
Ryerson 6.

Control engineering
Saskatchewan 1.3.

Design industriel
Montréal 6.

Electrical communications
McGill 1.3.

Electrical engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Lakehead 7.

Electrical engineering – Concluded
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.9.
Royal Military 3.6.
Ryerson 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Electrical technology
Ryerson 6.7.

Electrification
Guelph 3.

Enseignement professionnel-électrotechnique
Québec à Montréal 6.

Electrothermiques
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Engineering, applied science
Acadia 8.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 1.3.5.6.
Cape Breton 9.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.8.
Dalhousie 6.7.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Lakehead 6.7.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
McGill 1.3.5.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
Mount Allison 8.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.7.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 7.
Queen's 1.3.5.6.
Regina 6.
Royal Military 3.6.
St. Francis Xavier 8.
Saint Mary's 7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Engineering and management, engineering management
McMaster 6.
Royal Military 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 1.3.9.

Engineering and mathematics
Queen's 6.

Engineering chemistry
Queen's 6.
Toronto 1.3.6.

Engineering materials
Memorial 3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Engineering physics
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 6.
McMaster 3.6.
Queen's 6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Engineering science
Toronto 6.
Western 1.3.6.

Engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.
Lakehead 7.
Ryerson 7.

Environmental design control
Guelph 3.6.

Fluid and thermodynamic processes and design
Guelph 1.

Fluid mechanics
McGill 3.
McMaster 9.

Génie
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 7.
Montréal 1.3.5.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie biomédical
Montréal 3.

Génie chimique
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie civil
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie électrique
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie géologique
Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Génie industriel
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Génie mécanique
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie métallurgique
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie minier
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie nucléaire
Montréal 1.3.
Royal Military 3.

Génie physique
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.

Génie unifié
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Génie et gestion
Royal Military 6.

Industrial engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 3.6.
Ryerson 6.7.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Industrial engineering technology
Ryerson Polytechnical 6.7.

Industrial systems engineering
Regina 6.

Information systems engineering
Regina 6.

Machinery
Guelph 3.

Materials engineering, handling
Guelph 3.

Materials engineering
Carleton 3.

Materials science
McMaster 1.3.6.
Queen's 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.

Mechanical engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Lakehead 7.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.9.
Royal Military 3.6.
Ryerson 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Nuclear and thermal power
Toronto 6.

Nuclear engineering
Royal Military 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Petroleum engineering
Alberta 1.3.

Processing, process control
Alberta 3.
Guelph 3.

Regional systems engineering
Regina 6.

Science du matériaux
Moncton 9.

Sciences appliquées
Moncton 6.
Montréal 6.

Systems design engineering
Waterloo 1.3.6.

Technologie de la construction civile
Québec, école de la technologie supérieure 6.

Technologie méchanique-électricité
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec, école de technologie supérieure 6.

Theoretical and applied mechanics
New Brunswick 1.3.

Transportation and utilities, transportation planning
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 3.
Toronto 1.3.
York 1.3.

Transportation engineering
New Brunswick 1.

And also/Et aussi:

Agricultural engineering
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Nova Scotia Technical 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agricultural mechanics, mechanization
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Chemical engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.
Lakehead 7.

Civil engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.
Lakehead 7.
Ryerson 6.

Electrical engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.

Electronic engineering technology
Lakehead 7.

Enseignement professionnel - électrotechnique, techniques de la mécanique
Québec à Montréal 6.

Enseignement technique
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Environmental engineering
Western 3.

Environmental engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.

Forest engineering
British Columbia 3.
New Brunswick 3.6.

Génie forestier
Laval 6.

Génie géologique
Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Génie métallurgique
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie minier
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie rural
Laval 3.6.
Moncton 9.

Génie unifié
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Geological engineering
Acadia 7.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 6.
Queen's 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.

Geophysical engineering
British Columbia 1.3.
Saskatchewan 6
Toronto 6.

Geotechnical engineering
Calgary 3.

Industrial design
Carleton 6.

Industrial engineering technology
Ryerson 6.

Informatique de génie
Laval 6.

Instrumentation engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.

Mechanical engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.
Lakehead 7.
Ryerson 6.7.

Metallurgical engineering
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Laurentian 7.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Ryerson 7.
Toronto 1.3.6.

Mineral and mining engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Laurentian 9.
McGill 1.3.5.6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 7.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.

Mineral engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.

Ocean engineering
Memorial 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.

Quality control
Concordia 8.

Space science (experimental)
York 1.3.

Survey engineering, surveying
British Columbia 5.7.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.7.

Survey science
Toronto 6.

Water resources engineering
Guelph 1.3.6.

Physics/Physique

Applied geophysics
McGill 1.3.6.

Applied physics
McMaster 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 6.

Astronomie
Laurentienne 9.

Astronomy
Alberta 9.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Laurentian 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 9.
Regina 9.
Saint Mary's 3.6.
St. Thomas More 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 9.

Atmospheric physics
Toronto 1.

Biophysics
Calgary 9.
Dalhousie 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.

Biophysique
Moncton 9.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Chemical physics
Calgary 6.
Guelph 6.
McMaster 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 6.
Western 9.

Énergie
Moncton 9.
Québec à Chicoutimi 1.3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 1.3.
Québec, Institut National de Recherche Scientifique 1.3.

Experimental physics
Toronto 1.3.

Fluid physics
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Géographie physique
Québec à Montréal 6.

Geophysics, space physics, astrophysics
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.
Western 1.3.6.

Mathematical physics
Alberta 1.3.
Lakehead 6.
Queen's 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 6.

Mathematics and physics - combined program
Royal Military 6.

Nuclear magnetic resonance
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Nuclear physics
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Physics
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 3.6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 1.3.6.
Royal Military 3.
Ryerson 7.
Sainte-Anne 9.
St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Physics – Concluded
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Physics and applied mathematics – combined program
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Physics technology
Ryerson 7.

Physique
Laurentienne 3.6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.8.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 9.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Physique – chimie
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Physique – enseignement secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Space science (experimental)
York 1.3.

Theoretical physics
Guelph 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Waterloo 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

And also/Et aussi:

Aeronautical engineering
Carleton 1.3.

Aerospace studies
Toronto 1.3.6.

Aerospace technology
Ryerson Polytechnical 7.

Engineering aspects of arid land development
McGill 5.

Engineering physics
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 3.
McMaster 3.6.
Queen's 6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.

Génie physique
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Geological engineering
Manitoba 6.

Geophysical engineering
British Columbia 1.3.
Toronto 6.

Medical biophysics
Toronto 1.3.

20. MEDICINE AND ALLIED HEALTH/MÉDECINE ET SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ

NOTE: For Medicine and Allied Health only, 5 also denotes specialty training programs approved by the Royal College of physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

NOTE: Seulement pour Médecine et Sciences de la santé, le chiffre 5 représente aussi les programmes de formation dans les spécialités agréées par Le Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens du Canada.

Administration sanitaire, des sciences de la santé
Montréal 3.
Ottawa 3.

Anaesthesia
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 3.
Toronto 5.
Western 3.

Anatomie
Montréal 3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Anatomy
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.6.

Anesthésie
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Bacteriology
Alberta 3.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Western 1.3.6.

Biochemistry
British Columbia 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Biochimie
Montréal 3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Biochimie médicale
Laval 1.3.5.
Sherbrooke 1.3.5.

Biologie cellulaire
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Biomedical engineering, electronics
Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Biophysique
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Blood and cardiovascular systems
McMaster 1.3.

Cardiologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Cardiology
Dalhousie 5.

Cardiovascular and thoracic surgery
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.

Cardiovascular and thoracic surgery – Concluded
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
Queen's 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Chirurgie
Laval 1.3.5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Chirurgie cardiovasculaire et thoracique
Montréal 5.

Chirurgie orthopédique
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Chirurgie plastique
Montréal 5.

Clinical behavioral sciences
McMaster 5.

Clinical chemistry, biochemistry
Toronto 1.3.5.

Clinical sciences
Toronto 5.
Western 3.

Dermatologie
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.

Dermatology
British Columbia 5.
McGill 5.
Toronto 5.

Embryologie
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.

Endocrinologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Epidémiologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Epidemiology, community health
McGill 1.3.5.
Queen's 3.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Western 1.3.

Experimental medicine
Alberta 3.
McGill 1.3.

Family medicine
Dalhousie 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Western 5.

Gastro-entérologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Génie biomédical
Montréal 3.

Génie médical
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Growth and development
McMaster 1.3.

Haematology
Dalhousie 5.

Health administration, health services administration, planning
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 3.
Ottawa 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Health sciences
McMaster 3.

Hématologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Hospital administration
Toronto 3.5.

Human communication disorders
McGill 1.3.
Western 6.

Hygiène, hygiène publique
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.7.

Immunology
Alberta 3.
Manitoba 3.

Industrial health
Toronto 5.

Internal medicine
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Investigative medicine
McGill 3.

Laboratory medicine
Dalhousie 5.

Laboratory science, technology, medical laboratory technology
Alberta 6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Regina 6.9.
Ryerson 7.
Saskatchewan 6.7.

Médecine
Laval 1.3.5.6.
Montréal 1.3.5.6.
Ottawa 1.3.5.6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.5.6.

Médecine communautaire
Sherbrooke 5.

Médecine et chirurgie expérimentales
Laval 1.3.
Montréal 1.3.

Médecine interne
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Médecine nucléaire
Sherbrooke 5.

Médecine physique et réhabilitation
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Medical biophysics
Toronto 1.3.

Medical cell biology
Toronto 1.3.

Medical genetics
British Columbia 1.3.

Medical science, biomedical science
Alberta 6.
Calgary 3.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.
Memorial 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Western 1.3.6.

Medicine
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
British Columbia 1.3.5.6.
Calgary 1.3.5.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.5.6.
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.

Medicine – Concluded
McGill 1.3.5.6.
McMaster 1.3.5.6.
Memorial 1.3.5.6.
Ottawa 1.3.5.6.
Queen's 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.6.
Toronto 1.3.5.6.
Western 1.3.5.6.

Microbiologie, immunologie
Laval 1.3.5.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.5.
Ottawa 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Microbiology, immunology
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.5.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.
New Brunswick 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Néphrologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Neurobiologie
Laval 1.3.

Neurologie, neurochirurgie
Laval 5.
Montréal 1.3.
Sherbrooke 5.

Neurology, neurology sciences
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 3.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 1.3.5.
McMaster 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Neurosciences
McMaster 1.3.

Neurosurgery
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.

Neurosurgery – Concluded
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 1.3.5.
Ottawa 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Obstetrics and gynaecology
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 3.
Western 3.

Obstétrique et gynécologie
Laval 5.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Opthalmologie
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Ophthalmology, ophthalmic science
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 3.6.

Orthopaedic surgery
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Orthopédie
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Orthophonie et audiologie
Montréal 3.6.
Sherbrooke 5.

Otolaryngologie
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Otolaryngology
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 3.
Queen's 5.
Toronto 3.
Western 3.

Paediatrics
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 3.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 3.5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 3.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 1.3.
Western 3.

Pathological chemistry
Toronto 1.3.

Pathologie
Laval 1.3.
Montréal 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Pathology
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 1.3.
Dalhousie 3.5.
Manitoba 3.5.
McGill 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.
Western 1.3.

Pédiatrie
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Pharmacologie
Laval 1.3.
Montréal 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Pharmacology
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Dalhousie 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.

Physiatrie
Laval 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Physical medicine and rehabilitation
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Dalhousie 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.
Toronto 5.
Western 6.

Physiologie
Laval 1.3.
Montréal 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Physiology
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.
Western 1.3.6.

Plastic surgery
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Pneumologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Preventive medicine
Toronto 1.3.5.
Western 1.3.

Psychiatrie
Laval 5.

Psychiatrie – fin
Montréal 5.
Ottawa 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Psychiatry
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 3.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 3.5.
McGill 3.5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 3.5.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 5.
Western 3.

Public health
Toronto 5.8.

Radiobiologie
Sherbrooke 3.

Radiologie – Diagnostique
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Radiologie – Thérapeutique
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Radiology – diagnostic
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Western 3.

Radiology – therapeutic
Alberta 3.5.
Dalhousie 5.
McGill 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 3.

Rheumatology
Dalhousie 5.

Rhumatologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Sciences cliniques
Montréal 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Speech pathology and audiology
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 3.
Dalhousie 3.
Toronto 5.

Surgery, experimental surgery
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 3.5.
McGill 1.3.
McMaster 1.3.5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 3.
Western 3.

Technologie médicale
Montréal 7.

Therapeutics
Manitoba 3.
McGill 1.3.

Urologie
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Urology
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Virologie
Québec, Institut Armand Frappier 1.3.

And also/Et aussi:

Art as applied to medicine
Toronto 6.

Enseignement de la sexologie
Québec à Montréal 6.

Gestion des services de la santé
Ottawa 3.

Medical laboratory science
Alberta 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Medical records science, medical secretarial science
Mount Saint Vincent 7.

Sciences de la santé
Moncton 7.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Sciences de la santé – sport
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

21. COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY, FILM, RADIO-TELEVISION/ COMMUNICATIONS, TECHNOLOGIE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT, CINÉMA, RADIO-TÉLÉVISION

Cinema
Toronto 6.

Cinéma
Laval 8.9.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 9.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.

Communications – English language program
Carleton 9.
Concordia 5.6.
Guelph 6.
McGill 1.3.9.
Ottawa 6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.
Regina 3.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 9.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 3.6.

Communications – Programme en langue française
Laval 7.9.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 9.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Ottawa 6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.

Educational technology
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 3.
Concordia 3.5.
Lethbridge 7.
Memorial 9.
Ottawa 9.
Queen's 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Victoria 9.
Windsor 9.

Film
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Brock 6.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 9.
Lakehead 9.
McGill 9.
McMaster 9.
Manitoba 9.
Ottawa 6.8.
Queen's 6.
Regina 9.
Ryerson 6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 9.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
York 6.

Radio-television
British Columbia 9.
Concordia 9.
Ottawa 9.
Regina 9.
Ryerson 6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Windsor 9.

Radio-télévision
Ottawa 9.
Québec à Montréal 9.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 9.

Technologie de l'enseignement
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Télécommunications
Québec, Institut de la recherche scientifique 3.

GENERAL INDEX
INDEX GÉNÉRAL

A

Academic credit transfer agreement 140

Academic year (see individual university chapters)

Acadia Divinity College 51

Acadia University 49

Acadia University Institute 51

Admission aux études au niveau du baccalauréat 41

Admission aux études de 2ème et 3ème cycles 42

Admission aux universités canadiennes 41

Admission des étudiants étrangers 47

Admission of foreign students 47

Admission requirements (see individual University chapters)

Admission to first degree 41

Admission to graduate programs 42

Admission to university in Canada 41

Adult education 215

Affiliated colleges (See also affiliated institutions, associated college, associated institutions, associated universities, approved teaching centres, constituent colleges, constituent teaching organization, federated colleges, federated institutions and federated universities.)

- Algoma College 116, 120
- Camrose Lutheran College 56
- Canadian Union College 56
- Canterbury College 282
- Christian Brothers College 150
- Concordia Lutheran College 56
- Conrad Grebel College 271
- College of Emmanuel and St. Chad 242
- Holy Redeemer College 282
- Ignatius College 224
- Iona College 282
- Lutheran Theological Seminary 242
- Medicine Hat College 76
- The Montreal Diocesan Theological College 141
- Mount Royal College 76
- Nipissing College 116, 120
- The Presbyterian College of Montreal 142
- Regis College 224
- Renison College 271
- St. Andrew's College 242
- Collège de Saint-Boniface 133
- St. John's College 133, 220
- St. Joseph's College (Edmonton, Alta.) 56
- St. Joseph's College (Yorkton, Sask.) 242
- St. Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.) 133, 232
- St. Paul's College (Waterloo, Ont.) 271
- St. Peter's College 242
- St. Stephen's College 56
- The United Theological College of Montreal 142
- University College of Hearst 116

Affiliated institutions (See also affiliated colleges, associated college, associated institutions, associated universities, approved teaching centres, constituent colleges, constituent teaching organization, federated colleges, federated institutions and federated universities.)

- Acadia Divinity College 51
- Brescia College 66, 275
- College of Cape Breton 79, 217
- Carey Hall 70
- Huron College 104, 275
- King's College 108, 275
- Maritime Forest Ranger School 168

- McMaster Divinity College 146
- Queen's Theological College 197
- Regent College 70
- St. Andrew's Hall 70
- St. Mark's College 70
- St. Thomas College 229, 231
- The Vancouver School of Theology 70
- The Victoria Conservatory of Music 265

Agassiz Centre for Water Studies 133

Agriculture Canada Research Station 133

Aide aux étudiants 46

Aide financière et bourses offertes aux étudiants (voir chapitres individuels des universités)

Alberta, The University of 52

Algoma College 116, 120

Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry 141

Anaesthesia Research Department 141

Année universitaire (voir chapitres individuels des universités)

Anthropology of Development Program 141

Approved teaching centres (See also affiliated colleges, affiliated institutions, associated college, associated institutions, associated universities, constituent colleges, constituent teaching organization, federated colleges, federated institutions and federated universities.)

- Canadian Mennonite Bible Centre 134
- Canadian Nazarene College 134

Aquatic Biology Research Unit 133

Arctic and Alpine Research 70

Artificial Organ Research Unit 141

Associated college (See also affiliated colleges, affiliated institutions, approved teaching centres, associated institutions, associated universities, constituent colleges, constituent teaching organization, federated colleges, federated institutions and federated universities.)

- St. Andrew's College 134

Associated institutions (See also affiliated colleges, affiliated institutions, approved teaching centres, associated college, associated universities, constituent colleges, constituent teaching organization, federated colleges, federated institutions and federated universities.)

- Atlantic School of Theology 60, 107
- Mennonnite Bretheren College of Arts 285
- St. Thomas University 168, 235

Associated universities (See also affiliated colleges, affiliated institutions, approved teaching centres, associated college, associated institutions, constituent colleges, constituent teaching organization, federated colleges, federated institutions and federated universities.)

- University of King's College 97, 106
- Mount Saint Vincent University 97, 162
- Nova Scotia Technical College 97, 173

Assumption University 282

Athabasca University 57

Atlantic Industrial Research Institute 174

Atlantic Institute of Education 59

Atlantic Research Centre for Mental Retardation 97

Atlantic School of Theology 60, 107

Aviation Medical Research Unit 141

B

Banff School of Fine Arts 76

Banting and Best Department of medical Research, The 256

Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies 82

Bellairs Research Institute 141

Bethune College 290

Bibliographie 291

Bibliography 291

Bibliothèques (voir chapitres individuels des universités)

Bio-Engineering Institute 168

Biomedical Engineering Unit 141

Bishop's University 61

Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, The 56

Brace Research Institute 141

Brandon University 63

Bras d'Or Institute 82

Brescia College 66, 275

British Columbia, The University of 67

Brock University 71

Buildings and grounds (see individual university chapters)

C

Calgary, The University of 73

Calumet College 290

Campion College 77, 201

Camrose Lutheran College 56

Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transport 197

Canadian Mennonite Bible Centre College 134

Canadian Nazarene College 134

Canadian Plains Area Centre 201

Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology 231

Canadian Union College 56

Cancer Research Laboratory 275

Cancer Research Unit 56

Canterbury College 282

Cape Breton, College of 79, 217

Carbohydrate Research Institute, The 197

Carey Hall 70

Carleton University 83

Carte de l'emplacement des universités du Canada 296

Catharine Parr Traill College 260

Cell Biology Unit 133

Centre canadien de recherches en anthropologie, Le 229

Centre d'études de la Renaissance, Le 245

Centre d'études des littératures d'expression française 245

Centre d'études et de documentation européennes 157

Centre d'études nordiques 124

Centre de développement en environnement scolaire 193

Centre de documentation en théâtre et littérature québécoise 193

Centre de recherche 228

Centre de recherche du moyen-nord 193

Centre de recherche en bactériologie 192

Centre de recherche en développement économique 157

Centre de recherche en didactique 193

Centre de recherche en droit public 157

Centre de recherche en épidémiologie et en médecine préventive 192

Centre de recherche en immunologie 192

Centre de recherche en médecine vétérinaire 192

Centre de recherche en reproduction animale 157

Centre de recherche en sciences appliquées à l'alimentation 193

Centre de recherche en sciences de l'environnement 193

Centre de recherche en sciences neurologiques 157

Centre de recherche en virologie 192

Centre de recherche et d'innovations urbaines 157

Centre de recherche sur la croissance humaine 157

Centre de recherche sur les transports 157

Centre de recherches caraïbes 157

Centre de recherches de l'état solide 124

Centre de recherches écologiques de Montréal 157

Centre de recherches en aménagement et en développement 124

Centre de recherches en aménagement régional 245

Centre de recherches en bionique 124

Centre de recherches en histoire religieuse du Canada, Le 229

Centre de recherches en nutrition 124

Centre de recherches en sociologie religieuse 124

Centre de recherches mathématiques 157

Centre de recherches sur l'eau 124

Centre de recherches sur les atomes et les molécules 124

Centre de sondage 157

Centre documentaire en civilisation traditionnelle 193

Centre for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology 56

Centre for African Studies 97

Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design 146

Centre for Cold Ocean Research 150

Centre for Community Development 150

Centre for Continuing Medical Education 141

Centre for Culture and Technology 256

Centre for Developing Area Studies 141

Centre for East Asian Studies 141

Centre for Educational Disabilities, The 103

Centre for Foreign Policy Studies 97

Centre for Industrial Relations 256

Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies and Chemical Physics 275

Centre for International Business Studies 97

Centre for International Programs, The 103

Centre for International Studies 256

Centre for Learning and Development 141

Centre for Mediaeval Studies 256

Centre for Precambrian Studies 133

Centre for Radio Science 275

Centre for Religious Studies 256

Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science 289

Centre for Research in Labrador 150

Centre for Research on Environmental Quality 289

Centre for Resources Development, The 103

Centre for Resource Studies, The 197

Centre for Russian and East European Studies 256

Centre for Settlement Studies 133

Centre for the Study of the Drama 256

Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation 56

Centre for Transportation Studies 133

Centre for Urban and Community Studies 256

Centre international de criminologie comparée 157

Centre international de recherches sur le bilinguisme 124

Centre interuniversitaire d'études européennes 193

Centre of Criminology 256

Champlain College 260

Christ the King, Seminary of 87

Christian Brothers College 150

Clinical Research Centre 97

Collège universitaire 120

Collèges affiliés (Voir aussi écoles affiliées, institutions affiliées, collège constituant et universités fédérées.)

    Algoma College 116, 120

    Collège universitaire de Hearst 120

    Nipissing College 116, 120

Collège constituant (Voir aussi collèges affiliés, écoles affiliées, institutions affiliées et universités fédérées.)

  Collège universitaire 120

Committee on Human Development 133

Communications Research Laboratory 146

Computing Centre 141

Concordia Lutheran College 56

Concordia University 88

Conrad Grebel College 271

Conseil de recherches 153

Constituent colleges (See also affiliated colleges, affiliated institutions, approved teaching centres, associated college, associated institutions, associated universities, constituent teaching organization, federated colleges, federated institutions and federated universities.)

  Bethune College 290

  Calumet College 290

  Catharine Parr Traill College 260

  Champlain College 260

  Erindale College 256

  Founders College 290

  Glendon College 289

  Innis College 256

  Joseph E. Atkinson College 289

  Julian Blackburn College 260

  Lady Eaton College 260

  Loretto College 226

  Macdonald College 141

  McLaughlin College 290

  Mount Saint Bernard College 217

  New College 256

  Otonabee College 260

  Peter Robinson College 260

  Royal Victoria College 141

  St. Hilda's College 262

  St. Joseph's College 226

  Collège universitaire Saint-Jean 56

  Scarborough College 256

  Strong College 290

  University College (Winnipeg, Man.) 134

  University College (Sudbury, Ont.) 116

  University College (Toronto, Ont.) 256

  Vanier College 290

  Winters College 290

  Woodsworth College 256

Constituent teaching organization (See also affiliated colleges, affiliated institutions, approved teaching centres, associated college, associated institutions, associated universities, federated colleges, federated institutions and federated universities.)

  Banff School of Fine Arts 76

Continuing education programs (see individual university chapters)

Cours et grades (voir chapitres individuels des universités)

Courses and degrees (see individual university chapters)

D

Dairy Herd Analysis Service 141

Dalhousie University 93

David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill 256

Delta Marsh Field Station 133

Delta Waterfowl Research Station 133

Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège 98

Droits de scolarité et coûts de résidence (voir chapitres individuels des universités)

E

Écoles affiliées (Voir aussi collèges affiliés, institutions affiliées, collège constituant et universités fédérées.)

  École de musique Vincent-d'Indy 245

  École des Hautes Études Commerciales 157

  - École polytechnique 157
  - Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean 204, 207, 245

École de musique Vincent-d'Indy 245

École des Hautes Études Commerciales 157

École nationale d'administration publique 192

École polytechnique 157

Éducation permanente (voir chapitres individuels des universités)

Éducation permanente, Programmes d' 29

Emmanuel College of Victoria University 256

Emmanuel and St. Chad, College of 242

Energy Research Institute 201

Environmental Sciences Centre 76

Erindale College 256

Exigences d'admission (voir chapitres individuels des universités)

Extension de l'enseignement universitaire (voir chapitres individuels des universités)

Extension programs 12

Extension programs (see individual university chapters)

F

Federated colleges (See also affiliated colleges, affiliated institutions, approved teaching centres, associated college, associated institutions, associated universities, constituent colleges, constituent teaching organization, federated institutions and federated universities.)
  - Campion College 77, 201
  - Luther College 128, 201
  - St. Thomas More College 233, 242
  - Saskatchewan Federated Indian College 201

Federated institutions (See also affiliated colleges, affiliated institutions, approved teaching centres, associated college, associated institutions, associated universities, constituent colleges, constituent teaching organization, federated colleges and federated universities.)
  - Emmanuel College of Victoria University 256
  - Knox College 256
  - The University of St. Jerome's College 218, 271
  - University of St. Michael's College 225, 257
  - University of Trinity College 257, 261
  - Victoria University 257, 266
  - Wycliffe College 257

Federated universities (See also affiliated colleges, affiliated institutions, approved teaching centres, associated college, associated institutions, associated universities, constituent colleges, constituent teaching organization, federated colleges and federated institutions.)
  - Assumption University 282
  - Huntington University 116, 120
  - Saint Paul University 186, 230
  - University of Sudbury 116
  - Thorneloe University 116, 120

Fees and costs (see individual university chapters)

Financement des universités 34

Financing of universities 16

Fire Science Centre 168

Folklore and Language Archive 150

Foster Radiation Laboratory 141

Founders College 290

French Canada Studies Program 141

French summer school 141

Freshwater Institute 133

G

Gault Estate 141

Geotechnical Research Laboratory 141

Glendon College 289

Glenlea Research Station 133

Government Studies Program 97

Grading system (see individual university chapters)

Groupe associé Montréal-McGill pour l'étude de l'avenir 157

Groupe d'études et de recherches sur l'Asie de l'Est 157

Groupe de recherche en biophysique 193

Groupe de recherche en consommation 157

Groupe de recherche en fonctionnement de la personne 193

Groupe de recherche en loisir 193

Groupe de recherche en pâtes et papiers 193

Groupe de recherche en sciences du comportement physique et de l'entraînement 193

Groupe de recherche en toxicologie médicamenteuse 157

Groupe de recherche en traduction automatique 157

Groupe de recherche sur la démoustication 193

Groupe de recherche sur l'inadaptation juvénile 157

Groupe de recherche thermopol 193

Groupe interuniversitaire de recherche en anthropologie médicale et en ethnopsychiatrie 157

Groupe interuniversitaire de recherches océanographiques du Québec 157

Guelph, University of 100

H

Hearst, Collège universitaire de 120

Historique et gouvernement (voir chapitres individuels des universités)

History and governance (see individual university chapters)

Holy Redeemer College 282

Huntington University 116, 120

Huron College 104, 275

I

Ignatius College 224

Industrial Relations Centre 141

Industrial Relations Centre, The 197

Industrial Research Institute 282

Innis College 256

Institut Armand-Frappier 192

Institut national de la recherche scientifique 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique (eau) 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique (éducation) 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique (énergie) 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique (océanologie) 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique (pétrole) 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique (santé) 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique (télécommunications) 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique (urbanisation) 193

Institut supérieur des sciences humaines 124

Institute for Aerospace Studies 256

Institute for Behavioral Research 289

Institute for Child Guidance and Development 241

Institute for Economic Research 197

Institute for Educational Research and Development 150

Institute for Environmental Studies 256

Institute for Materials Research 146

Institute for Mineral Industry Research 141

Institute for Northern Studies 241

Institute for Policy Analysis 256

Institute for Research in Human Abilities 150

Institute for the History and philosophy of Science and Technology 256

Institute for Transportation Studies 76

Institute of Air and Space Law 141

Institute of Animal Resource Ecology 70

Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics 70

Institute of Applied Statistics 256

Institute of Asian Research 70

Institute of Astronomy and Space Science 70

Institute of Bio-Medical Engineering 256

Institute of Commonwealth and Comparative Studies 197

Institute of Comparative Law 141

Institute of Computer Science 103

Institute of Environmental Studies 97

Institute of Immunology 256

Institute of Industrial Relations 70

Institute of Intergovernmental Relations 197

Institute of International Relations 70

Institute of Islamic Studies 141

Institute of Law Research and Reform 56

Institute of Local Government 197

Institute of Medical Science 256

Institute of Oceanography (Halifax, N.S.) 97

Institute of Oceanography (Vancouver, B.C.) 70

Institute of Parasitology 141

Institute of Pastoral Training 107

Institute of Pedology 242

Institute of Public Affairs 97

Institute of Social and Economic Research 150

Institute of Space and Atmospheric Studies 242

Institute of Urban Studies 285

Institutions affiliées (Voir aussi collèges affiliés, écoles affiliées, collège constituant et universités fédérées.)

- Collège St-Thomas 229
- Séminaire St-Augustine 229

Instituts, groupes et centres de recherche

- Centre d'études des littératures d'expression française 245
- Centre d'études et de documentation européennes 157
- Centre d'études nordiques 124
- Centre de développement en environnement scolaire 193
- Centre de documentation en théâtre et littérature québécoise 193
- Centre de recherche 228
- Centre de recherche du moyen-nord 193
- Centre de recherche en bactériologie 192
- Centre de recherche en développement économique 157
- Centre de recherche en didactique 193
- Centre de recherche en droit public 157
- Centre de recherche en épidémiologie et en médecine préventive 192
- Centre de recherche en immunologie 192
- Centre de recherche en médecine vétérinaire 192
- Centre de recherche en reproduction animale 157
- Centre de recherche en sciences appliquées à l'alimentation 193
- Centre de recherche en sciences de l'environnement 193
- Centre de recherche en sciences neurologiques 157
- Centre de recherche en virologie 192
- Centre de recherche et d'innovations urbaines 157
- Centre de recherche sur la croissance humaine 157
- Centre de recherche sur les transports 157
- Centre de recherches caraïbes 157
- Centre de recherches de l'état solide 124
- Centre de recherches écologiques de Montréal 157

Centre de recherches en aménagement et en développement 124

Centre de recherches en aménagement régional 245

Centre de recherches en bionique 124

Centre de recherches en histoire religieuse du Canada, Le 229

Centre de recherches en nutrition 124

Centre de recherches en sociologie religieuse 124

Centre de recherches mathématiques 157

Centre de recherches sur l'eau 124

Centre de recherches sur les atomes et les molécules 124

Centre de sondage 157

Centre documentaire en civilisation traditionnelle 193

Centre international de criminologie comparée 157

Centre international de recherches sur le bilinguisme 124

Centre interuniversitaire d'études européennes 193

Conseil de recherches 153

Ecole nationale d'administration publique 192

Groupe associé Montréal-McGill pour l'étude de l'avenir 157

Groupe d'études et de recherches sur l'Asie de l'Est 157

Groupe de recherche en biophysique 193

Groupe de recherche en consommation tion 157

Groupe de recherche en fonctionnement de la personne 193

Groupe de recherche en loisir 193

Groupe de recherche en pâtes et papiers 193

Groupe de recherche en sciences du comportement physique et de l'entraînement 193

Groupe de recherche en toxicologie médicamenteuse 157

Groupe de recherche en traduction automatique 157

Groupe de recherche sur la démoustication 193

Groupe de recherche sur l'inadaptation juvénile 157

Groupe de recherche thermopol 193

Groupe interuniversitaire de recherche en anthropologie médicale et en ethnopsychiatrie 157

Groupe interuniversitaire de recherches océanographiques du Quebec 157

Institut Armand-Frappier 192

Institut national de la recherche scientifique 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique, eau 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique, éducation 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique, énergie 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique, océanologie 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique, pétrole 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique, santé 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique, télécommunications 193

Institut national de la recherche scientifique, urbanisation 193

Institut supérieur des sciences humaines 124

Le centre canadien de recherches en anthropologie 229

Le centre d'études de la Renaissance 245

Le centre de recherches en histoire religieuse du Canada 229

Observatoire astronomique du Québec 157

Section d'océanographie 193

Instructional Development Centre, The 146

Inter-American Studies Group 275

International Reference Centre for Avian Haematoza 150
Inter-University Centre of Post-Graduate Studies 76
Introduction 1
Iona College 282

J

Joseph E. Atkinson College 289
Julian Blackburn College 260

K

King's College (London, Ont.) 108, 275
King's College, University of (Halifax, N.S.) 97, 106
Knox College 256

L

Lady Eaton College 260
Lakehead University 110
Laurentian University of Sudbury 113
Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université 117
Laval, Université 121
Legal Research Institute 133
Lethbridge, The University of 125
Libraries (see individual university chapters)
Loretto College 226
Luther College 128, 201
Lutheran Theological Seminary 242

M

Macdonald College 141
Management Institute 141
Manitoba, The University of 130
Map showing location of Canadian universities 296
Marine Sciences Centre 141
Marine Sciences Research Laboratory 150
Maritime Forest Ranger School 168
Maritime History Group 150
Massey College 257
McGill Cancer Research Unit 141
McGill Centre for Northern Studies and Research 141
McGill Magnet Laboratory 141
McGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre 141
McGill Sub-Arctic Research Laboratory 141
McGill University 135
McGill University Project for Deaf Children 141
McLaughlin College 290
McMaster Divinity College 146
McMaster University 143
Mediaeval Renaissance Guild 133
Medicine Hat College 76
Memorial University of Newfoundland 147
Mennonnite Bretheren College of Arts 285
Moncton, Université de 151
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, The 141
Montreal Neurological Institute and Hospital 141
Montréal, Université de 154
Morgan Arboretum 141
Mount Allison University 159
Mount Royal College 76
Mount Saint Bernard College 217
Mount Saint Vincent University 97, 162

N

Natural Resource Institute 133
New Brunswick, University of 165
New College 256
Nipissing College 116, 120
Northern Studies Committee 133

Nova Scotia Agricultural College 169
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design 171
Nova Scotia Technical College 97, 173
Nuclear Research Centre, The 56

O

Observatoire astronomique du Québec 157
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The 175, 257
Otonabee College 260
Ottawa, Université d' 177
Ottawa, University of 182

P

Part-time programs (see individual university chapters)
Pestology Centre 248
Peter Robinson College 260
Petroleum Recovery Research Institute 76
Phonetics Research Laboratory 141
Photochemistry Unit 275
Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies 257
Presbyterian College of Montreal, The 142
Prince Edward Island, University of 187
Programmes de cours préparatoires à un premier diplôme et à des diplômes supérieurs dans les universités du Canada, 1977 301
Programmes spéciaux (voir chapitres individuels des universités)
Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada 141

Q

Québec, Université du 189
Queen's Theological College 197
Queen's University at Kingston 194

R

Regent College 70
Regina, The University of 198
Regina Water Research Institute 201
Regional College at Corner Brook 150
Regis College 224
Relations entre les universités et les gouvernements 36
Renison College 271
Research Centre 231
Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies 76
Research Centre in Religious History of Canada 231

Research institutes, centres and programs
- Acadia University Institute 51
- Agassiz Centre for Water Studies 133
- Agriculture Canada Research Station 133
- Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry 141
- Anaesthesia Research Department 141
- Anthropology of Development Program 141
- Aquatic Biology Research Unit 133
- Arctic and Alpine Research 70
- Artificial Organ Research Unit 141
- Atlantic Industrial Research Institute 174
- Atlantic Research Centre for Mental Retardation 97
- Aviation Medical Research Unit 141
- The Banting and Best Department of Medical Research 256
- Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies 82
- Bellairs Research Institute 141
- Bio-Engineering Institute 168
- Biomedical Engineering Unit 141
- The Boreal Institute for Northern Studies 56
- Brace Research Institute 141
- Bras d'Or Institute 82

Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transport 197

Canadian Plains Area Centre 201

Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology 231

Cancer Research Laboratory 275

Cancer Research Unit 56

The Carbohydrate Research Institute 197

Cell Biology Unit 133

Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design 146

Centre for African Studies 97

Centre for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology 56

Centre for Cold Ocean Research 150

Centre for Community Development 150

Centre for Continuing Medical Education 141

Centre for Culture and Technology 256

Centre for Developing Area Studies 141

Centre for East Asian Studies 141

The Centre for Educational Disabilities 103

Centre for Foreign Policy Studies 97

Centre for Industrial Relations 256

Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies and Chemical Physics 275

Centre for International Business Studies 97

The Centre for International Programs 103

Centre for International Studies 256

Centre for Learning and Development 141

Centre for Mediaeval Studies 256

Centre for Precambrian Studies 133

Centre for Radio Science 275

Centre for Religious Studies 256

Centre for Research in Labrador 150

Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science 289

Centre for Research on Environmental Quality 289

The Centre for Resource Studies 197

The Centre for Resources Development 103

Centre for Russian and East European Studies 256

Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation 56

Centre for the Study of the Drama 256

Centre for Settlement Studies 133

Centre for Urban and Community Studies 256

Centre for Transportation Studies 133

Centre of Criminology 256

Clinical Research Centre 97

Committee on Human Development 133

Communications Research Laboratory 146

Computing Centre 141

Dairy Herd Analysis Service 141

David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill 256

Delta Marsh Field Station 133

Delta Waterfowl Research Station 133

Energy Research Institute 201

Environmental Sciences Centre 76

Fire Science Centre 168

Folklore and Language Archive 150

Foster Radiation Laboratory 141

French Canada Studies Program 141

Freshwater Institute 133

Gault Estate 141

Geotechnical Research Laboratory 141

Glenlea Research Station 133

Government Studies Program 97

Industrial Relations Centre 141
The Industrial Relations Centre 197
Industrial Research Institute 282
Institute for Aerospace Studies 256
Institute for Behavioral Research 289
Institute for Child Guidance and Development 241
Institute for Northern Studies 241
Institute for Mineral Industry Research 141
Institute for Materials Research 146
Institute for Environmental Studies 256
Institute for Educational Research and Development 150
Institute for Economic Research 197
Institute for Research in Human Abilities 150
Institute for Policy Analysis 256
Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology 256
Institute for Transportation Studies 76
Institute of Air and Space Law 141
Institute of Animal Resource Ecology 70
Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics 70
Institute of Applied Statistics 256
Institute of Asian Research 70
Institute of Astronomy and Space Science 70
Institute of Bio-Medical Engineering 256
Institute of Commonwealth and Comparative Studies 197
Institute of Comparative Law 141
Institute of Computer Science 103
Institute of Environmental Studies 97
Institute of Immunology 256
Institute of Industrial Relations 70
Institute of Intergovernmental Relations 197
Institute of International Relations 70
Institute of Islamic Studies 141
Institute of Law Research and Reform 56
Institute of Local Government 197
Institute of Medical Science 256
Institute of Oceanography (Halifax, N.S.) 97
Institute of Oceanography (Vancouver, B.C.) 70
Institute of Parasitology 141
Institute of Pastoral Training 107
Institute of Pedology 242
Institute of Public Affairs 97
Institute of Social and Economic Research 150
Institute of Space and Atmospheric Studies 242
Institute of Urban Studies 285
The Instructional Development Centre 146
Inter-American Studies Group 275
International Reference Centre for Avian Haematoza 150
Inter-University Centre of Post-Graduate Studies 76
Legal Research Institute 133
Management Institute 141
Marine Sciences Centre 141
Marine Sciences Research Laboratory 150
Maritime History Group 150
McGill Cancer Research Unit 141
McGill Centre for Northern Studies and Research 141
McGill Magnet Laboratory 141
McGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre 141

McGill Sub-Arctic Research Laboratory 141
McGill University Project for Deaf Children 141
Mediaeval Renaissance Guild 133
Montreal Neurological Institute and Hospital 141
Morgan Arboretum 141
Natural Resource Institute 133
The Nuclear Research Centre 56
Northern Studies Committee 133
The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education 175, 257
Pestology Centre 248
Petroleum Recovery Research Institute 76
Phonetics Research Laboratory 141
Photochemistry Unit 275
Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada 141
Regina Water Research Institute 201
Research Centre 231
Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies 76
Research Centre in Religious History of Canada 231
Research Unit on Vector Pathology 150
St. Augustine's Seminary 229, 231
School of Human Communication Disorders 141
SED Systems Limited 242
Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute 141
Social Sciences Statistics Laboratory 141
Surgical-Medical Research Institute 56
Taiga Biological Station 133
Theoretical Physics Institute 56
Tompkins Institute for Human Values and Technology 82
Trace Analysis Research Centre 97
Transport Centre 289
University of Waterloo Research Institute 271
West Blue Lake Limnological Station 131
York-Ryerson Computing Centre 289

Research Unit on Vector Pathology 150
Résidences d'étudiants (voir chapitres individuels des universités)
Royal Conservatory of Music 257
Royal Military College of Canada 202, 205
Royal Roads Military College 204, 207
Royal Victoria College 141
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute 208

S

St. Andrew's College (Saskatoon, Sask.) 242
St. Andrew's College (Winnipeg, Man.) 134
St. Andrew's Hall 70
Sainte-Anne, Université 212, 214
St. Augustine's Seminary 229, 231
Saint-Boniface, Collège de 133
St. Francis Xavier University 216
St. Hilda's College 262
Saint-Jean, Collège militaire royal de 204, 207, 245
Saint-Jean, Collège universitaire 56
St. Jerome's Collège, The University of 218, 271
St. John's College 133, 220
St. Joseph's College (Winnipeg, Man.) 56
St. Joseph's College (Toronto, Ont.) 226
St. Joseph's College (Yorkton, Sask.) 242
St. Mark's College 70
Saint Mary's University 222
St. Michael's College, University of 225, 257
St. Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.) 133, 232
St. Paul's College (Waterloo, Ont.) 271

Saint-Paul, Université 181, 227
Saint Paul University 186, 230
St. Peter's College 242
St. Stephen's College 56
St. Thomas College 229, 231
St. Thomas More College 233, 242
St. Thomas University 168, 235
Saskatchewan Federated Indian College 201
Saskatchewan, University of 238
Scarborough College 256
School of Human Communication Disorders 141
Section d'océanographie 193
SED Systems Limited 242
Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute 141
Sherbrooke, Université de 243
Simon Fraser University 246
Social Sciences Statistics Laboratory 141
Special programs (see individual university chapters)
Strong College 290
Structure d'administration universitaire 25
Structure of university governance 9
Student aid 46
Student awards and financial assistance (see individual university chapters)
Student life and services (see individual university chapters)
Student residences (see individual university chapters)
Sudbury, Université de 120
Sudbury, University of 116
Summer session 140
Surgical-Medical Research Institute 56
Système de mentions (voir chapitres individuels des universités)

T

Taiga Biological Station 133
Terrains et bâtiments (voir chapitres individuels des universités)
Theoretical Physics Institute 56
Thorneloe University 116, 120
Tompkins Institute for Human Values and Technology 82
Toronto, University of 249
Trace Analysis Research Centre 97
Transport Centre 289
Trent University 258
Trinity College, University of 257, 261

U

Undergraduate and Graduate Diploma and Degree Programs at Canadian Universities 1977 301
United Theological College of Montreal, The 142
Universités du Canada, Les 22
Universités fédérées (Voir aussi collèges affiliés, écoles affiliées, institutions affiliées et collège constituant.)
    Huntington University 116, 120
    Université Saint-Paul 181, 227
    Université de Sudbury 120
    Thorneloe University 116, 120
Universities of Canada, The 5
University College (Winnipeg, Man.) 134
University College (Sudbury, Ont.) 116
University College (Toronto, Ont.) 256
University College of Hearst 116
University-government relations 17
University of Waterloo Research Institute 271

V

Vancouver School of Theology, The 70
Vanier College 290

Victoria Conservatory of Music, The 265
Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) 257, 266
Victoria, University of (Victoria, B.C.) 263
Vie étudiante et services aux étudiants (voir chapitres individuels des universités)

W

Waterloo, University of 268
West Blue Lake Limnological Station 133
Western Ontario, The University of 272
Wilfrid Laurier University 276
Windsor, University of 279
Winnipeg, The University of 283
Winters College 290
Woodsworth College 256
Wycliffe College 257

Y

York-Ryerson Computing Centre 289
York University 286